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Baltimore, Mayor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WATER DEPARTMENT

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1882.

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Officers of the Water Board,

DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Commissioners.

HON. WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, MAYOR,
Ex-officio President.
GEORGE U. PORTER, *Secretary.*
JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS,
THOMAS BOND,
WM. A. FISHER,
N. RUFUS GILL.

Registrar's Department.

E. SHRIVER, *Water Registrar.*
JAS. A. MARRIAN, *General Book-Keeper.*
JAS. S. ETCHBERGER, *Cashier.*
J. J. C. SCULLY, *Clerk of Errors.*
E. A. HOGG, *Ledger Clerk.*
E. J. EDWARDS, "
WM. F. HYNSON, "
JNO. GIBSON, "
THOS. H. BLICK, *Clerk of Delinquents.*
SAM'L A. HART, "
BENJ. PRICE,
GEO. A. COLEMAN,
JNO. D. ALCOCK,
D. G. CARLISLE,
S. L. AUERBACH,
W. A. MALONEY,
} *District Inspectors and Bill Distributors.*
GEORGE W. EMMERICH, *Hydrant Inspector.*

Engineer's Department.

ROBT. K. MARTIN, *Chief Engineer.*
JAMES CURRAN, *Engineer and Superintendent City Division.*
WM. L. KENLY, *Engineer and Superintendent County Division.*
RICHARD D. MURPHY, *Clerk.*

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REPORT.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS—CITY HALL,

Baltimore, January 2, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The ordinance defining the duties of the Board of Water Commissioners makes it incumbent upon them to present annually to your honorable body a report of the operations of the Department, and in compliance of which the following is for the year ended December 30, 1882:

FINANCIAL.

There remained to the credit of the Gunpowder permanent supply account December 31, 1881	$ 7,233	09
And to credit of revenue account same date.	14,850	59
Making total cash balance	$ 22,083	68
Add net receipts from all sources for year ended December 30, 1882	754,138	61
Gave amount available for 1882	$776,222	29
The disbursements during the year ended December 30, 1882	751,148	31
Leaving balance above date	$25,073	98

Of which there belonged to permanent supply account	$ 6,633 52	
And to revenue account	18,440 46	
		$25,073 98

The disbursements for the year were chargeable as follows:

To Gunpowder permanent supply	$ 1,407 86
" permanent supply distributing mains	1,432 82
" Lake Clifton	4,738 21
" Lake Roland	3,892 55
" Jones' Falls conduit	338 26
" Loch Raven	4,946 26
" Lake Montebello	5,388 91
" water courses	974 90
" distributing mains	49,653 93
" water meters	7,601 76
" working expenses*	73,947 33
" Gunpowder real estate	10,097 00
" tools and fixtures	540 82
" returned money	1,010 07
" fire-plugs, pumps and fountains	5,185 13
" Commissioners of Finance	125,000 00
" Mayor and City Council loan account	2,362 50
" twelve months' interest on $9,000,000 water stock	452,630 00
	$751,148 31

*Other expenses are included in the charges under "Loch Raven," "Montebello," "water courses," "Jones' Falls conduit," &c., which would increase this amount to $93,011.81.

REVENUE.

The net revenue for the year 1882 from water rents, meter supplies, plumbing work, &c., after deducting $32,098.77, (discount on 1882 water bills,) was $604,-305.32, as against $599,223.11 in 1881—an increase of $5,082.21, most of which was from meter supplies, they amounting for the year to $61,827.31, as against $57,-853.12 the preceding year. Besides the revenue as above given, appropriations were received amounting to $4,025 to meet disbursements of a special character under resolutions passed by the late City Council.

The past year was the first that the full cost for running the old and new works was experienced by the Board, and the expenses, though considerably increased, have all been paid from the revenue of the Department.

On account of the advances made from revenue for account of Lake Clifton and permanent supply distributing mains, the Board was necessitated to ask for a temporary loan of $145,000, which was made through the City Register on the 1st of November last.

The Board of Water Commissioners, in their last annual report to the Council, recommended the passage of an ordinance to provide for the reduction of the charge for water for steam power, from five dollars to two dollars and a half per each horse power, but the same failed to meet with approval. They would respectfully and earnestly call the attention of your honorable body to this matter, as in their opinion such reduction should be made. The present charge of the Department made for water supplied by meters is as low as can at this time be afforded, and the Board

knows of no other community which is furnished a supply as cheaply as ours. Nevertheless, if the Department was paid by the city for the water supplied to its public institutions and schools, and for the extinguishing of fires, as is done elsewhere, and were reimbursed for the cost of erecting and maintaining plugs, fountains and p mps, for which since 1878 the sum of $22,248.89 has been expended out of its revenue, some encouragement could be given for a reduction of rates in some particulars on dwellings.

There is an apparent inconsistency in the city requiring to be supplied with "free water" for all public purposes, and also to require the erection of fire plugs, fountains and pumps, and the keeping of same in repair from the revenue derived alone from water takers. An annual appropriation was made in former years, as late as 1877, though generally the amount proved short of the expenditures of the Department, for plugs, fountains, &c.

Now that the Board of Water Commissioners experience that the current revenue is barely sufficient to meet the increased expenses of the Department under the extension of its works, they deem it advisable to ask of your honorable body, that in future, should no recognition be made of the "free water" furnished the city, the importance, at least, of making a liberal appropriation to cover the cost of plugs, fountains, &c., will be favorably considered, and provided for in the general levy.

By reference to the comparative receipts from water and plumbing for the past three years, it is shown that in

1880, the amount collected was			$606,879 06
1881,	"	"	599,223 11
1882,	"	"	604,305 00

Included in the above were from meter supplies, viz:

1880	$72,483 52
1881	57,853 12
1882	61,827 31

In 1880 the rate for meter supplies was twelve cents per thousand gallons, and for the two subsequent years, eight cents, less ten per cent. discount for prompt payment—netting but seven and one-fifth cents per 1000 gallons. From these figures the aggregate revenue for each of the three years shows but slight difference, and that all the new supplies for the last two years have not been equal to the amount lost to the revenue by the reduction in meter rates. So long as this condition of the revenue continues, it can only be by the utmost economy on the part of the Board that the increased expenses attending the Department can be met; and the time is very inopportune to make any further reduction in the present rates, except as herein recommended in regard to steam power.

The number of new supplies laid during the year were 3,676, from which an additional revenue is expected of $18,654.50 annually. In 1881 the new supplies numbered 2,914, with annual revenue of $14,-163.50—an increase in 1882 of $4,491.

By a cereful revision from the ledgers since the 1st January, 1883, it is shown that supplies are furnished to 51,284 dwellings and 1,592 warehouses—an aggregate

of 52,876 houses, which, with the meter and special ratings, enables the Board to estimate the revenue for 1883 at $602,824.

LAKE CLIFTON AND PERMANENT SUPPLY DISTRIBUTING MAINS.

There have been expended by the Water Department since 1879 for account of Lake Clifton $230,034.55, and for distributing mains for the introduction of the Gunpowder supply $379,922.77, making together an aggregate of $609,957.32—all from revenue, though properly belonging to construction, and was indispensable to avail of the new supply. It is unrepresented by any issue of the city's credit, and to this extent the taxpayers generally are benefited. The loan, however, previously referred to in this report, made by the Finance Commissioners, amounting to $145,000, is included in the above aggregate; and the Board of Water Commissioners anticipate the same to be liquidated from the sale of the bonds ($500,000) authorized to be issued for the completion of Clifton and the extension of permanent supply mains.

Contracts have recently been made for 30-inch pipe line from Lombard and Paca streets, extending west to Poppleton, and thence for 20-inch to Stricker street; also, for 20-inch south from Lombard on Eutaw and West streets, and for 20-inch line in the northeastern section of the city—the amount of pipe contracted for these several lines of extension requiring 2,430 tons.

ENGINEERING.

The past year was the first experienced under the reorganization of the service, with Mr. Robert K. Martin as Chief Engineer, and has proved very satisfactory.

A reduced force has been employed in mechanical work in the Department's shop, such only as was indispensable for the fitting and repairing of stop-cocks, fire plugs, fountains, &c.

There were laid during the year, 9 miles and 143 feet of distributing mains, including all sizes, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches in diameter.

Only 13 new fire plugs were erected within the year, making the whole number now in the city 892. Of meters, the number now in use are 677, ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches; 88 of them were set the past year. Of pumps, 46 were repaired during the year, four removed, and the wells of two filled.

Lake Roland, Jones' Falls conduit, Hampden Reservoir, the four thirty-inch pipe mains from the latter to Druid Lake, also that lake with its gate and stop-houses, and Mount Royal Reservoir—all of which forms the chain of the old works—have been kept in good working condition throughout the year, and without any extraordinary expenses being incurred thereon.

THE GUNPOWDER PERMANENT SUPPLY.

Loch Raven has been full of water during the year. The least flow over the dam, when the supply-gates to the city and the waste-gates were open, was from three to four inches in depth. The greatest flow was on Sep-

tember 11th—two feet four inches. Some finishing of work in and about the gate-house is all that has been done there during the year.

The tunnel or conduit line from the Gunpowder has been filled with flowing water since October, 1881. Lake Montebello has had but little expended upon it during the year. A hedge is being planted on the berne around the lake, which it is thought will be an attractive feature, supplying the need of a fence or rail, and at cheaper cost.

The open chambers in the gate-houses at Loch Raven and Montebello have been railed in, the work of fitting and setting same having been done by men from the Department's shop.

At Clifton nothing has been done during the year, but a careful watch, day and night, has been kept, for the protection of the gates and other property there located.

For full details of the working of the Water Department for the past year, the Board of Commissioners respectfully invites the attention of your honorable body to the accompanying reports of the Registrar and Chief Engineer.

THOS. BOND, *President pro tem.*
GEO. U. PORTER, *Secretary.*
GEO. P. THOMAS,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
N. RUFUS GILL,
WILLIAM A. FISHER.

Commissioners.

Water Registrar's Report.

REPORT.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE—CITY HALL,

Baltimore, December 30, 1882.

To the Honorable the President
and Members of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:

City Ordinance No. 10, section 8, provides that the Registrar shall annually, on the first Monday of January, present to the Water Board a report, showing the receipts and disbursements of his office, and such other matters as he may deem expedient. In compliance with said ordinance, the following statements are submitted.

The receipts for the year were as follows:

From water rents, 1882		$387,836 16
" " 1881		140,562 94
" " 1880		9,499 73
" " 1879		5,865 40
" meter rents		61,827 31
		$605,591 54
Less discount on 1882 water rents		32,098 77
Amount carried forward		$573,492 77

Amount brought forward		$573,492 77
From plumbing bills		24,612 01
" interest on water rents		3,318 57
" Gunpowder real estate		1,040 80
" real estate		500 00
" distributing main		825 39
" Lake Roland		233 02
" pump-house		4 75
" Hampden Reservoir		15 00
" Lake Clifton		50 51
" permanent supply		808 29
" Mount Royal Reservoir		2 00
" Jones' Falls conduit		15 00
" Lake Montebello		46 00
" Engineer's Department		85 00
" Loch Raven		64 50
" Mayor and City Council, appropriations		4,625 00
" Mayor and City Council, loan		145,000 00
Net receipts		$754,138 61
Add amount of discount allowed on 1882 water rents		32,098 77
Gross receipts		$786,237 38

The disbursements for the year were as follows:

Paid plumbing department	$ 11,072 66
" repairs	8,485 57
" Lake Roland	3,892 55
" salaries Registrar's department	20,257 93
" " Engineer's "	11,128 18
Amount carried forward	$ 54,836 89

Amount brought forward	$ 54,836	89
Paid pump-house	11,964	17
" temporary supply	1,018	54
" water meters	3,541	60
" current expenses	3,709	09
" Druid Lake	2,601	02
" printing and stationery	1,664	65
" High Service Reservoir	308	50
" Hampden Reservoir	831	61
" Mount Royal	887	41
" Jones' Falls conduit	338	26
" Loch Raven	4,946	26
" Lake Montebello	5,388	91
" water courses	974	90
Working expenses	$ 93,011	81
" Gunpowder permanent supply	1,407	86
" permanent supply distributing main	1,432	82
" Lake Clifton	4,738	21
" distributing main	49,653	93
" fire-plugs, pumps and fountains	5,185	13
" water meters, meters	4,060	16
" returned money	1,010	07
" real estate	18	00
" Gunpowder real estate	10,097	00
" tools and fixtures	540	82
" interest on $145,000	2,362	50
" twelve months' interest on water stock	452,630	00
" Commissioners of Finance	125,000	00
Total disbursements for the year 1882	$751,148	31

The following statements show in detail the financial transactions of my department for the year 1882;

Statement A, Water Registrar's cash account.

" B, Water Registrar's disbursement account.

" C, trial balance, general ledger.

" D, balance sheet, " "

" E, receipts.

" F, disbursements.

" G, new supplies.

" H, abatements.

" I, comparative receipts.

" K, balances remaining on the books of the Department December 30, 1882.

" L, revenue.

The total amount of abatements per table H include abatements of duplicates—charges and errors arising in the main from discoveries reported in 1880 and 1881 by the district inspectors.

It gives me pleasure to state to the Board that the officers associated with me in the Department have been regular in attendance, and prompt and courteous in the discharge of their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

E. SHRIVER,
Water Registrar.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

Water Registrar's Cash Account for the year 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance on hand December 31, 1881	$ 1,825 50	
To water rents 1882. $387,836 16		
Less discount 32,098 77		
	355,737 39	
To water rents 1881	140,562 94	
" " 1880	9,499 73	
" " 1879	5,865 40	
To meter rents	61,827 31	
To plumbing department	24,612 01	
To interest	3,318 57	
To distributing main	825 39	
To permanent supply	808 29	
To Lake Roland	233 02	
To Gunpowder real estate	1,040 80	
To Lake Clifton	50 51	
To Lake Montebello	46 00	
To Engineer's department	85 00	
To pump-house	4 75	
To Mount Royal Reservoir	2 00	
To Loch Raven	64 50	
To Jones' Falls conduit	15 00	
To Hampden Reservoir	15 00	
Amount carried forward	$606,439 11	

STATEMENT A—Concluded.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount brought forward.....	$606,439 11	
To real estate and water rights.	500 00	
To appropriations.....	4,025 00	
To Mayor and City Council, loan	145,000 00	
By daily deposits with City Register from January 3d, 1882, to December 30th, 1882.		$753,986 15
By counterfeit note charged to profit and loss.....		5 00
By balance on hand December 30, 1882.....		1,972 96
	$755,964 11	$755,964 11

STATEMENT B.

Water Registrar's Disbursement Account for the year 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Water Board warrants on City Comptroller, from January 7 to December 30, 1882.	$751,148 31	
By Gunpowder permanent supply		$1,407 86
By permanent supply distributing main		1,432 82
By Lake Clifton		4,738 21
By distributing main		49,653 93
By Lake Roland		3,892 55
By salaries Registrar's Department		20,257 93
By salaries Engineer's Department		11,128 18
By Plumbing Department		11,072 66
By pump-house		11,964 17
By repairs		8,485 57
By temporary supply		1,018 54
By water meters		7,601 76
By current expenses		3,709 09
By Druid Lake		2,601 02
By pumps and fountains		2,069 76
By fire plugs		3,115 37
Amounts carried forward	$751,148 31	$144,149 42

STATEMENT B—Concluded.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amounts brought forward	$751,148 31	$144,149 42
By returned money		1,010 07
By printing and stationery		1,664 65
By real estate		18 00
By Gunpowder real estate		10,097 00
By High Service Reservoir		308 50
By Hampden Reservoir		831 61
By Mount Royal Reservoir		887 41
By tools and fixtures		540 82
By Jones' Falls conduit		338 26
By Loch Raven		4,946 26
By Lake Montebello		5,388 91
By water courses		974 90
By Mayor and City Council, loan account		2,362 50
By Commissioners of Finance.		125,000 00
By twelve months' interest on water stock		452,630 00
	$751,148 31	$751,148 31

STATEMENT C.

DR. *Trial Balance, General*

6	Real estate and water rights	$ 771,094 78
9	Construction of new work	2,775,551 95
16	Mayor and City Council	23,096 02
66	Water Registrar's cash account	1,972 96
112	Gunpowder permanent supply	4,115,114 50
114	Lake Clifton	229,919 54
120	Gunpowder real estate and water rights	229,947 74
122	Distributing main	1,701,941 48
132	Permanent supply distributing main	379,885 93
142	Water meters	33,738 53
151	Tools and fixtures	6,254 76
161	Repairs	8,485 57
171	Fire-plugs	3,115 37
178	Pumps and fountains	2,044 76
186	Lake Roland	3,659 53
192	Druid Lake	2,601 02
196	High Service Reservoir	308 50
200	Hampden Reservoir	816 61
204	Mount Royal Reservoir	885 41
208	Pump-house	11,959 42
214	Temporary supply	1,018 54
219	Current expenses	3,709 09
230	Printing and stationery	1,664 65
232	Engineer's department	11,043 18
242	Registrar's department	20,257 93
246	Returned money	1,010 07
300	Loch Raven	4,881 76
310	Lake Montebello	5,342 91
320	Water courses	974 90
404	Discount	32,098 77
326	Jones' Falls conduit	323 26
		$10,384,719 44

STATEMENT C.

Ledger, December 30, 1882. Cr.

2	City six per cent. water stock	$	263,000 00
3	City five per cent. water stock		8,737,000 00
4	Profit and loss		617,269 98
5	Mayor and City Council Loan		145,000 00
254	Plumbing department		13,539 35
355	Interest		3,318 57
428	Meter rents		61,827 31
450	1882 water rents		387,836 16
475	1881 " "		140,562 94
504	1880 " "		9,499 73
513	1879 " "		5,865 40
		$	10,384,719 44

STATEMENT D.

DR. *Balance Sheet General Ledger,*

6	Real estate and water rights	$ 771,094 78
9	Construction of new work	2,775,551 95
16	Mayor and City Council	23,096 02
66	Water Registrar's cash account	1,972 96
112	Gunpowder permanent supply	4,115,114 50
114	Lake Clifton	229,919 54
120	Gunpowder real estate and water rights	229,947 74
123	Distributing main	1,699,817 74
132	Permanent supply distributing main.	379,885 93
142	Water meters	25,383 97
151	Tools and fixtures	6,254 76
		$10,258,039 89

STATEMENT D.

December 30, 1882. CR.

2	City six per cent. water stock	$ 263,000 00
3	" five " "	8,737,000 00
4	Profit and loss	1,113,039 89
5	Mayor and City Council loan	145,000 00
		$10,258,039 89

STATEMENT E.

Receipts of the Water Department for the year 1882.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August	September	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
1882 water rents	$76,437 69	$196,291 67	$36,480 28	$13,079 93	$7,933 61	$6,626 79	$4,680 42	$6,581 99	$6,474 11	$6,265 65	$5,259 22	$22,324 80	$387,836 16
1881 "	24,380 99	16,062 80	14,072 32	45,499 78	19,718 70	9,751 09	7,070 37	1,446 72	1,027 72	946 52	255 67	330 26	140,562 94
1880 "	773 62	1,014 16	863 64	1,483 24	1,202 87	1,349 45	1,110 24	691 76	426 25	238 00	201 00	145 50	9,499 73
1879 "	457 22	386 92	571 51	664 01	845 38	1,096 39	1,007 92	200 92	327 50	123 13	146 00	38 50	5,865 40
Meter rents	15,799 66	332 42	130 86	14,005 42	225 70	51 10	14,427 41	88 31	102 67	16,259 71	323 69	80 36	61,827 31
Plumbing Department	1,111 35	1,067 77	1,860 11	1,422 88	2,232 26	2,967 17	1,283 40	1,800 03	2,126 31	3,710 62	1,891 87	3,138 24	24,612 01
Interest	107 61	203 67	272 12	886 61	551 51	549 43	395 98	98 49	68 14	105 24	52 16	27 61	3,318 57
Distributing main	100 34	6 00	6 00	11 45	39 66	176 17	6 00	6 00	6 00	213 81	37 65	216 31	825 39
Permanent supply	808 29												808 29
Lake Roland	35 11			9 84			79 85		29 13			79 09	233 02
Gunpowder real estate and water rights		6 00	257 80	3 00	3 00	253 00	3 00	3 00	256 00		3 00	253 00	1,040 80
Lake Clifton		35 00					5 51					10 00	50 51
Lake Montebello		10 00					20 00		1 00	15 00			46 00
Engineer's Department		85 00											85 00
Pump-house		4 75											4 75
Mount Royal Reservoir				2 00									2 00
Loch Raven							16 00		16 00	16 00		16 50	64 50
Jones' Falls conduit							5 00		10 00				15 00
Hampden Reservoir										15 00			15 00
Real estate and water rights												500 00	500 00
	$120,011 88	$215,506 16	$54,514 64	$77,068 16	$32,752 69	$22,220 59	$30,111 10	$10,917 22	$10,870 83	$27,908 68	$8,170 26	$27,160 17	$637,212 38
Received appropriation for laying mains													4,000 00
" " " removing pump													25 00
" loan from the Mayor and City Council													145,000 00
Total receipts for the year													$786,237 38

STATEMENT F.

Disbursements of the Water Department for the year 1882.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Gunpowder permanent supply	$942 36	$258 00	$100 00	$107 50									$1,407 86
Permanent supply distributing main	18 11	392 07	2 40	68 80	$9 30	$34 50	$907 64						1,432 82
Lake Clifton	1,863 66	460 19	496 82	481 91	328 90	415 67	136 12	$104 96	$104 96	$101 96	$140 92	$102 14	4,738 21
Distributing mains	607 83	1,483 12	6,986 38	7,535 70	16,986 57	4,219 45	2,606 79	2,487 80	2,356 21	1,623 90	1,758 84	1,001 34	49,653 93
Pumps and fountains	351 30	464 95	140 89	199 38	120 10	156 66	136 05	102 10	98 18	102 90	98 50	98 75	2,069 76
Fire-plugs	103 09	279 82	305 56	471 11	285 17	397 69	264 56	195 66	148 06	89 17	206 74	368 74	3,115 37
Returned money	17 58	55 68	109 60	187 33	224 88	139 81	49 11	66 37	29 49	55 53	37 15	37 54	1,010 07
Real estate and water rights												18 00	18 00
Gunpowder real estate and water rights	48 50			10,000 00								48 50	10,097 00
Tools and fixtures	43 43	14 76	39 32	70 24	29 99	82 30	104 27	42 33	48 56	17 86	18 65	29 11	540 82
Lake Roland	242 70	88 99	80 40	129 67	205 27	256 41	1,808 01	250 60	275 22	203 64	133 43	218 21	3,892 55
Salaries Registrar's department	1,608 30	1,608 30	1,608 30	1,608 30	1,641 63	1,708 30	1,708 30	1,708 30	1,933 30	1,708 30	1,708 30	1,708 30	20,257 93
Salaries Engineer's department	768 33	1,016 65	948 32	958 32	958 32	958 32	963 32	923 32	908 32	908 32	908 32	908 52	11,128 18
Plumbing department	721 80	336 03	1,090 75	914 50	1,498 60	1,172 51	1,064 03	730 25	949 50	814 94	725 19	1,054 56	11,072 66
Pump-house	209 15	359 00	503 99	400 77	2,305 09	461 71	421 94	818 63	2,460 12	547 80	538 88	2,937 09	11,964 17
Repairs	845 43	590 40	674 25	926 99	706 92	872 12	544 39	383 48	902 18	510 66	731 10	797 65	8,485 57
Temporary supply	156 07	175 75	189 39	87 40	59 33	50 60	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	1,018 54
Water meters	960 97	528 75	848 74	606 91	431 67	698 82	468 89	429 05	366 73	805 35	650 37	805 51	7,601 76
Current expenses	245 70	349 53	230 14	201 79	254 08	274 59	221 01	131 99	819 08	227 02	436 65	317 51	3,709 09
Druid Lake	287 48	138 54	118 00	184 21	247 02	274 27	273 75	302 65	169 26	197 00	289 71	119 13	2,601 02
Printing and stationery	103 65	7 00	273 76	231 30	122 84	283 20	51 68	32 30	15 70	24 90	75	517 57	1,664 65
High Service Reservoir		25 00	25 00	25 50	32 50	34 00	39 50	43 00	31 00	10 00	30 00	13 00	308 50
Hampden Reservoir		51 94	49 71	169 28	73 75	47 50	158 30	50 63	57 63	73 81	51 56	47 50	831 61
Mount Royal Reservoir	92 61	41 94	59 45	121 19	110 81	84 85	86 10	70 74	77 29	51 23	45 60	45 60	887 41
Jones' Falls conduit				338 26									338 26
Loch Raven		155 49	166 27	113 57	573 11	390 86	398 17	381 48	600 19	1,025 89	774 28	366 95	4,946 26
Lake Montebello		288 55	160 97	267 28	379 77	357 79	521 15	573 81	559 46	600 93	745 81	933 39	5,388 91
Water courses			83 33	119 75	88 68	85 28	113 33	83 33	100 33	104 21	83 33	113 33	974 90
Mayor and City Council loan account												2,362 50	2,362 50
Commissioners of Finance			125,000 00										125,000 00
	$10,238 05	$9,170 45	$140,291 74	$26,526 96	$27,674 30	$13,457 21	$13,096 41	$9,962 78	$13,060 77	$9,855 32	$10,164 08	$15,020 24	$298,518 31
Paid twelve months' interest on $9,000,000 water stock													452,630 00
Total disbursements for the year													$751,148 31

STATEMENT G.

New Supplies for the year 1882.

498	houses,	@ $5 00 ..	$2,490 00	
544	"	@ 7 50...	4,080 00	
337	"	@ 9 00...	3,033 00	
190	"	@ 12 00...	2,280 00	
22	"	@ 14 00 ..	308 00	
1591				$12,191 00
4	warehouses,	@ 6 00...	$ 24 00	
3	"	@ 8 00...	24 00	
23	"	@ 10 00...	230 00	
30				278 00
701	baths,	@ 2 00...	$1,402 00	
497	water closets,	@ 2 00 ..	994 00	
256	hose,	@ 3 00...	768 00	
395	horses,	@ 1 50..	592 50	
78	carriages,	@ 1 50...	117 00	
13	cows,	@ 1 00..	13 00	
				3,886 50
		SPECIALS.		
14	bars,	@ $3 00...	$42 00	
9	"	@ 5 00...	45 00	
Amounts carried forward.....			$87 00	$16,355 50

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Amounts brought forward.....		$87 00	$16,355 50
3 barbers,	@ $3 00...	9 00	
3 bakeries,	@ 3 00...	9 00	
2 drugs,	@ 3 00...	6 00	
1 school,		12 00	
1 "		30 00	
6 churches,	@ 10 00...	60 00	
1 church,		12 00	
17 urinals,	@ 1 50 ..	25 50	
2 Errick pumps,	@ 6 00...	12 00	
5 forges,	@ 2 50...	12 50	
1 forge,		5 00	
2 florists,	@ 5 00...	10 00	
5 extra families,	@ 2 00...	10 00	
1 soap factory,		10 00	
1 tobacco factory,		10 00	
1 butchery,		10 00	
1 oyster packer,		5 00	
1 " "		10 00	
2 " packers,	@ 25 00...	50 00	
1 photographer,		5 00	
1 public bath,		10 00	
1 fountain,		50 00	
1 cooper shop,		10 00	
Amounts carried forward.....		$470 00	$16,355 50

STATEMENT G—Concluded.

Amounts brought forward.....			$470 00	$16,355 50
1	3 H. P. boiler,	@ $5 00 ..	15 00	
2	4 " "	@ 5 00...	40 00	
3	6 " "	@ 5 00...	90 00	
3	10 " "	@ 5 00...	150 00	
1	14 " "	@ 5 00...	70 00	
1	15 " "	@ 5 00...	75 00	
3	22 " "	@ 5 00...	330 00	
1	30 " "	@ 5 00...	150 00	
1	35 " "	@ 5 00...	175 00	
1	motor,		5 00	
3	motors,	@ 25 00 ..	75 00	
1	motor,		40 00	
3	motors,	@ 50 00 ..	150 00	
1	motor,		200 00	
7	special rents,		264 00	
				2,299 00
Producing a yearly revenue of.....				$18,654 50

STATEMENT H.

Abatements condensed for the year 1882.

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
Vacancies	68	$ 959 65	63	$ 1,073 52	228	$ 2,520 42	141	$ 926 18
Extra families					6	12 00	14	28 00
Duplicates and torn down	108	1,099 53	116	1,300 87	396	5,158 98	412	5,785 37
Specials	20	310 16	7	186 38	50	861 82	116	1,555 75
Horses	54	81 00	34	50 25	137	202 75	535	799 00
Carriages	14	21 75	10	15 00	40	60 00	159	253 50
Rents reduced	12	33 92	7	16 00	51	364 23	97	880 33
Hose	13	35 75	6	18 00	64	192 00	235	694 25
Baths	14	27 34	4	8 00	40	80 00	132	264 00
Water closets	7	14 00	3	6 00	34	68 00	88	175 17
Cows	1	1 00	8	8 00	44	43 92	128	128 00
Bars	7	19 58			10	28 75	61	200 50
Urinals					1	1 50	7	10 48
		$2,603 68		$2,682 02		$9,594 37		$11,700 53

Total amount of abatements for the year..... $26,580 60

STATEMENT K.

Balances remaining on the Books of the Department December 30, 1882.

1882 water rents	$160,496	28
1881 " "	13,040	71
1880 " "	9,947	59
Plumbing bills	2,168	16
Meter "		66
	$185,653	40

STATEMENT L.

Revenue per Ledgers, January 1, 1883.

12,829	Houses,	at	$5 00	$64,145 00	
15,128	"	"	7 50	113,460 00	
13,978	"	"	9 00	125,802 00	
6,750	"	"	12 00	81,000 00	
2,599	"	"	14 00	36,386 00	
51,284	"				$420,793 00
246	Warehouses,	"	6 00	$1,476 00	
399	"	"	8 00	3,192 00	
947	"	"	10 00	9,470 00	
					14,138 00
52,876					$434,931 00
12,528	Baths,	"	2 00	$25,056 00	
7,795	Water closets,	"	2 00	15,590 00	
5,009	Hose,	"	3 00	15,027 00	
6,114	Horses	"	1 50	9,171 00	
1,895	Carriages,	"	1 50	2,842 50	
637	Cows,	"	1 00	637 00	
187	Extra families,	"	2 00	374 00	
275	Boilers, at per H. P.		5 00	13,666 00	
					82,363 50
87,316	Rents				$517,294 50
	Specials, embracing bars, bakeries, butcheries, boarding-houses, drugs, &c., &c				22,821 60
677	Meters				62,708 68
					$602,824 78

Water Engineer's Report.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER—CITY HALL,

Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the President
and Members of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:

I respectfully beg leave to present my annual report of the operations of this Department, and of the condition of the works in charge, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department a small force is employed in fitting up and repairing stop-cocks, fire-plugs, fountains, &c.

During the year this force, besides keeping up the general routine of work, has also been engaged in fitting up and erecting the iron railings around the chambers in the gate-houses at Loch Raven and Lake Montebello.

PLUMBING.

The work of this department consists in tapping the city mains and laying the service pipes, for domestic supplies, to the street curb.

The number of new supplies laid during the year were 3,676, and from which an additional revenue of $18,654.50 will be derived annually.

DISTRIBUTING MAINS.

In former years, considerable annoyance and delay was experienced in obtaining pipes to fill orders promptly. In order to obviate this, the Water Board contracted, in January, 1882, for a sufficient amount of cast-iron pipe, of different sizes, to be delivered early in the season for the year's work.

Notwithstanding that quite a large stock of this pipe remained on hand at the close of the year, yet, in consideration of the satisfaction this plan has given, its continuance in the future is desirable.

There was laid during the year $9\frac{143}{5280}$ miles of cast-iron pipe, of sizes varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches.

For the purpose of giving a better supply of water to hydraulic elevators, there was laid 3,295 feet of 10-inch pipe on the following streets, viz: Block, Sharp, Hanover, Charles, Baltimore and Wolfe.

The pipes on Wolfe and Block streets were ordered to be laid by the Council, an appropriation of $4,000 having been made therefor.

In order to increase the supply of water at Bayview Asylum, it was found necessary to change the supply of twenty-four houses on Eastern avenue, near Burke street, and a portion of the supply to Patterson Park, from the Jones' Falls to the Gunpowder supply. To make this change, it required the laying of $752\frac{1}{3}$ feet of 6-inch and $1208\frac{2}{3}$ feet of 4-inch pipe. Bayview Asy-

lum is supplied with water through a 6-inch pipe from the Jones' Falls supply—elevation, 217 A. M. T. This 6-inch pipe runs along the western side of Patterson Park, thence out Eastern avenue, through Highlandtown, to the asylum.

Before this pipe reaches the asylum grounds, it is subjected to a heavy draw as it passes through Highlandtown, and after it leaves the latter place, a 3-inch pipe, that supplies Bayview brewery, is attached thereto.

After a survey of the ground, it was found that the Gunpowder supply, elevation 163 A. M. T., could furnish water to consumers in Highlandtown, and also Bayview brewery. It was then recommended to extend the Gunpowder supply pipes (now laid on Hudson street, to the city limits,) to Highlandtown, and to take all the taps off of this 6-inch pipe at the latter point.

This pipe to Bayview would then be without taps from Patterson Park to the asylum.

For the want of funds, this work was not ordered to be done until recently.

The Gunpowder supply was further advanced into the northern section of the city, by the laying of 1085 feet of 6-inch pipe on Hamilton and St. Paul streets.

The periodical occurrence of the bad taste in the water from the Gunpowder and the Jones' Falls supplies, has been a source of great annoyance. Every exertion has been, and is now being made, to find out the cause, and, if possible, remedy the evil. The flushing the pipes in the city, through the fire-plugs, and the heavy wastage from the bottom of all the lakes and

reservoirs, as is now being done, it is hoped will be beneficial.

The average montly leaks and repairs on all of the mains for the year was 34. All of these were comparatively of minor importance, saving one that occurred to a 40-inch main on Washington street, south of Gay street. This main had water passing through it for six months prior to this occurrence, without any indication of a rupture, when suddenly it gave way. Fortunately, the location was such that the water passed off easily, without causing any damage to the neighborhood.

The average number of stop-stocks repaired, of all sizes, per month, were $33\frac{3}{4}$.

FIRE-PLUGS.

The number of new fire-plugs erected during the year were 13, making a total of 392 in the city. This number of fire-plugs is small, considering the bountiful supply of water we have. Their number should be increased by annual appropriations.

METERS.

The number of meters in operation at the close of the year, of sizes varying from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches, was 677, and of this number, 88 were put up in 1882. The quantity of water registered by these meters during the year was 862,763,736 gallons.

PUMPS.

The number of pumps repaired during the year was 46; the number removed, 4; and the number of wells filled up, 2.

When pumps are abandoned, their stocks should be taken out and the wells filled up; and wherever, in a neighborhood, the people may be deprived of the use of these pumps by removal, then public fountains should be erected.

HIGH SERVICE PUMPING STATION AND RESERVOIR.

The aggregate time worked by both set of pumps for the year was 4,626 hours.

The number of gallons of water pumped into the reservoir was 717,499,770.

The consumption of coal in 1882 was 121$\frac{460}{2240}$ tons, and 33$\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood.

The avarage cost of pumping a thousand gallons of water was .01593 cents.

The usual repairs to the machinery have been made by our own force of engineers.

The building and machinery at this station are in good condition.

The capacity of the High Service Reservoir is 26 millions of gallons, and its extreme depth 20 feet. The water in the reservoir has not been above 19$\frac{1}{2}$ nor below 12 feet during the year.

The walk around this reservoir, and the interior and exterior slopes, have been kept in good condition.

The fountain at the upper end of Druid Lake, and operated by the water from the High Service Reservoir, was played 376 hours and 40 minutes, through a two-inch nozzle, in 1882.

LAKE ROLAND.

In July, the water in the lake was $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the breast of the dam; in August, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and in September, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and during the remainder of the year the water flowed over the dam.

The greatest depth of flow over the breast of the dam was 16 inches, on September 11.

During the summer the water of this lake, at the surface, was found to be good, whilst that at the bottom tasted bad.

The waste gates near the bottom of the lake were accordingly ordered to be opened, and they have been kept so whenever there has been any water going over the dam. And although examinations have been repeatedly made, yet no bad taste has been discovered in the water.

All the property and works of the city at this point are in very good condition.

JONES' FALLS CONDUIT.

This conduit leads from Lake Roland to Hampden Reservoir, and has been in successful operation for twenty-one years without requiring any repairs. The exterior is inspected weekly. For want of an opportunity, the interior has not been examined for some time.

This conduit has been flushed several times during the year, by opening the bottom gates at the Harper Waste Wier. The grass on the slopes of the embankments of this conduit need re-setting in some places; otherwise, the entire line is in good condition.

HAMPDEN RESERVOIR

Is the first receiving reservoir of the Jones' Falls supply; it has been full of good water during the year. The works and grounds at this reservoir are in good condition. During the past summer, a new roof was put on the keeper's house here.

PIPE LINES OF THE JONES' FALLS SUPPLY.

The four 30-inch pipe mains, leading from Hampden reservoir to Druid Lake, and also those from Druid Lake and Mount Royal reservoir to the city, are in good condition. There was no repairs made on them during the year.

DRUID LAKE.

The top of the riprapping around this lake has been aligned, and now presents a uniform line with the grass sod above. This grass sod was limed in the spring. The drive around the lake was covered with gravel where it was required.

At the stop-house and pipe vault the stop-cocks and machinery are in good working order.

The bad taste in the Jones' Falls water last December was traced to Druid Lake.

The water at the surface of the lake was found to be good, whilst that at the bottom had the cucumber taste.

The middle gate of the screen-well, through which the water passes to the city, was closed and the upper gate opened, and also the 30-inch waste-pipe that draws the waste water from the bottom.

After several days an examination was again made of the water in the lake, and no perceptible bad taste could be found either at the surface or at the bottom; yet the water drawn from the pipes in the city, in some localities, still retained the bad taste, whilst in other localities the taste had disappeared.

MOUNT ROYAL RESERVOIR

Is the low service storage of the Jones' Falls supply. It is 67 feet, vertically, below Druid Lake, from which it gets its supply.

The Gunpowder supply enters the city at an elevation of 163 A. M. T.—13 feet higher than Mt. Royal Reservoir.

This supply, since its introduction, has been serving the district formerly supplied by Mt. Royal.

As soon as practicable, a district will be assigned Mt. Royal Reservoir to serve, regularly.

The pipe vault, stop-cocks, reservoir grounds and keeper's house here are in very good condition.

LOCH RAVEN.

The storage lake for the Gunpowder supply has been full of water the entire year.

The greatest flow over the dam occurred on the 13th of January and the 11th of September, when the water passed over the breast of the dam to the depth of 2 feet 4 inches. The least flow over the dam, when the supply gates to the city and the waste gates were open, was from 3 to 4 inches in depth.

The water in Loch Raven has been good the whole year, except in the summer, after a freshet, when the water, passing from the waste gates at the bottom, had a bad taste.

An iron railing has been placed around the chambers in the gate-house. The roof of the gate-house, inside and outside, the jack-stands, and the iron railing in the gate-house, have been neatly painted.

The road-way on the west side of Loch Raven has been improved. The earth-slopes in many places, above and below the road-way, have been graded and set in grass.

A small amount of riprapping, near the gate-house, has been laid. The quarries on the road-way below the gate-house, from which stone was obtained for the core of the dam, are now being graded and dressed up, so as to render them less unsightly.

THE TUNNEL, OR CONDUIT LINE, FROM THE GUNPOWDER.

There has been an uninterrupted flow of water through this tunnel since the introduction of the Gunpowder supply in October, 1881.

In January last, the entire line was inspected and found to be in perfect condition.

LAKE MONTEBELLO.

The receiving reservoir of the Gunpowder supply has varied more in the height of the water in it than any reservoir on the line of either of the supplies. This is owing to the water in Loch Raven being so often cloudy.

Prior to May of last year, no cloudy water had been allowed to flow into the lake from Loch Raven.

On two occasions last May, cloudy water was sent down from Loch Raven. Each time, as soon as it reached Lake Montebello, the whole body of water in the lake became very offensive to the taste. Since then, nothing but clear water has been admitted into the lake.

Whether this will be the means of preventing, in the Gunpowder supply, the annual occurrence of the bad taste in the water, remains to be seen. Advantage was taken, when the water in the lake went below the belt, of riprapping, to extend the same lower down the slope. It has been determined to plant a Pyrus Japonica hedge on the berme around the lake, instead of erecting an iron railing.

The reasons for this are: first, the hedge will cost much less than the iron railing; and secondly, it is believed that a low hedge, well kept, will be more of a feature than the railing.

This hedge is one-third planted, and the remainder of the plants are delivered.

During the year, the exterior slopes, both in excavation and embankment, around the lake, have been graded, covered with soil, and sown with grass seed.

There has been considerable work done on the approaches to the lake, and to the road-way around the same.

At the gate-house, the iron railing for the chambers is all delivered, ready to be placed in position. The

gates and machinery in the house are all in thorough working order.

The drain tunnel around the lake has several times been inspected, and always found to be in good working order.

The conduit connecting Lake Montebello with the gate-chambers at Lake Clifton was inspected in February, and found to be in thorough order.

LAKE CLIFTON.

There was nothing done the past year at this lake.

There has been a day and night watchman kept here to protect the city's property.

The gates and machinery are in good working order.

The 40-inch pipe mains leading from the chambers to the city limits have given no trouble.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY PUMPING STATION

Is located at the head waters of Loch Raven.

These works were built to insure a sufficient amount of water in Lake Roland during extreme drought. Since the introduction of the Gunpowder supply there has been no occasion for their use.

The two five million gallons "Worthington" duplex pumping engines in the engine house, have been taken apart and oiled, and can be put together for use at any time. The city's property here is in charge of a watchman; it is in good condition.

WATER COURSES.

Under this heading is embraced the inspecting of the Gunpowder and its tributaries above Loch Raven, and Jones' Falls and its tributaries above Lake Roland. This inspection has been made daily the past year, and reported to this office, in order that the extent of the pollution of the streams above our storage lakes may be known.

Accompanying this report will be found the annual reports of Mr. James Curran and Mr. Wm. L. Kenly, giving in detail the workings of their respective divisions during the year 1882.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in referring to the efficiency and willingness shown by the officers and employees of this Department, in the performance of their respective duties during the year 1882.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT K. MARTIN,

Chief Engineer.

Engineer and Superintendent's Report,

CITY DIVISION.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF
ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT—CITY DIVISION,
Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

R. K. MARTIN, ESQ., *Chief Engineer*
Baltimore City Water Department.

SIR.—The undersigned respectfully presents the following report of the department under his supervision for the year 1882. In former years, it has been a matter of serious delay in procuring pipe to fill orders as they occurred. To obviate this, the Water Board contracted for anticipated wants for 1882, which aided very much the operations of the department. It is to be regretted that the major portion of the orders received to advance pipe lines to serve improvements, are not in proper condition; our operations are checked through the profile of the ground being faulty, or either the right of way not being established.

There has been nine miles and one hundred and forty-three feet of pipe laid, as follows:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for service pipe	.....	$13,906\frac{1}{6}$	feet.
2 inch for distribution	.....	1,058	"
3 " "	.....	$8,423\frac{2}{3}$	"
4 " "	.....	14,788	"
6 " "	.....	$4,522\frac{2}{3}$	"
10 " "	.....	$4,964\frac{1}{2}$	"

$9\frac{143}{5280}$ miles.

Included in the above, there is 3,295 feet of 10-inch pipe laid to furnish hydraulic power, viz: Block street, for drawbridge; Sharp, Hanover, Charles, Baltimore and Wolfe streets, for elevators. The latter line was provided for in the levy by appropriating $4,000. Unusual expense attended the laying of the line on Baltimore street, between Howard and Paca; we were obliged to take the centre of the street, between the railroad tracks, to avoid gas pipes on each side of the street, and to avoid obstructing the city passenger cars, our labor had to be performed between midnight and 6 o'clock, A. M.

There was also, in order to improve the supply at Bayview Asylum, twenty-four houses on Eastern avenue, and part of Patterson Park supply, changed from Jones'Falls to the Gunpowder supply. It required 752⅓ feet of 6-inch, and 1208⅔ feet of 4-inch pipe to make said change.

To advance the Gunpowder supply of water, there was laid on Hamilton and St. Paul streets 1085 feet of 6-inch pipe. There was also, for sanitary reasons, 407 feet of 4-inch pipe laid, and a fire-plug erected on Lancaster street, near Ann.

In March, the pipe lines were flushed extensively as a precautionary measure, though there was no complaint of the quality of the water at the time. In June, the Gunpowder supply was bad, and constant flushing of the pipes was practiced, until evidence of improvement was shown, which did not occur until the middle of July. In December, the Jones' Falls supply became effected, and the periodical changes it passes through

makes it very embarrassing to deal with. For the greater part of the month, and into January, six men were engaged opening the fire-plugs and caring for their safety from frost.

The average leaks and repairs upon distributing mains, per month, was 34; there was one that requires special notice. There are two 40-inch pipes in the bed of Washington street for the distribution of the Gunpowder supply. One extends to Eastern avenue, and is intended to supply east of Jones' Falls; the other turns west at Lombard street, and is intended to supply west of Jones' Falls. In April, the latter pipe, which contains an external surface in each section, of 135 square feet, one-fifth of its dimensions were ruptured. It had been in service six months, which might lead us to suppose, if fractured in construction, it would have developed the defect sooner. Careful examination of the destroyed pipe gave no satisfactory evidence of the cause. It was very fortunate that the location of the accident was favorable for disposing of a large volume of water, thereby materially reducing the cost for repairs.

The average leaks and repairs upon stop-cocks, ranging in size from 2 to 40 inches, was $33\frac{3}{4}$ per month.

The Department has employed one pattern-maker, whose aggregate time was $299\frac{3}{4}$ days, and has been engaged as follows, on new patterns: 6 and 8-inch pipe cutter, details for the railings enclosing the water chambers at Loch Raven and Lake Montebello, Tail-pipe for fire-plug, 3-inch meter strainer, 10-inch S bend, 10x6-inch reducer, 4x3-inch reducer, 3x1½-inch reducer,

4x2-inch reducer, 3x4-inch angular bends, 3-inch meter valve, 2-inch meter spud, 3-inch flanged ¼ circle for meters, 4x3-inch flanged double branch, 4-inch cap, street rim for 20-inch stop. The following clamp couplings: 12x3-inch, 6-inch, 3-inch and 10x2-inch. Patterns as follows: For plug-pumps, instruments for drawing water from different depths, grate-bar for shop boiler, also, general repairs and alterations of department's patterns.

The machinist department aggregated 1146¼ days; 333 days of said time was spent in proving pipe at the manufacturers, dismantelling the pumps at Merdith's ford, erecting railings at Loch Raven around water chambers; also, repairs at Druid Lake and Lake Roland. The remaining time, 813¼ days, was occupied on 24 fire-plugs, 3 underground plugs. Stop-cocks as follows: seven 10-inch, three 8-inch, twenty-four 6-inch, sixty 4-inch, forty-eight 3-inch and thirty-six 2-inch; 12 fire-plug stops, 482 balusters, washers and bolts complete for Loch Raven; 752 balusters, washers and bolts fitted up for Lake Montebello; one 6 and 8-inch pipe cutting tool, 8-inch arched pipe erected under Ridgely-street bridge, 8-inch arched pipe erected under Washington-avenue bridge. For tapping large pipes, the following couplings: two 30x3-inch, one 12x3-inch, six 10x3-inch, one 10x3-inch double, two 10x2-inch, three 6x3-inch and three 6x2-inch; also, twenty-four 3-inch ferrule clamps, eighteen meter strainers, twelve 3-inch flanged ¼ circles. Meter spuds as follows: seventy-two ¾ inch, twenty-four 1-inch, twelve 1½-inch and twelve 2-inch; three hundred and sixty 1½ pipe caps, two hundred and eighty-eight ½x1½-inch bushings. Brass plugs,

twelve 1-inch, twenty-four ¾-inch and thirty-six ½-inch; one 4x3 flanged double branch, nine extra 3 and 4-inch stop screws, 30 fountain speeds and nuts; also, six goose-necks and connections, 12 large caps for plug nozzles, 36 plug glands and nuts partially finished, 24 plug screws unfinished, 18 brass nuts for plugs, 6 brass plug valve seats, 6 plug cones and nuts, 6 brass pumps for fire plugs, 4 instruments for drawing water from different depths. The additional help in the mechanical department is one blacksmith and helper, and one hand at drilling and screw cutting. Besides the specialties fitted up for the use of the Department, all repairs, including the pumping machinery, was done in the Department, with the exception of internal repairs done on high service boilers.

The total number of fire-plugs at present in the city	892
The number of plugs erected on new sites	13
" " " old "	6
" " repaired	277
" hydrants turned off for leakage	312
" ferules drawn " "	124
" supplies turned off by order of registrar	1599
" supplies turned on by order of registrar	1182
" ferules drawn by order of registrar	44
" " returned " "	27

There is at present, of all sizes of meters, from ¾ inch to 4 inches, in operation, 677. Of this number, there was 88 erected in 1882, and registered the following consumption of water:

Livery stables	7,133,856
Miscellaneous	200,252,360
Pork packers	25,514,928
Steamboat companies	41,651,866
Sugar refineries	2,099,474
Elevators	188,053,908
Railroad companies, steam and horse	157,315,306
Whiskey Distilleries	26,175,324
Beer brewers	71,837,074
Brick yards	2,846,168
Coal oil refineries	18,987,980
Drove yards	6,835,972
Oyster packers	56,919,915
Hotels	38,516,081
Planing mills	18,623,524
Metered water in gallons	862,763,736

Number of Meters erected in 1882.

3-inch	23
2-inch	6
1½-inch	9
1-inch	15
¾-inch	35
Total	88

Whole number in Operation.

¾-inch	208
1-inch	171
1½-inch	72
2-inch	48
3-inch	174
4-inch	4
Total	677

Of this number, 16 are in operation on the high service supply, and which registered 17,154,519 gallons of water for the year 1882.

There have been 253,625 square feet of paving done at a cost of $7,339.08, or $2.85 per square foot.

The fire-plugs and fountains were painted in the early spring.

HIGH SERVICE PUMPING STATION.

The aggregate time of the operations of both sets of pumps was 4,626 hours; the discharge of water was $717,499,770 gallons.

There was, as per inventory of January 1, 1882, 283 tons of coal and nine cords of wood on hand, and there was purchased $1281\frac{460}{2240}$ tons of coal. There was also received, from falling timber on the city property at Lake Roland, 32 cords of wood. There is, per inventory of January 1, 1883, 353 tons of coal and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood on hand, which will show a consumption of $1211\frac{460}{2240}$ tons of coal and $33\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood.

The duty of pumps have been as follows:

Consumption of coal in pounds.	Height of pumping, as shown by gauge on force main.	Gallons of water pumped.	Millions of pounds raised one foot high with 100 pounds of coal.	Gallons of water pumped with 100 pounds of coal.	Gallons of water pumped with one pound of coal.	Reduced to a common standard of 100 ft.	Cost of pumping one thousand gallons, in cents.
2,713,100	190[57]	717,499,770	41,981,266	26,445	264.45	50,396	1.593

The maximum depth in feet in which the water is contemplated to be carried in high service reservoir is 20; it has not been below 12 or over 19½ feet. As usual, our own engineers, after the season for great demand of water slacks up, have examined the machinery internally and made the necessary repairs. The fountain in Druid Lake, that is operated from high service, played 376 hours and 40 minutes.

SALE OF MATERIAL TURNED OVER TO REGISTRAR.

Cast-iron scrap,	5 tons,	540	lbs.,	at	$18		$	94 34
"	" 7 "	2050	"	"	21.50			170 17
"	" 10 "	260	"	"	20			202 32
"	" 5 "	1200	"	"	20			110 71
"	turnings,	300	"	"	35 cts.	100		1 05
Brass	"	374	"	"	9 "	lb		33 66
"	"	268	"	"	10 "	"		26 80
"	scrap,	1108	"	"	13 "	"		144 04
W. iron	"	370	"	"	90 "	100		3 33
"	turnings,	1100	"	"	40 "	"		4 40
"	"	720	"	"	30 "	"		2 16
Lead dross,		1055	"	"	3 "	lb		31 65
7 oil barrels, at 40 cents								2 80
3 gasoline barrels, at 65 cents								1 95
							$	829 38

BILLS DELIVERED TO REGISTRAR FOR WORK AND METERIAL.

Plumbing	$20,454 31
Distributing main	2,123 74

EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY 1, 1882, TO JANUARY 1, 1883.

Permanent supply distributing mains	$ 1,432 82
Distributing mains	49,653 93
Salaries Engineer's department	11,128 18
Plumbing	11,072 66
Pump-house	11,964 17
Repairs	8,485 57
Temporary supply	1,018 54
Water meters	7,601 76
Pumps and fountains	2,069 76
Fire-plugs	3,115 37
Tools and fixtures	540 82
	$108,083 58

NEW SUPPLIES FROM DECEMBER 31, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Aggregate, 3,676	$18,654 50

PUMPS.

Number repaired	46
" removed	4
" wells filled up	2

SHOP OPERATIONS, 1882.

Where the Labor was Engaged	Wages Paid.	At Current Rates.	Surplus.
Distributing main	$2,299 83	$4,040 52	$1,740 69
Plumbing Department.	480 05	881 39	401 34
Meters	201 46	355 47	154 01
Fire plugs	569 69	1,188 80	619 11
Pumps and fountains.	241 60	488 78	247 18
Tools and fixtures	386 86	642 41	255 55
Repairs	29 31	65 01	35 70
Loch Raven	560 70	988 99	428 29
Montebello	317 68	669 30	351 62
High Service pump-house	41 67	74 46	32 79
Hampden Reservoir	12 95	16 65	3 70
Temporary supply	19 91	33 07	13 16
	$5,161 71	$9,444 85	$4,283 14

Operating Expenses.

85 tons of coal for steam and heating	$457 75	
3½ " " forge	17 50	
130 pounds of cotton waste	15 08	
30 gallons lard oil	27 60	
Gas bills for the year	157 06	
Engineer's wages	468 00	
Interest on cost of tools, at 6 per cent.	299 64	
Depreciation of tools, 2 per cent	99 88	
		1,542 51
Profits		$2,740 63

INVENTORY FOR 1882.

Boiler and engine	$ 750 00
Lathe, facing tool and shaper	1,898 85
Shafting, hangers and pulleys	175 45
Wood lathe, machinist lathe, drill press, screw cutter, grid frame, 3 vises and belting	1,307 84
2 Universal chucks and drills	127 10
Lumber used in construction	229 60
Iron work on coal bunker	18 00
Iron work for other purposes	25 00
Machinists, carpenters and laborers	461 00
Hauling machinery	7 00
Additional wages paid for tools and fixtures	292 64
3 pumps for fire-plugs, $6; 30 mandrils, $3.20; 16 reamers, $16	25 20
72 lbs. turning tools, $21.60; 2 drill chucks, $10; 20 twist drills, $5	36 60
31 lbs. plain drills, $23.70; 3 ratchets, $15; spirit level, $2.50	41 20
10 lbs. lathe dogs, $3; small taps and dies, $5; hand drill, $2.50	10 50
51 lbs. chisels and caulking tools, $15.20; 17 tap wrenches, $3; 2 hack saws	21 30
6 pair old dies and stocks, $2; 9 pipe taps, $15; 18 hand taps, $12	29 00
40 lbs. tap wrenches, $3; 26 wrenches, $13; 3 lathe centres, $3	19 00
300 lbs. chuck bolts and clamps, $6; 2 steel straight-edges, $12	18 00
Amount carried forward	$5,493 28

Amount brought forward	$5,493 28
4 oil cans, $12; 25 old files, $6.25; 38 new files, $10.60	28 85
Set of numbers, $5; set alphabet, $5; 10 machine taps, from ⅜ to 1½ in., $20	30 00
9 square thread taps, $15; 5 wrenches, 60 cts; 14 C. J. chucks, $9.16	24 76
3 pipe cutters, $300; turning tools, $25; bolts and clamps, $10; hand pump, $20	353 00
2 pair blocks and falls, $25; pipe vise, $5; 6 old hoisting blocks, $3	33 00
	$5,962 89

I respectfully refer to inventory for the following stock on hand:

Distributing main and pipe fittings	$17,810 78
Plumbing	767 63
Meters	801 68
Fountains	1,134 12
Fire-plugs	1,116 91
Twenty tons of coal in shop	111 00

There will also be found inventory for miscellaneous property, to which I respectfully refer you.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CURRAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

STATEMENTS.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Size and Number of Feet of Pipe, Stop-Cocks and Branches laid in the City.

	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	4½ in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	30 in.	TOTAL OF PIPE.
No. of feet of pipe laid previous to purchase by Water Company	.....	13,203	95,411	31,876	72,462	60,704	10,040	14,330	12,209	26,168	4,627	8,588	14,203	363,821
Laid by Water Commission'rs from July 1, 1855, to Dec. '57..	.....	1,909	14,720	28,362	.....	5,005	613	448	.....	.....	.....	9,716	.....	60,773
By Water Board 1858	.....	2,948	24,438	23,742	.....	8,692	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,964
" " 1859	.....	638	22,972	40,367	.....	14,503	.....	6,300	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,888
" " 1860	.....	.....	20,488	35,106	.....	22,134	.....	7,910	.....	.....	.....	14,889	1,428	101,955
" " 1861	.....	276	8,317	15,432	.....	8,722	.....	5,017	.....	.....	.....	1,080	8,292	47,136
" " 1862	.....	1,140	11,065	6,562	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	490	....	6,599	51	26,467
" " 1863	.....	2,729	12,223	5,696	.....	3,744	.....	4,560	.....	720	1,170	1,314	.....	32,156
" " 1864	1,748	314	20,899	8,362	.....	6,981	.....	13,476	405	1,962	783	1,395	.....	56,325
" " 1865	7,929	796	16,930	11,729	.....	3,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,588
" " 1866	2,903	4,413	15,813	10,864	.....	13,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,041
" " 1867	1,145	14,252	17,349	8,808	.....	6,491½	.....	9,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,417½
" " 1868	1,642	4,477½	20,466½	14,759½	.....	2,012½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,356
" " 1869	192	4,765	16,595	9,457½	.....	4,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,046½
" " 1870	.....	8,502	11,372	10,086	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,360

From Jan. 1 to Oct 31, 1871	.....	6,895	11,863	13,205	.....	8,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	40,415
From Oct. 31, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1872	78	6,871½	13,660½	12,479	.....	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	36,514
From Oct. 31, 1872, to Oct. 31, 1873	.....	4,551	10,677½	8,032½	.....	5,405	.....	2,150	.....	3,400	....	.....	.....	34,216
From Oct 31, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874	36	4,402	8,169	10,525	.....	10,959	5,795	8,537½	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	48,723½
From Oct. 31. 1874, to Oct 31, 1875	.....	3,542	7,544½	8,837½	.....	11,750	.....	4,362½	.....	.....	....	11,160	8,959½	56,165
From Oct. 31, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1876	.....	1,982½	7,053½	15,383	.....	1,050	.....	3,212½	.....	5,175	....	202½	7,215½	41,274½
From Oct. 31, 1876, to Oct. 31, 1877	.....	1,289	17,246½	15,571½	.....	7,462½	.....	75	137½	.....	....	.....	.....	41,782
By Water Board 1878	175	1,603	7,567	11,579½	.. ..	3,000	.....	4,800	.....	837½	....	425	3,312½	33,299½
" " 1879	.....	1,603	4,490	10,876	.....	3,160	.....	2,038½	.....	.....	....	2,975	.....	25,142½
" " 1880	.....	1,882	5,057½	7,777⅜	.....	5,459¼	.....	1,398	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	21,574¼
" " 1881	.....	933	9,034⅜	12,290½	.....	6,421¾	1,797	3,169¼	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	33,646¼
" " 1882	.....	1,058	8,423⅜	14,788	.....	4,522⅜	.....	4,964½	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	33,756¾
	18,848	96,972½	439,846	404,354⅛	72,462	231,505½	18,389	96,120⅝	12,859½	38,782½	6,580	58,343½	43,461½	1,534,488½

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

	1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	4½ in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	30 in.	Stops.
Stop Cocks by Water Company		12	61	94		55	9	8	8	9	4	8	2	270
" " Commissioners		9	8	8		2						2		29
By Water Board 1858		17	23	14		3	1		1	16		1		76
" " 1859		15	30	54		16		7						122
" " 1860			18	55		36		9				4	1	123
" " 1861		7	7	24		8		3					5	54
" " 1862		21	19	31		19		1		1		4		96
" " 1863		8	20	28		2		2				1		61
" " 1864		12	18	15		4		5				1		55
" " 1865		24	13	6		2								45
" " 1866		22	24	20		4								70
" " 1867		46	22	5		5		3						81
" " 1868		7	24	19		3								53
" " 1869			7	18		3								28
" " 1870			4	7										11
January 1, to October 31, 1871		5	11	25		5								46
October 31, 1871, to October 31, 1872		10	20	23		3								56
" 1872, " 1873		7	14	25		12		2		2				62
" 1873, " 1874		4	14	52		9	6	6						91
" 1874, " 1875		3	5	31		10		6		1		6	2	64
" 1875, " 1876		1	25	66		52	2			1		1	2	150
" 1876, " 1877		5	69	50		13		2						139
By Water Board 1878		7	29	22		2		6		4		2	1	73
" " 1879		4	15	37		6		2						64
" " 1880		3	9	24		14		2					2	54
" " 1881		4	26	41		6	2	2						81
" " 1882		5	27	36		19		5						92
		258	562	830		313	20	71	9	34	4	30	15	2,146

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	4½ in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	30 in.	Br'hes
Branches by Water Board 1858		3	78	98		33	2			1				215
" " " 1859			53	134		75		32	2					296
" " " 1860			68	108		149		29				52	2	408
" " " 1861			26	50		33		19				6	34	168
" " " 1862		5	25	30		4		1				16		81
" " " 1863		3	29	19		9		7		2	1	5		75
" " " 1864	3	3	40	21		9	1	47		5	4	4		137
" " " 1865	20		47	20		15								102
" " " 1866	3		30	24		16								73
" " " 1867	1	29	46	26		7		21						130
" " " 1868	1	6	38	43		12								100
" " " 1869		5	54	32		6		2						99
" " " 1870		9	27	39		1								76
January 1 to October 31, 1871		6	22	29		32								89
October 31, 1871, to October 31, 1872		3	35	39		10								87
" 1872, " 1873		3	26	23		14		7		5				78
" 1873, " 1874		4	17	53		16	22	30		1				143
" 1874, " 1875		5	14	26		5		13		1		29	8	101
" 1875, " 1876		4	21	90		12		14		21			9	171
" 1876, " 1877		2	45	45		23	1	3						119
By Water Board 1878		4	20	36		8				9		3	4	84
" " 1879		2	14	41		6		5						68
" " 1880			9	35		17		11				5		77
" " 1881		3	20	54		11	5	7						100
" " 1882		1	24	74		45		21				2		167
	28	100	828	1,189		568	31	269	2	45	5	122	57	3,244

Whole length of pipe line in the city, December 31, 1881..... 284 *miles*, 274¾ *feet*.
Pipe line in the city from January 1 to December 31, 1882..... 6 " 2,076 5-6 "
Whole length of pipe line in the city, December 31, 1882..... 290 " 2,294 7-12 "
Net cost of pipe to date..... $1,895,343 85

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Rear of Dillon	Canton street and Eastern ave	3	185	$81 07
Welcome alley	Charles and Hanover	2	70	31 60
Sharp	German and Baltimore	10	42 2/3	219 13
10-foot alley, rear Lombard	Duncan alley and Choptank	3	74	28 57
Patapsco alley	Randall and Fort avenue	4	123 1/3	160 57
10-foot alley, rear Randall	Charles and Marshall	3	226 1/3	
Oregon	Franklin and Edmondson ave	4	185	96 31
Rutter alley	Dolphin and Lanvale	3	12 1/3	154 60
		4	296	
Decker	Chase and Eager	3	160 1/3	63 91
Etting	Bloome and Presstman	4	98 2/3	164 43
Bloome	Division and Druid Hill avenue	4	197 1/3	
McHenry	Monroe and Payson	4	148	181 38
Goldsmith alley	McHenry and Pratt	4	98 2/3	
Rear McHenry	Monroe and Payson	3	111	
Hamilton	Charles and Hargrove alley	3	2	618 64
		4	4	
		6	641 1/3	

STATEMENT I.

Comparative Statement of Receipts for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882.

—1880.—		—1881.—		—1882.—	
1880 water rents	$348,065 59	1881 water rents	$373,316 32	1882 water rents	$387,836 16
1879 " "	151,972 57	1880 " "	141,851 12	1881 " "	140,562 94
1878 " "	19,816 67	1879 " "	13,710 11	1880 " "	9,499 73
1877 " "	15,441 16	1878 " "	9,675 06	1879 " "	5,865 40
Meter "	72,483 52	Meter "	57,853 12	Meter "	61,827 31
	$607,779 51		$596,405 73		$605,591 54
Less discount on 1880 water rents	28,453 15	Less discount on 1881 water rents	31,274 03	Less discount on 1882 water rents	32,098 77
	$579,326 36		$565,131 70		$573,492 77
Plumbing bills	20,192 71	Plumbing bills	24,908 35	Plumbing bills	24,612 01
Interest on back water rents	6,350 06	Interest on back water rents	4,498 16	Interest on back water rents	3,318 57
Distributing main	421 34	Gunpowder real estate	3,122 08	Gunpowder real estate	1,040 80
Lake Roland	148 53	Real estate	500 00	Real estate	500 00
Conscience fund	16 00	Distributing main	566 66	Distributing main	825 39
Pump-house	10 95	Lake Roland	258 50	Lake Roland	233 02
Hampden Reservoir	55 00	Pump-house	4 30	Pump-house	4 75
Lake Clifton	33 86	Hampden Reservoir	45 00	Hampden Reservoir	15 00
Gunpowder permanent supply	15 00	Lake Clifton	30 64	Lake Clifton	50 51
Druid Lake	90 00	Druid Lake	60 00	Mount Royal Reservoir	2 00
Mount Royal Reservoir	12 00	Mount Royal Reservoir	28 00	Jones' Falls conduit	15 00
Permanent supply distributing main	7 25	Permanent supply distributing main	29 59	Lake Montebello	46 00
Profit and loss	200 00	Permanent supply	30 77	Engineer's department	85 00
	$606,879 06	Water meters	1 36	Loch Raven	64 50
Gunpowder real estate	21,750 00	Pumps and fountains	3 00		$604,305 32
Real estate	3,935 00	Conduit	5 00	Permanent supply	808 29
From sale of water stock	415,663 79		$599,223 11	Appropriation for laying main	4,000 00
		Profit and loss	7,000 00	Appropriation for removing pump	25 00
		Appropriation for laying mains	7,650 00	Mayor and City Council, loan	145,000 00
		Appropriation for drinking fountains	700 00		
		Commissioners of Finance	125,000 00		
Net receipts	$1,048,227 85	Net receipts	$739,573 11	Net receipts	$754,138 61

Rear Biddle	St. Paul and Lovegrove alley	1½	4	37	11
		2	84		
Wilmer alley	Mosher and Smith	2	89	45	06
		3	3		
		4	2		
Rear Edmondson avenue	Oregon and Dewberry alley	4	111	72	19
Rear Valley	John and Biddle	3	308⅓	138	49
Madeira alley	Jefferson and McElderry	3	90	44	43
Light	Lombard and Water	6	185	234	43
Harford avenue	John and Hoffman	4	123⅓	73	33
Eastern avenue	Luzerne and Burke	4	6	595	80
		6	752⅓		
Luzerne	North of Eastern avenue	4	1,208⅔	605	41
Rear Hudson	Patuxent and Curley	3	61⅔	32	73
Donaldson	Johnson and Covington	4	69	39	18
John	Valley and McKim	4	259	144	27
St. Paul	Hamilton and Centre	3	49⅓	95	87
		4	86⅓		
Harford avenue	Opposite Darley Park Gate	6	37	34	34
Rear John	Lanvale and Townsend	3	140	144	21
Rear Townsend	Rutter alley and John	3	119		
Vincent alley	Baker and Pressbury	4	98⅔	59	43
Bruce alley	Lanvale and Harlem avenue	4	98⅔	70	38
Rear Valley	John and Biddle	4	86⅓	52	51
Rear Elliott	Canton and Hare	3	283⅔	129	59
Dover	Monroe and Goldsmith alley	3	86⅓	41	48

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Rear St. Paul	Brown and Mankin	4	333	
Brown	Lovegrove alley and alley rear St. Paul	4	90 2/3	$254 59
Rear Light	Barney and Heath	4	135 2/3	
Heath	Light and Barney	4	172 2/3	185 20
Edmondson avenue	Mount and Fulton	4	123 1/3	75 63
Gough	Third and Fourth streets	3	111	54 59
McComas	Hanover and Charles	4	246 2/3	146 28
Morton alley	Mankin and Denmead	3	111	51 75
Denmead	Maryland avenue and Oak	4	86 1/3	59 22
Huntington avenue	Maryland avenue and Oak	4	259	164 99
West	Russell and Bayard	6	2,158 1/3	
Bayard	Ridgely and Warner	3	37	
		4	826 1/3	2,377 43
Rear Carey	Franklin and Saratoga	4	407	227 64
Rear Carrollton avenue	Franklin and Mulberry	3	123 1/3	
		4	24 2/3	66 09
Chase	Greenmount ave. and McKim	4	49 1/3	28 86

Foster alley	McMechen and Wilson	6	382⅓	346	17
Wolfe	Eastern avenue and Thames	4	9	2,166	71
		6	3		
		10	1,336		
Rear Lexington	Vincent alley and Mount	3	37	22	55
Rear Broadway	McElderry and Monument	3	90	44	89
McCabe or Wall	Ostend and West	3	111	46	00
Callender alley	Lorman alley and Columbia	3	74	37	08
20-foot alley	Biddle and John, and Ann and Wolfe	3	222	112	62
North side Boundary avenue	Corner St. Paul	4	49⅓	57	16
Heath	Byrd and Light	4	98⅔	113	82
Byrd	Heath and Barney	4	98⅔		
Block	Caroline and drawbridge	4	61⅔	1,901	27
		6	8⅓		
		8	6		
		10	1,171⅔		
St. Paul	Peabody alley and Hamilton	3	37	472	15
		6	444		
Rear Townsend	Mount and Bruce alley	4	123⅓	114	87
Rear Mount	Townsend and Lanvale	3	123⅓		
Boundary avenue	Park avenue and Bolton	4	160	155	21
Robert	Druid Hill avenue and Division	4	370	222	77
Presstman	Druid Hill avenue and Division	4	222	146	52
John	North st. and Greenmount ave.	4	148	97	47
Necessity alley	High and Exeter	2	140	58	44

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Rear Gough	Madeira alley and Choptank	2	77	$43 09
Dock	Warner and Stone Mill	3	604 1/3	266 19
Warner	Bayard and Dock	4	264	144 81
Rear Division	Presstman and Bloome	3	98 1/3	88 26
Rear Bloome	Etting and Division	3	98 1/3	
Wolfe	Thames and Fell	4	29 1/3	529 39
		10	271 1/3	
Boston	Lakin and Gwynn	4	172 1/3	107 77
Parrish alley	Presstman and Patterson avenue	3	37	19 83
Howard	From 10-inch main to east curb line of Clay	6	43	54 95
Clay	Howard and Park avenue	6	95	108 89
Rear Pennsylvania avenue	Baker and Cumberland	4	163 1/3	84 43
McHenry	Goldsmith alley and Payson	4	86 1/3	68 12
Druid Hill avenue	Hoffman and Dolphin	3	115	51 26
Rear Charles	Winder and McComas	3	123 1/3	56 17
Rear Hull	Beason and Marriott	2	49	21 38
Rear Cooksie	Fort avenue and Clement	4	333	179 58

Lombard	High and Albemarle	2	77	43	79
Rear Hampstead	Castle and Washington	2	63	24	95
Valley	Chase and Eager	3	37	18	19
Robert	Madison ave. and Morris alley	4	155 1/3	110	16
Eutaw	Biddle and Madison	4	259	150	48
Biddle	Eutaw and Morris alley	3	61 2/3	28	65
Rear Lanvale	Rutter alley and Mt. Royal ave.	3	148	77	20
John	Aisquith and Central avenue	4	37	551	22
Harford avenue	John and Hoffman	6	493 1/3		
		4	123 1/3		
Rear Valley	Biddle and Chase	4	246 2/3	130	86
Rear Chase	Wolf and Washington	4	24 2/3	23	38
Hanover	Lombard and Baltimore	3	24 2/3	1,747	39
		4	61 1/3		
		6	135 2/3		
		10	715 1/3		
Rear Tennant	Vincent alley and Mount	3	86 1/3	49	52
Washington	Aliceanna and Lancaster	4	111	88	30
Madeira court	Madeira alley and Choptank	2	84	48	65
		3	45		
Patterson avenue	Fulton and Monroe	6	333	288	99
Clement	Johnson and Covington	3	86 1/3	45	40
Webster court	Eager and Chase	2	14	8	83
Bloome	Madison avenue and McCulloh	4	246 2/3	166	13
Paca	West and Cross	3	234 1/3	107	21

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Charles	Lombard and Baltimore	3	5	1,278 50
		6	32	
		10	$622\frac{1}{10}$	
Castle	Chew and Madison	3	$160\frac{1}{3}$	72 50
Charles	Barney and Wells	4	518	291 06
Washington avenue	Stockholm and Wooster	4	$949\frac{2}{3}$	717 61
Bruce alley	Edmondson and Harlem avenues	4	$197\frac{1}{3}$	112 44
Light	Winder and Wells	2	175	70 10
Mankin	North and Barclay	4	$567\frac{1}{3}$	341 89
Chase	Constitution and Buren	3	100	62 41
Morton alley	Peabody alley and Centre	2	63	31 57
Bruce alley	Harlem avenue and Lanvale	4	37	30 97
Rear of Oregon	Mosher and Cemetery lane	3	37	16 54
Mosher	Mount and Fulton	4	$320\frac{2}{3}$	185 02
Somerset	Eager and Chase	2	63	30 85
Castle	Hampstead and Fayette	3	74	40 80
Lancaster	Broadway and Ann	4	$172\frac{2}{3}$	299 96
Lancaster	Ann and Wolfe	4	$234\frac{1}{3}$	

Balderston	Light and Charles	6	135⅔	151 02
Chappell	Carey and Woodyear	3	86⅓	40 79
John	Greenmount avenue and McKim	4	86⅓	58 81
Rear Druid Hill avenue	Presstman and Robert	4	86⅓	49 15
Holliday	Baltimore and Second	6	439	428 55
Hunter alley	Biddle and John	6	123⅓	133 99
Rear Biddle	Hunter alley and North	3	49⅓	
Potomac	O'Donnell and Elliott	3	37	24 00
Baltimore	Howard and Paca	6	45⅓	1,630 84
		8	12⅓	
		10	786⅓	
Rear Thompson	Oregon and Schroeder	4	394⅔	218 38
Rear Hopkins avenue	Oregon and Schroeder	4	385⅔	222 86
John	Constitution and Forrest	4	74	44 42
Rear Edmondson avenue	Oregon and Schroeder	4	74	42 06
Hampstead	Chester and Castle	4	222	146 69
John	St. Paul and Lovegrove alley	3	111	70 13
Rear Canton	Elliott and Boston	3	234⅓	101 38
Balderston	Light and Charles	6	17⅓	40 02
Sewell	Argyle avenue and Fremont	3	271⅓	133 72
Gilmor	Ramsay and Cole	4	333	243 34
Gilmor	Cole and Eagle	3	98⅔	
Rear Vincent alley	Tennant and Winchester	3	308⅓	120 75
Hargrove alley	Brown and Mankin, and			
Brown	Lovegrove alley and Hargrove alley	4	646⅓	410 17

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Rear Chase	Bond and Dallas	3	308⅓	123 58
Rear Oregon	Franklin and Edmondson ave	3	61⅔	28 73
Eager	Washington and Castle	6	86⅓	297 22
Rear Eager	Washington and Chapel	3	493⅓	
Clement	Towson and Cooksey	4	82	46 00
Haubert	Nicholson and Marriott	4	74	45 90
Rear Baltimore	Chester and Castle	3	74	38 21
Jefferson	Washington and Chapel	6	135⅔	166 89
Rear Washington	Jefferson and McElderry	3	61⅔	
Rear Mount	Lanvale and Townsend	3	61⅔	29 96
Rear Townsend	Mount and Bruce alley	3	123⅓	282 88
Rear Mount	Townsend and Mosher	4	382⅓	
Bruce alley	Lorman and Presstman	3	631	306 88
Barney	Light and Byrd	4	172⅔	156 91
Rear Byrd	Barney and Wells	3	111	
Wells	Byrd and Light	4	123⅓	90 51
Rear Canton	Hudson and Dillon	3	123⅓	56 04
Bruce alley	Franklin and Mulberry	4	111	160 75
Rear Franklin	Bruce alley and Mount	3	172⅔	

Water Supplies for the year ending December 31, 1882.

498	dwellings,	@ $5 00...	$2,490 00		
544	"	@ 7 50...	4,080 00		
337	"	@ 9 00...	3,033 00		
190	"	@ 12 00...	2,280 00		
22	"	@ 14 00...	308 00		
4	warehouses,	@ 6 00...	24 00		
3	"	@ 8 00...	24 00		
23	"	@ 10 00...	230 00		
1621				$12,469 00	
701	baths,	@ 2 00...	$1,402 00		
497	water closets,	@ 2 00...	994 00		
256	hose,	@ 3 00...	768 00		
395	horses,	@ 1 50...	592 00		
78	carriages	@ 1 50...	117 00		
17	urinals,	@ 1 50...	25 50		
13	cows,	@ 1 00...	13 00		
3578				3,912 00	
14	bars,	@ 3 00...	$42 00		
9	"	@ 5 00...	45 00		
2	drugs,	@ 3 00...	6 00		
6	churches,	@ 10 00...	60 00		
1	church,		12 00		
3	barbers,	@ 3 00...	9 00		
3613	Amounts carried forward....		$174 00	$16,381 00	

3613	Amounts brought forward...		$174 00	$16,381 00
3	bakeries,	@ $3 00...	9 00	
1	school,		12 00	
1	"		30 00	
5	extra families,	@ 2 00...	10 00	
1	cooper,		10 00	
1	fountain,		50 00	
1	motor,		5 00	
3	motors,	@ 25 00 ..	75 00	
1	motor,		40 00	
3	motors,	@ 50 00 ..	150 00	
1	motor,		200 00	
1	public bath,		10 00	
1	soap factory,		10 00	
2	Errich pumps,	@ 6 00...	12 00	
5	forges,	@ 2 50...	12 50	
1	forge,		5 00	
2	florists,	@ 5 00...	10 00	
1	butchery,		10 00	
1	photographer,		5 00	
1	packing-house,		5 00	
1	"		10 00	
1	tobacco factory,		10 00	
1	special,		7 50	
1	"		11 70	
1	"		17 40	
1	"		18 40	
1	"		24 00	
2	specials,	@ 25 00...	50 00	
1	special,		60 00	
3659	Amounts carried forward....		$1,053 50	$16,381 00

3659	Amounts brought forward ..			$1,053 50	$16,381 00
1	special,			125 00	
1	3 H. P. boiler,			15 00	
2	4	"	"	@$20 00..	40 00	
3	6	"	"	@ 30 00...	90 00	
3	10	"	"	@ 50 00...	150 00	
1	14	"	"		70 00	
1	15	"	"		75 00	
3	22	"	"	@110 00...	330 00	
1	30	"	"		150 00	
1	35	"	"		175 00	
3676						2,273 50
						$18,654 50

Engineer and Superintendent's Report,

COUNTY DIVISION.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF
ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT—COUNTY DIVISION,

LAKE MONTEBELLO, January 1, 1883.

R. K. MARTIN, ESQ., *Chief Engineer*
Baltimore City Water Department.

SIR:—I herewith respectfully submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1882.

JONES' FALLS SUPPLY.

LAKE ROLAND: 225 feet A. M. T. Available capacity 400,000,000 gallons.

This lake has been full of water during the entire year, except from the 25th to the 29th of July, inclusive, (5 days,) when the water lowered $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from the 14th to the 27th of August, inclusive, (14 days,) it lowered $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and from the 8th to the 10th of September, inclusive, (3 days,) it lowered $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The greatest depth of flow over the dam was 16 inches, on September 11th.

During the short time last summer, when the citizens of Baltimore in certain localities complained of the disagreeable taste in the water, a rigid examination was made in order to discover the cause. The water in this

lake was found to be good near the surface, but as the depth increased, so also did the unpleasant taste increase, and at the bottom it had a similar taste to that complained of in the city.

Steps were then immediately taken to obviate this, if possible. The lower gates at the dam were opened so as to draw off and waste the water at the bottom of the lake, and they have been regulated ever since so as to allow, when practicable, only a slight current over the breast of the dam.

The lake, the dam, the gate-house, the keeper's cottage, and the land adjoining at this place, is in first-class condition.

THE CONDUIT

Leading from Lake Roland to Hampden Reservoir, a distance of $3\frac{8}{10}$ miles, is in thorough order, not having been any expense to the city for repairs since its completion, twenty-one years ago. It is egg shaped, and has an area of $24\frac{3}{4}$ square feet.

THE HARPER WASTE WEIR

Is on the conduit line, about halfway between Lake Roland and Hampden Reservoir. It allows a free discharge of water from the conduit, at an elevation of 217 feet A. M. T., being the same elevation of water in Hampden Reservoir when full. There are also two gates at this point which can be used for drawing the water off and wasting from the bottom of this conduit. This has been done repeatedly during the past year.

There were 322 panels of new fence built on the city property here during the year.

HAMPDEN RESERVOIR.

217 feet A. M. T., capacity 50,000,000 gallons, including the back water in the conduit.

This reservoir is in perfect condition, and has been kept full of good water during the past year.

The keeper's house is in good repair, a new roof having been put on it during the past summer; also, a new boat was purchased for this reservoir.

The four lines of 30-inch pipe-mains connecting this reservoir with Druid Lake and Mt. Royal Reservoir are in good condition, requiring no repairs during the year.

DRUID LAKE.

Elevation 217 feet A. M. T. Available capacity 429,000,000 gallons.

On December 14th it was discovered that the water in some parts of the city had the cucumber taste, and, therefore, an examination of the water in each of the lakes and reservoirs was at once made, and the only place found where the water had any perceptable bad taste was in this lake, near the bottom, whilst the water at the surface was good.

In the stop-house, No. 10 stop was closed, and No. 11 stop opened two inches; this drew the water from the bottom of the lake and wasted it into Jones' Falls.

On December 19th the middle gate of the screen-well, out in the lake, was closed, and the top gate

opened so as to draw water for the city from the surface only.

On December 30th the lake was full again, with a marked improvement in the taste of the water.

An alignment of the riprapping was made for a mile and a half around this lake, in order to show a uniform line between it and the grass sod above; the latter was heavily limed, from which we hope to show good results next spring.

The drive around the lake has been covered with gravel, where required, and kept otherwise in good condition.

The stop-house is in good repair, except in the cupola, where a portion of the ceiling has fallen off. The stops are all in thorough working order.

The pipe-vault and the stops therein are in good working order, as also the screen-well out in the lake. A new boat was purchased for this lake during the year.

HIGH SERVICE RESERVOIR.

Elevation 350 feet A. M. T. Capacity 26,000,000 gallons.

The water in this reservoir has been good during the year.

The walk around it has been rolled and kept in good condition, and the grass upon its slopes has been cut several times during the past summer.

MT. ROYAL RESERVOIR.

Elevation 150 feet A. M. T. Capacity 30,000,000 gallons.

This reservoir is in fine condition and has been full of water all the year. The grass slopes were limed and thoroughly looked after, as well as the walks leading up to and around the reservoir.

The pipe-vault and stops are all in good order, also the keeper's house. A new boat was purchased for this reservoir the past year.

THE GUNPOWDER SUPPLY.

Loch Raven: Elevation 170 feet A. M. T. Capacity 510,000,000 gallons.

This loch has been full of water during the year. The greatest depth of water passing over the breast of the dam was 2 feet 4 inches, viz: on January 13th, September 4th and 11th; and the least depth (when the city was being supplied and the waste gates open) was from three to four inches.

The gate-house is completed, and a railing of neat design has been placed around the different chambers and painted; the gate-stands have also been painted and lettered. The interior of the house and the gates therein are in thorough condition. The roof of the house has been repainted. The drive around the lake has been improved; the slopes in many places graded and grass seed sown on them.

A portion of the riprapping of the banks next to the water has been done, and the embankment over the drain arch (east of the gate-house) is finished.

The old quarry next to the road is being leveled off preparatory to planting creeping vines thereon, and

which will in a short time grow over and cover the exposed rock from view.

The lake road, where it connects with the Cromwell's bridge road, and opposite the Maryland Central Railroad Station, has been widened and otherwise improved.

THE CONDUIT.

This conduit, from Loch Raven to Lake Montebello, is nearly seven miles in length, circular in form and twelve feet internal diameter. The only time during the year when the water was sufficiently low to allow of its inspection was on January 16th, at which time it was in as good condition as when completed. Its storage capacity is 30,000,000 gallons.

LAKE MONTEBELLO.

Elevation 163 feet A. M. T. Capacity 500,000,000 gallons.

There is no water allowed to flow into this lake from Loch Raven, except it is perfectly clear; consequently, it has not been full all times during the year. On February 17th it had fallen 18 feet. After this date it steadily increased until the 4th of April, when it was full, and remained so until April 21st, when it gradually commenced falling until April 27th, at which date it had fallen 1 3-10 feet. On May 2d it was full, and remained so until June 2d. On June 7th it was 2 6-10 feet down; on June 11th and 12th it was full, and on June 15th was 2½ feet down; June 19th and 20th, full; June 24th, 4 2-10 feet down, and June 28th full, and remained so until July 5th, when it commenced falling

until July 9th, at which date it had fallen 4 feet; on July 12th, 13th and 14th, full; July 20th, down 6 3-10 feet; July 30th, full; afterwards commenced falling until August 17th, at which date it was down 13 9-10 feet; commenced raising until August 23d, when it was full, and remained so until August 29th, when it commenced falling; on September 2d it had fallen 2½ feet, and on September 4th it was full; on September 17th it was down 6 4-10 feet, and on September 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d it was full, when it commenced falling, and continued so until October 1st, when it was 3 8-10 feet down; on October 3d it was full, and remained so until December 22d; on December 28th it had fallen 4½ feet; on December 30th and 31st it was full.

Each time that the water fell below the bottom of the riprapping, (or elevation 159 feet A. M. T.,) advantage was taken thereof to extend the riprapping on the slopes. This was done, more particularly so near the gate-house, in order to prevent the wash on the banks discoloring the water.

The interior slope of the lake and the berme around it, above the riprapping, is clearly defined, and the prospect for a nice grass sod thereon is very good.

A hedge of "Pyrus Japonica" is being planted on this berme, and of which one-third is completed. The drain pipes are all in, and the traps all built and covered with iron grates. All surface water, either from the roadway or surrounding grounds, is carried off through these pipes—none of it being allowed to flow into the lake.

The earth cuts have been graded to a uniform slope, covered with top soil and sown with grass seed. They

have already a good sod upon them. Also, the low grounds are being improved in a similar manner.

The carriage drive around the lake—1½ miles, and from 65 to 80 feet in width—is graded and ready for graveling.

The drive from the Hillen road to the gate-house is finished.

The gate-house is finished, with the exception of the floor and the railing around the different chambers. All of the railing is on hand and will soon be placed in position.

The gates are all in thorough order.

The drain tunnel at Lake Montebello is circular in form, 9 feet in diameter and 3,432 feet in length. It has been inspected several times during the year and found in good order.

The conduit connecting Lake Montebello with Lake Clifton gate-house is circular in form, 12 feet in diameter and 5,322 feet in length. It has a storage capacity of 4,500,000 gallons.

On February 13th the water in this tunnel was lowered to 4 feet below the crown of the arch, in order that an inspection of its interior could be made. It was found to be in thorough order.

LAKE CLIFTON.

The substructure of the gate-house at this place has been completed. All of the gates are in place and they are in first-class working order. A temporary shed has been built over this work to protect it from the weather.

From this point the water is conveyed to the city through iron mains 40 inches in diameter. They are in good condition, and without having required any repairs during the year.

Accompanying this report will be found tables showing the annual rainfall and the capacity of each of the supplies; also, an inventory of the property on hand at the different stations.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. KENLY,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Table of Rainfall in Inches and Fractions of an Inch, Baltimore Water Works, 1882.

Months.	Jones' Falls Supply.			Gunpowder Supply.	
	Lake Roland.	Hampden Reservoir.	Druid Lake.	Loch Raven.	Lake Montebello
January*	1.21	1.80	1.28	1.30	1.50
February	3.75	4.20	4.08	4.36	4.94
March	3.46	2.00	3.66	3.72	3.23
April	2.42	2.27	2.35	2.18	2.17
May	3.55	3.75	3.53	4.28	3.34
June	1.65	1.40	2.52	2.02	2.06
July	3.53	3.96	2.85	2.30	3.29
August	5.03	6.37	5.90	4.17	5.89
September	10.17	9.16	8.28	10.03	8.45
October	0.65	1.00	0.89	0.85	0.98
November	0.42	0.36	0.65	0.61	0.50
December	1.75	1.55	1.95	1.77	1.81
Total	37.59	37.82	37.94	37.59	38.16

*Rain Gauges received January 24th, 1882.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PARK COMMISSION,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1882.

The Park Commission.

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Mayor,

Ex-Officio Chairman.

THOMAS SWANN,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
WILLIAM F. HOOPER,
CHARLES H. MERCER,
GEORGE S. BROWN,

Commissioners.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In their last annual report the Commission announced the completion of the entrances on North avenue and Eutaw Place extended, and their anticipations in regard to the popularity of both improvements have been realized. The paving of the latter with asphalt blocks, as far as North avenue, has increased largely the use made of the Eutaw Place entrance. During the year, the railings from the east and west squares at the Washington monument, and the railing lying useless at Riverside Park, have been used to extend the iron railing on the east side of the Mount Royal approach. The very careless and improper manner in which the former had been taken down, and the dilapidations of the Riverside railing during years of exposure, when much of it found its way into the junk shops, made the work of re-setting more costly than it would have been otherwise. The work, however, is now completed. The space between the avenue and the railing has been planted with trees and laid out with flower beds. It is the intention of the Commission to have this part of the Park as attrac-

tive as judicious ornamentation can make it. One of the plans for its improvement is the construction of a row of fountains on the east side of the Mount Royal approach, extending southerly from the foot of the Druid Lake embankment, to be supplied with water from Druid Lake. This is, however, in the future, and must depend on the increase of the means at the disposal of the Commission.

SHEEP AND DEER.

The sheep still maintain their high reputation. During the past year the flock has been weeded by the sale of old ewes to parties in the State. In this way the appearance of the two flocks is kept up to the highest point; and, indeed, visitors from England are not only struck by their beauty but admit that they fully equal in this respect the best flocks in Great Britain. The report from the rams that have been sold in all parts of the United States, is altogether satisfactory. The sheep fold having been destroyed by fire during the year, advantage was taken of the opportunity to improve both the plan and the manner of construction; and the fold now is believed to be all that can be desired. The deer have increased to the number of two hundred—the limit fixed by the Commission.

THE AQUARIUM.

Since the last report, an experimental aquarium has been constructed in connection with the old pump house, upon the plan of Professor Brooks of the Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Lugger, the naturalist of the Commission, having the immediate charge. In this it has been shown most satisfactorily, that it is easy to maintain a marine aquarium,

supplied with sea water, in the park; and Mr. Lugger has gathered a collection of fish from the capes of the Chesapeake and along the Carolina cost, which have thriven as well, apparently, as they could have done in the sea itself. The views of Professor Brooks in this regard have been fully vindicated.

The expense of this experimental aquarium would have been altogether beyond the means of the Commission, and has been borne by Mr. John W. Garrett, whose liberality in this matter entitles him to the thanks of the Commission, inasmuch as it has demonstrated the practicability of maintaining, at so great a distance from the ocean, a marine aquarium, which, when constructed upon an enlarged scale, will afford a constant source of amusement, as well as instruction, to the visitors to the Park. Enquiries are already on foot looking to the selection of a site for the enlarged structure to take the place of the experimental one.

FISH CULTURE.

The amount contributed by the city, six thousand dollars, to the erection of the hatching house, and the interest taken by the public in the work, made it a matter of regret to the Commission that the suspension of operations there last Fall threatened to result in the abondonment of fish culture in the Park altogether, in consequence of the removal of much of the apparatus, and the employment in another direction, of the person immediately in charge of the fish house. The Commission are now able to say that the Fish Commissioners of the State, Messrs. Hughlett and Delawder, have resumed work at the fish house with an equally experi-

enced employee, and that the establishment is again in as active and satisfactory use as ever.

The carp which were at Druid Hill Park, and for which the carp ponds were originally constructed, having been required by the United States Fish Commission, by which they were originally imported, the ponds were emptied and the carp removed to Washington, with the exception of the golden Ide that were permitted to remain. When the ponds were refilled, they were supplied with gold fish, and have since been clear instead of being discolored by the habit of the carp to burrow in the clay with which the ponds were lined.

The carp, the Commission understand, are now distributed from the ponds of the State Commission on the Eastern Shore.

ROADS AND DRIVES.

These have been kept in repair during the year; and as opportunity served, and the means at command of the Commission permitted, have been regravelled and generally improved.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

This is still in the future—the bears, and a few other animals, which have been presented from time to time to the Commission, certainly cannot be regarded as even the beginning of such an establishment. They, nevertheless, prove to be a great attraction to the public, and promise, that as soon as the garden is established, it will be self-sustaining, when placed upon the footing of a pay institu-

tion, as in Philadelphia; provided the public interest is not abated by the necessary entrance fee.

THE CONSERVATORY.

Hitherto, nothing in the way of flowers has been done, beyond what was necessary to supply plants for setting out in the urns and flower beds. During the past year, Mr. Edwin Kurtz has presented to Druid Hill Park a collection of japonicas, which has brought permanently before the Commission the erection of the conservatory, long since designed for this Park. The want of means to commence the erection of the building has alone delayed the action of the Commission in this regard. In the meanwhile, Mr. Kurtz's collection is preserved in a building suitable for the purpose, at Patterson Park. From this they will, at a proper time, be transferred to Druid Hill.

PATTERSON PARK.

Little has been done here during the year beyond maintaining the Park in the excellent condition that has always characterized it under the superintendence of Mr. Frazer. The special appropriation of the Councils for an entrance into the Park at the northwest angle, was not sufficient for the purpose by $100, which was contributed out of the Park funds: the entrance at the southwest angle has been greatly improved. Some two hundred trees have been set out; the green-house, already mentioned, has been built, and the buildings generally have been painted and kept in order.

The event of the year, in this connection, has been the enlargement of the Park by the addition of 57 acres, 2

roods, 28.6 perches, on the east, between Baltimore street and Eastern avenue, as far as Patuxent street, doubling, in fact, the size of the Park. The ground here is exceptionally rugged; and, after placing the preparation of a map in the hands of the City Surveyor, showing the different proprietors of the ground, with a view to the investigation of the titles by the proper officers of the city, the Commission employed Mr. Chas. H. Latrobe to make an accurate topographical survey, so as to fix upon a plan by which a difficult surface could be made available in the best way for the new uses to which it was to be appropriated. The title map has been completed, and the topographical survey is being pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit, so as to enable the Commission to commence the work of actual construction in the coming spring.

The Commission, as soon as the ownership of the several lots was ascertained, addressed letters to the proprietors, to know at what price they held their respective properties. The only answers yet received have been from the Canton Company and Mr. Samuel Ellinger, who ask $1,500 per acre. The Commission, from present appearances, seem to have no alternative but to condemn the entire tract. Whether, when this has been done, and the property paid for, the money remaining of the $200,000 appropriated, will suffice to complete the improvement of the property, remains to be seen, and will depend materially upon the verdicts that may be rendered. It is the purpose of the Commission to push the work forward with all the dispatch that is consistent with the due execution of a carefully prepared and well-considered plan.*

*Since the adoption of the report the Commission have determined to condemn the whole property.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

The only work done at this Park during the year has been the building of a stable on the southern boundary, and planting one hundred and fifty deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs.

FEDERAL HILL.

The work here has been active during the year as long as the appropriation lasted. The slopes have been regulated and sodded, with the exception of those fronting on Covington street, where the treacherous character of the soil has again been a most annoying source of trouble, besides involving an expense that sets all estimates at defiance. The trouble on Hughes street has been repeated on Covington street, and piling has had again to be resorted to as the most likely to retain the clayey soil in position. While the work on Covington street, when completed, will very greatly improve the east front of the truncated pyramid of the Hill, this will never be what it ought to be until the two blocks of buildings, which now press upon the Park, are removed, and an uniform surface established from Hughes to Warren street.

The plateau has been graded, soiled, sown with grass and planted with trees—a portion only however of the number with which the hill will ultimately be crowned. The mass of earth in Johnston street which intercepted the Montgomery street access to the park, has been removed, and a stairway constructed at the end of the latter street which affords what is now the most popular means of access to the Park. The thorough system of drainage which was com-

pleted while the work was in progress has now been satisfactorily tested and has given much satisfaction.

The time has now come when the erection of the shelter, including an observatory, the plan of which has been mentioned in preceding reports, ought not longer to be delayed. The Park has become a favorite resort for thousand, not only from the neighborhood, but strangers in numbers visit it for the sake of the unequaled view to be had of the city from the summit.

The difficulty of improving the ground at the southeast angle of the park, referred to in the last report, has become more apparent as the improvement of the remainder of the property has approached completion. Whether the solution of the difficulty here would not be solved by extending the Park across Warren street for some distance, letting the carriage-way of the street terminate at the Park, and overcoming the steep descent to Covington street by a stairway such as has been built on Hughes street, to be used by pedestrians only, remains to be seen. At present, the path can be utilized without awaiting a work that must be both troublesome and expensive whenever undertaken.

Objection has sometimes been made to the inaccessibility of Federal Hill Park to the rest of the city on the west and north of the basin. The extension of the City Passenger Railway on Montgomery street to the foot of the western stairway, a distance of two short squares, would place Federal Hill nearer to the centre of the city than either Druid Hill, Patterson, or Riverside Parks. The travel in the cars on the extension would, it is thought, fully compensate the cost of the work.

FINANCES.

These may be said to be in a satisfactory condition; and were all the passenger railways to pay what is owing by them when it falls due, the Park Commission would be able to announce, that notwithstanding the reduction of the Park tax, and of their portion of it, after paying the interest on the Park debt and maintaining the sinking fund, the Commission would continue, as it now is, out of debt. That this is the case, however, has been the result of the closest economy on the part of the Commission, which have been obliged to limit their expenditure to what was absolutely necessary to keep the property in their charge in repair, and maintain the roads in proper condition.

In 1880 the receipts from passenger railways, after deducting the interest and sinking fund, were $73,875.85. In 1881 this was reduced to $60,248.60; and in 1882, the increased business of the several roads at the reduced fare increased the receipts to $63,536.46—still, however, less than the receipts of 1880 by $10,339.39.

It is believed that even without including the Peoples' Passenger Railway, and the new roads that have lately gone into operation, the future showing of receipts from the railways will be still more favorable, and that when the new roads become contributors to the fund, the Commission will not only be able to meet the increased charges consequent upon the Patterson Park addition, but be able to do more than merely keep the several Parks in proper order.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

There have been none made for several years; and, until the fund at the disposal of the Commission is increased, nothing definite can, at this time, be said in regard to any.

Reference is made to the report of the Engineer and Treasurer, and other documents here appended.

By order,

D. RAYHICE, *Treasurer.*

December 31, 1882.

REPORT

—OF—

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Druid Hill Park, December 31, 1882.

To the Commissioners of the
Public Parks of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The following annual report of your Engineer and General Superintendent is respectfully submitted.

I.—DRUID HILL PARK.

With last year's improvements completed, it may be said that very little new work has been done during the present year in this park, the only new improvement having been the gravelling and guttering of Eutaw street extended, from the new entrance to Brooks's lane, a distance of about five hundred feet (500), making out of the muddy, clay road, a solid road-bed.

A new drain pipe was also laid across the road near the High Service Reservoir, in order to prevent the washing of the drive-road leading to the Green Spring Avenue gate.

The small force employed in the park has been engaged in keeping the place in general repair.

During the year one sheep pen burned down, and the remaining one was remoddled so as not to necessitate the building of a new one. All the sheep are now folded in one pen.

The park fence having become rather dilapidated was thoroughly overhauled, especially along the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

The old decayed steps on the northeast side of the mansion were removed and a new flight put in their stead.

The Maryland Building was also painted.

The State Fish Commissioner removed all the carp from the fish ponds north of Crow's Nest during the year, which were imported by the United States from Europe to Washington, emptying the ponds entirely. You then ordered gold fish to be substituted in their stead, five hundred of which were put into each pond.

The improvement of Mt. Royal avenue was this year very much enhanced by the planting of over three hundred deciduous trees, evergreens and shrubs, filling up the space to the east, between Boundary avenue and Mt. Royal Reservoir; also the space on the east of the entrance, and another opposite the dam of Druid Lake, adjoining the drive. The trees are all doing well.

The railing on the eastern boundary line of the park, along Mt. Royal avenue, has been progressing, and is now almost finished.

Much credit is due Capt. Cassell for the efficiency of his services during the year.

II.—PATTERSON PARK.

During the first two months of the year little work was done, excepting the preparation for the spring.

The painting of the various buildings was commenced and continued during the greater part of the summer. Two painters were employed by the day at $2.00 per day, and the tools and materials furnished them. The following buildings were painted: building over Taurus fountain, gatekeeper's lodge, pump-house, to which was added four finials connected with scroll work, which very much adds to the appearance of the structure.

The entrance gates at Lombard street, and also the new entrance gate at the corner of Baltimore street and Patterson Park avenue, were finished in bronze-green and gold.

The conservatory was re-glazed and painted and generally repaired, and is now filled with a collection of rare plants.

The planting of trees and shrubs was kept up during the spring and autumn months, and about two hundred (200) set out. One hundred and fifty were taken from the park nursery and the balance from the nursery of Messrs. Corse & Halliday.

A new entrance was erected at the corner Baltimore street and Patterson Park avenue. Three hundred dollars were appropriated by the City Council for that purpose, which were all absorbed by the gate and posts. The addition of a section of new railing and granite base created an extra expense of one hundred dollars, which was paid out of park funds. A new walk became necessary, to connect the new entrance with a system of walks at the circle north of fountain, which was constructed.

The sidewalk on Eastern avenue was graded and paved, requiring fifty thousand bricks.

The old steps leading from the entrance to the park, at the corner of Eastern avenue and Patterson avenue, towards the conservatory, were replaced by artificial stone steps.

A new green-house, seventy-five feet long and fifteen feet wide, has been erected for the temporary accommodation of a collection of camellias and azalias, presented by Mr. Edwin Kurtz.

The ice-house was filled and the building which was built over it repaired and properly supported. About 200 loads of manure were spread this season.

The general work of repairs and keeping the place in order, under the able management of Mr. Frazer, was, as usual, performed to great satisfaction.

III.—RIVERSIDE PARK.

Nothing but the usual routine work of keeping this park in good order was done this year, excepting the building of a stable on the south side of the park, and connecting the same with drive No. 3 with a walk ten (10) feet wide.

One hundred and six deciduous trees and evergreens were permanently set out this year.

IV.—FEDERAL HILL PARK.

Work at this park was begun as soon as the appropriation for the same was made.

Last spring, a large force of men was employed by day's labor under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke, and the

work of preparing the slopes for soiling and sodding rapidly pushed forward.

The contractor, Mr. J. L. Bowen, then commenced to soil and sod the slopes, which work would surely have been completed had it not been for the unforeseen mishap of numerous land slides on the east slopes of the park, which had already been graded. It was then deemed necessary to pile those portions with piles of from twenty (20) to thirty (30) feet long in order to sustain the banks, which work could not be completed for want of funds, but will no doubt be continued as early as possible.

The plateau is finished except the roads and walks, which must be yet guttered and gravelled. Portions of roads and walks have already been shelled, and the whole could be finished in a short time. A perfect system of drainage has been arranged and answers its purpose admirably.

Eighty-one deciduous trees have been set out on the plateau, and add much to its appearance.

Two flights of steps were built on the west slopes of the park, opposite the centre of Montgomery street, and the dirt was removed on Johnson street from in front of Montgomery street in order to facilitate access and to give a view of the beautiful green slopes of the park.

This entrance to the park is much appreciated by the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

August Faul.

Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park, year ending December 31, 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$26,667 20	
" Mount Royal avenue	17,259 59	
" Police	1,199 64	
" Engineering	1,500 20	
" Animals and keeping	670 19	
" Maintenance	31,849 81	
By City Passenger Railway Company, four-fifths of receipts		$49,519 97
" Citizens' Railway Company, four-fifths of receipts		11,799 26
" York Road Railway Company, four-fifths of receipts		1,297 58
" North Baltimore Railway Company, four-fifths of receipts		12,580 44
" Sale of sheep, deer, &c		1,807 93
" Rent of Mansion House		600 00
" Boating		200 00
" Fines		40 00
	$79,146 63	$77,845 18

Receipts and Expenditures of Patterson Park, year ending December 31, 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$6,666 76	
" Northwestern Gateway.	300 00	
" Maintenance	5,145 22	
" Improvements	7,342 69	
By City Passenger Railway Company, one-fifth of receipts..		$12,379 97
" Citizens' Railway Company, one-fifth of receipts		2,949 81
" York Road Railway Company, one-fifth of receipts		324 38
" North Baltimore Railway Co., one-fifth of receipts		3,145 08
" Rent of Refreshment Saloon.		225 00
" Appropriation for Gateway. ..		300 00
" Sundry Sales		1 00
	$19,454 67	$19,325 24

Balance Sheet Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, year ending December 31, 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To interest	$33,333 76	
" pay-rolls and improvements	63,408 00	
By balance due Park Board December 31, 1881		$ 176 44
" receipts from City Passenger Railway Company, less for sinking fund		61,899 94
" receipts from Citizens' Railway Company, less for sinking fund		14,749 07
" receipts from North Baltimore Railway Company, less for sinking fund		15,725 52
" receipts from York Road Railway Company, less for sinking fund		1,621 96
" rent of Mansion House, refreshment stand, sale of sheep, deer, &c.		3,173 93
	$96,741 76	
Balance due Park Board	605 10	
	$97,346 86	$97,346 86

Expenditures of Riverside Park, year ending December 31, 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To pay-rolls and improvements.	$4,204 16	
By appropriation.		$5,000 00
Balance due Park Board.....	795 84	
	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

Expenditures of Federal Hill Park, year ending December 31, 1882.

	Dr.	Cr.
To soiling and sodding	$9,005 99	
To driving piles	878 00	
To new steps (Johnson street)	558 65	
To pay-rolls and improvements	6,194 37	
To balance for retaining wall (1881)	3,356 98	
	$19,993 99	
By appropriation		$20,000 00
Balance due park	6 01	
	$20,000 00	$20,000 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Receipts of City Passenger Railway Company for three years ending 31st of December, less sinking fund. ..	$65,449 93	$68,614 86	$61,899 94
Receipts of Citizens' Railway Co., less sinking fund*..	15,714 54	11,943 52	14,749 07
Receipts of North Baltimore Railway Company, less sinking fund.....	8,793 52	3,971 62	15,725 52
Receipts of York Road Railway Co., less sinking fund.	1,609 74	1,800 81	1,621 96
Receipts of People's Railway Co., less sinking fund....	4,863 51	4,161 24	.....
	$96,431 24	$90,492 05	$93,996 49
Deduct interest on park stock, as per Register's account	33,333 96	33,333 96	33,333 96
Remaining for park purposes..	$63,097 28	$57,158 09	$60,662 53
Of which one-fifth goes to Patterson Park.....	12,619 45	11,431 61	12,132 50
And balance to Druid Hill Park.....	$50,477 83	$45,726 48	$48,530 03

Add resources peculiar to Druid Hill Park:			
Rent of Mansion House	600 00	800 00	600 00
Sale of sheep, wood, etc	9,678 57	1,815 57	1,807 93
Fines			40 00
Boating	300 00	200 00	200 00
Add resources peculiar to Patterson Park:	$61,056 40	$48,542 05	$51,177 96
Rent of saloon, sundry sales, etc	200 00	275 00	226 00
Patterson Park, one-fifth of general revenue	12,619 45	11,431 61	12,132 50
Total applicable to both parks	$73,875 85	$60,248 66	$63,536 46
EXPENDITURES.			
Labor and materials to December 31st, Druid Hill Park	$58,015 28	$54,986 87	$52,479 43
Labor and materials to December 31st, Patterson Park	11,328 00	12,170 69	12,787 91

*One quarter's tax due by Citizens' Railway Co., less one-fifth sinking fund, $3,125.25.

List of Employees.

DRUID HILL PARK, December 31, 1882.

To the Honorable the
Public Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

The following are the names of the employees of Druid Hill, Patterson and Riverside Parks, with their occupation and compensation:

August Faul, Engineer and General Superintendent	$1,500 00	per annum.
Wm. H. Cassell, Superintendent of Park Police	1,200 00	"
D. Rayhice, Secretary and Treasurer	1,200 00	"
Otto Lugger, Naturalist	400 00	"
Archibald Anderson, Gardner	10 00	per week.
J. B. Dalton, Gatekeeper, main entrance	8 00	"
Wm. Chamberlain, Gatekeeper at night	8 00	"
John Donnelly, Gatekeeper, railway entrance	8 00	"

John Murphy, Gatekeeper, Mt. Royal entrance	8 00	per week.
Richard Wood, Gatekeeper, Reisterstown road entrance	8 00	"
Henry Freyer, Gatekeeper, northwestern entrance	8 00	"
J. M. Hooper, Gatekeeper, Woodberry entrance	8 00	"
Albert Fisher, Gatekeeper at night, Woodberry entrance	8 00	"
Frank Walter, Watchman	10 00	"
Henry Christler, in charge of Animals	10 00	"
George O. Bryan, Stableman	10 00	"
George Fossil, Shepherd	10 00	"
John Kentner, assistant	8 00	"
M. Almony, Carpenter	1 75	per day.
Henry Cassell, Painter	1 50	"
Five Drivers	1 50	"
Laborers employed during the year averaged nine	1 50	"

PATTERSON PARK.

Wm. Fraser, Superintendent	$1,200 00	per annum.
Selar Barton, Gatekeeper	8 00	per week.
James Smith, Watchman	1 50	per night.
John W. Jones, Carpenter	1 75	per day.
Two Drivers	1 50	per day.
Laborers employed during the year averaged eight	1 50	per day.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Thomas Clark, Superintendent	$15 00 per week.
John McGonnigle	12 00 "
Laborers employed during the season averaged three.....	1 50 per day,
And one cart.....	2 25 "

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Live Stock, Animals, Birds, &c., Druid Hill Park.

5 mules.
3 horses.
149 ewes.
10 bucks.
1 African sheep.
1 Prussian sheep.
1 mangoose.
3 bears.
4 guinea pigs.
2 wild cats.
1 owl.
2 Chinese geese.
4 Irish hares.
6 English rabbits.
1 silver fox.
1 nose bear.
2 prairie dogs.
2 prairie wolves.
2 Brazillian rats.
6 monkeys.
3 rattlesnakes.
1 scarlet macaw.
1 yellow parrot.
1 English pheasant.
1 ostrich.
6 Pea fowls.
About 250 deer.

Live Stock, &c., Patterson Park.

3 horses.
10 China geese.
5 wild geese.
1 Egyptian goose.
6 peafowls.
1 cockatoo.
4 macaws.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1882.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS—CITY HALL,

Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit to you a statement of the operations of this department from January 1st, 1882, to December 30th, 1882, inclusive.

The following list comprises the streets and alleys opened and closed during the above stated time; also, the amount of damages, expenses and benefits, and the cost to the city for each and every street, &c., as follows:

STREETS, &c. OPENED AND CLOSED DURING THE YEAR 1882.

STREETS, &c.	Damages.	Expenses.	Benefits.	Am't on the City.
Closing Tyson alley, from Eager street to Park avenue	$ 401 00	$ 196 72	$ 597 72	.....
Opening Covington street, from Fort avenue to Gould street	15,339 64	968 48	11,027 14	5,280 98
Closing Milliman street, from Ann street westerly 211 feet	764 38	273 05	1,037 43	.....
Opening Patterson Park avenue, from Monument street to Oliver street	45,385 13	702 83	25,044 17	21,043 79
Opening Carey street, from Presstman street to North avenue	26,498 34	879 26	16,558 34	10,819 26
Gold street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Madison avenue	27,086 37	924 12	12,694 20	15,316 29
Robert street, from Madison avenue to Eutaw Place	22,000 00	447 68	12,850 68	9,597 00
Federal street, from Aisquith street to Ensor street	3 00	228 79	94 04	137 75

Oliver street, from Aisquith street to Ensor street	4 00	228 52	94 50	138 02
Lanvale street, from Aisquith street to Ensor street	3 00	227 08	102 81	127 27
Tenant street, from Stricker street to the western city limits	26,066 41	606 24	18,184 42	8,488 23
	$163,551 27	$5,682 77	$98,285 45	$70,948 59

ITEMS OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Per diem of Commisioners and Clerk	$928 00
City Surveyor	3,174 52
Magistrate	22 00
Stationery, &c	43 50
Auctioneer	100 28
Publishing legal notices	1,414 47
	$5,682 77

STREETS, &c., NOW IN PROCESS OF CONDEMNATION.

Ordinance No. 99, approved May 11, 1880—To open Hoffman street, from St. Paul street to North street.

Ordinance No. 136, approved June 4, 1880—To open Clement street, from Laurence street to Hull street.

Ordinance No. 72, approved May 16, 1881—To open Patapsco street, from Monument street to Boston street.

Ordinance No. 16, approved April 10, 1882—To open an alley twenty feet wide, from Hoffman street to Gelston alley.

Ordinance No. 75, approved May 12, 1882—To open Mosher street, from Gilmor street to Fulton avenue.

Ordinance No. 84, approved May 23, 1882—To close Point lane, between Ensor street and North avenue.

Ordinance No. 82, approved May 23, 1882—To open Barclay street, from Chase street to Biddle street.

Ordinance No. 85, approved May 23, 1882—To open Holbrook street, from Hoffman street to Point lane.

Ordinance No. 96, approved May 25, 1882—To open Morton alley, from John street to Hoffman street.

Ordinance No. 97, approved May 25, 1882—To open Oliver street, from Greenmount avenue to North street.

Ordinance No. 98, approved May 25, 1882—To open Biddle street, from Barclay street to Greenmount avenue.

Ordinance No. 99, approved May 25, 1882—To open Biddle street, from Barclay street to North street.

Ordinance No. 100, approved June 6, 1882—To close Point lane, from Oliver street to Caroline street.

Ordinance No. 104, approved July 15, 1882—To open Federal street, from Cannon street to the eastern city limits.

Ordinance No. 105, approved July 15, 1882—To open Cannon street, from North avenue to Federal street.

Ordinance No. 108, approved September 1, 1882—To open Hoffman street, from Eden street to Bond street.

Ordinance No. 116, approved October 13, 1882—To open Arch street, from Baltimore street to German street.

Ordinance No. 118, approved October 19, 1882—To close Fourth street, from Fort avenue to the line of the property lately owned by Alexander Gould, Sr.

Ordinance No. 121, approved October 21, 1882—To condemn certain properties along the line of Jones' Falls, between the point marked "M," on plat No. 2, and the western abutment of Fayette-street bridge; also, 150 feet south of the west abutment of Fayette-street bridge.

Ordinance No. 122, approved October 12, 1882—To open Cuba street, from Hull street to Andre street.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.

Ordinance No. 118, approved November 1, 1881—To open Tenant street, from Stricker street to the western city limits.

Ordinance No. 64, approved May 4, 1882—To open Wolfe street, from Monument street to North avenue.

Ordinance No. 117, approved October 19, 1882—To close Fourth street, from Fort avenue to the property of Alexander Gould, Sr.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,
MATT. W. DONAVIN,
JOHN McWILLIAMS,
Commissioners for Opening Streets.

ROBERT F. GREEN, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

OF THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1882.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

BAYVIEW ASYLUM.

CHARLES P. MONTAGUE, *President.*
WILTON H. HARTMAN,
A. SIGMUND,
ELIAS T. CRUSE,
A. A. ROSE, *Secretary.*
CHARLES CARROLL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 7, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to make this our first report as Trustees of Bayview Asylum for the year 1882.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

C. P. MONTAGUE, *President.*
WILTON H. HARTMAN,
ALBERT SIGMUND,
ELIAS T. CRUSE,
ANDREW A. ROSE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

By amount appropriated		$66,000 00
To amount expended (by old board) January and February.	$16,306 05	
To amount expended by present board, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.	49,451 02	
		65,757 07
Amount unexpended		$242 93
Amount paid into city treasury, from board of students, of inmates, of sale of live stock, medicines, offal, &c. (See exhibit of Financial Agent, marked No. 1)		$2,541 10

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR 1882.

Showing the amount received by the Trustees during the year terminating with 31st day of December, 1882, the sources from whence derived, and the purposes for which disbursements were made, and the amount expended.

Dr.		Cr.	
1882.		1882.	
Dec. 31—To am't received from City Comptroller on account of annual appropriation	$65,757 07	Dec. 31—By amount paid for supplies, embracing food, fuel, clothing, bedding and other necessaries	$38,894 99
To am't received from sales of bones, barrels and offal	365 16	By amount expended on farm account, embracing provender for horses, mules, cows, repair of carriages and wagons, purchase and repairs of farm implements, shoeing animals, and such other expenditures as are properly chargeable to farm account	3,333 85
To am't received from sale of live stock	355 18		
To am't received from inmate boarders	604 00		
To am't received from resident students	1,175 00		
To am't received from sales of medicines	41 76		

		By amount paid for hospital stores.....	1,956 24
		By amount paid for constructions and expenses incurred in repairs about the buildings and fences	5,754 29
		By amount paid salaries, Trustees and hire account.....	15,817 70
		By amount paid City Register, as required by ordinance of the city.....	2,541 10
	$68,298 17		$68,298 17

Number of Inmates during the year.

Whole number		1,708
Of foreign birth	832	
Of American birth	876	
Number at present in institution		722

Of this number 129 are negroes.

Number of births during the year	47
Number of deaths during the year	263

BALTIMORE, January 7, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

Having submitted our report of the management of Bayview Asylum for the year 1882, we now desire most earnestly to call your IMMEDIATE attention to the necessity of an abundant supply of water.

In our communication to your predecessors in March last, we were very earnest in our request for more water. We said then, and we say now, that in case of fire the chances are there would be an almost entire destruction of the property, and the percentage of loss of life would of necessity be very large—a goodly number of the inmates being old and infirm people.

We are unable, in consequence of this sad deficiency, to keep up that degree of cleanliness which is so essential to the healthfulness of an institution such as ours, and especially in time of an epidemic. If, in addition to the supply of water asked for, you will have the new building for the insane, progress to an early completion, you will give us two wings which we can use for the sick who may be affected with any malady, contagious or not, and we can then give to these, proper care and attention.

We have, in our estimate for the present year, asked for $70,000. With this sum we can introduce the water required and maintain the institution. Failing to give us this amount, we cannot accomplish what we and the community, we are sure, would wish for, viz: good care of and attention to our unfortunate poor.

C. P. MONTAGUE, *President.*
WILTON H. HARTMAN,
ALBERT SIGMUND,
ELIAS T. CRUSE,
ANDREW A. ROSE.

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

MARKED A TO M,

For the Year 1882.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons admitted, born, discharged, eloped, died and bound out; also, the number remaining at the expiration of each month, from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

DATE.	Admitted.	Born.	Discharged.	Eloped.	Died.	Bound.	Remaining.
January	195	5	68	23	20	.....	897
February	136	5	119	19	20	.....	880
March	116	1	161	41	23	.....	772
April	98	3	128	23	22	.....	700
May	99	7	115	19	21	.....	651
June	97	5	109	20	22	.....	602
July	148	3	93	8	26	....	626
August	143	6	112	25	24	.....	614
September	183	4	96	22	21	.....	662
October	217	4	128	25	34	.....	696
November	133	3	76	23	19	.....	714
December	96	1	69	9	11	....	722
Total	1661	47	1274	257	263	....	8536

On the books December 31, 1881	808
Total ingress	1708
	2516
Total egress	1794
In the house December 31, 1882	722

TABLE B.

Showing the birth-place of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Almshouse	51	Germany	393
Baltimore	332	England	54
Maryland	201	Ireland	297
Virginia	90	Scotland	17
Pennsylvania	58	Switzerland	5
New York	42	Italy	4
Delaware	8	Bohemia	4
District of Columbia	12	Poland	4
Louisiana	3	West Indies	2
Connecticut	3	Belgium	1
West Virginia	1	France	10
Massachusetts	10	Canada	11
Kentucky	1	Sweden	12
North Carolina	13	Holland	4
New Jersey	5	Russia	2
Ohio	6	Norway	2
Rhode Island	3	Australia	2
Georgia	3	East Indies	1
South Carolina	7	Turkey	1
Illinois	4	Denmark	5
Indiana	1	South America	1
New Hampshire	1		
Missouri	3	Foreigners	832
Michigan	1	Natives	876
Maine	3		
Wisconsin	1	Total	1708
Mississippi	1		
Iowa	1		
Unknown	11		
	876		

TABLE C.

Showing the ages of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

Under 1 year	51
From 1 to 5 years	13
" 5 to 10 "	8
" 10 to 15 "	6
" 15 to 20 "	83
" 20 to 30 "	399
" 30 to 40 "	378
" 40 to 50 "	283
" 50 to 60 "	225
" 60 to 70 "	168
" 70 to 80 "	61
" 80 to 90 "	17
" 90 to 100 "	1
Unknown	15
Total	1708

TABLE D.

Showing the period of residence in the city of all persons admitted into the Almshouse for the year 1882.

Born in the Almshouse	51
Born in Baltimore	332
Less than one week	83
One week, and less than one month	76
One month, and less than three months	84
Three months, and less than six months	76
Six months, and less than one year	70
One year, and less than two years	125
Over two years	796
Period of residence unknown	15
Total	1708

TABLE E.

Showing the habits of persons admitted into the Almshouse for the year 1882.

Intemperate adults	1009
Temperate adults	615
Adults whose habits are unknown	15
Children of intemperate adults	27
Children of temperate adults	42
Total	1708

TABLE F.

Showing the Monthly Average of Persons in the Almshouse for the year 1882.

Date.	WHITE			COLORED.				WHERE FROM.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	City.	Elsewhere	Total.
January	429	286	19	63	89	11	897	535	362	897
February	405	292	17	68	87	11	880	539	341	880
March	335	280	13	59	80	5	772	457	315	772
April	285	276	13	47	76	3	700	408	292	700
May	247	273	14	44	70	3	651	384	267	651
June	211	255	8	48	75	5	602	356	246	602
July	238	255	9	42	78	4	626	379	247	626
August	229	249	11	42	76	7	614	374	240	614
September	272	253	10	49	70	8	662	405	257	662
October	299	256	11	49	73	8	696	420	276	696
November	325	258	11	48	66	6	714	433	281	714
December	321	262	10	54	67	8	722	438	284	722
Total	3596	3195	146	613	907	79	8536	5128	3408	8536
Monthly average	$299\frac{8}{12}$	$266\frac{3}{12}$	$12\frac{2}{12}$	$51\frac{1}{12}$	$75\frac{7}{12}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$711\frac{4}{12}$	$427\frac{4}{12}$	284	$711\frac{4}{12}$

TABLE G.

Showing the Number of Persons Committed to the Almshouse by Magistrates, and their Age, Sex, Color and Period of Commitment, for the year 1882.

Date.	Sex and Age.				Total.	Color.		Total.	Period of Commitment			Total.
	Males over 21.	Males under 21.	Females over 18.	Females under 18.		White.	Colored.		Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 months and over.	
January	9	1	4	.....	14	10	4	14	8	5	1	14
February	4	.....	3	.....	7	6	1	7	5	1	1	7
March	6	1	5	.....	12	8	4	12	6	2	4	12
April	9	.....	2	.....	11	10	1	11	8	1	2	11
May	6	.....	2	.....	8	4	4	8	8	.....	.....	8
June	3	.....	4	.....	7	4	3	7	3	3	1	7
July	20	1	9	.....	30	24	6	30	18	11	1	30
August	11	3	4	.....	18	13	5	18	10	6	2	18
September	15	1	11	.....	27	23	4	27	14	11	2	27
October	15	.....	5	.....	20	19	1	20	9	8	3	20
November	13	.....	1	.....	14	14	.....	14	8	3	3	14
December	2	4	2	.....	8	4	4	8	3	3	2	8
Total	113	11	52	.....	176	139	37	176	100	54	22	176

TABLE H.

Showing birth-place of persons committed to the Almshouse as vagrants by Magistrates for the year 1882.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Baltimore	40	Germany	35
Maryland	22	Ireland	34
Virginia	7	England	6
Pennsylvania	12	Sweden	2
New Jersey	3	Canada	2
Indiana	1	Holland	1
Michigan	1	Switzerland	1
South Carolina	1		
Massachusetts	1	Total	81
New York	2		
District of Columbia	1		
North Carolina	1	Foreigners	81
Unknown	3	Natives	95
Total	95	Total	176

TABLE I

Shows the work done by inmates for the year 1882, and its approximated value.

12,520	days labor, at $1	$12,520 00
2,944	" washing and ironing, at 50 cts	1,472 00
1,160	" carpenters' work, at $1.50	1,740 00
217	" painting and glazing, at $1.50	325 50
394	" tinners' work, at $1.50	591 00
88	" bricklaying, at $1.50	132 00
24	" plastering, at $1.50	36 00
759	" tailoring, at $1.50	1,138 50
808	" cobblers' work, at $1.50	1,212 00
774	" blacksmithing, at $1.50	1,161 00
616	shirts made, at 12 cts	73 92
451	undergarments made, at 15 cts	67 65
183	frocks, at 25 cts	45 75
8	pairs of drawers, at 15 cts	1 20
106	" stockings knit, at 20 cts	21 20
135	aprons, at 5 cts	6 75
20	infant slips, at 10 cts	2 00
408	bed-ticks, at 15 cts	61 20
379	pillow-cases, at 15 cts	56 85
89	pillow-ticks, at 5 cts	4 45
399	bed-sheets, at 6 cts	23 94
26	window-curtains, at 12½ cts	3 25
115	cotton jackets, at 25 cts	28 75
22	table-covers, at 10 cts	2 20
220	towels, at 5 cts	11 00
134	slips, at 25 cts	33 50
23	muslin caps, at 5 cts	1 15
50	quilts, at $1.60	80 00
		$20,852 76

TABLE K.

Showing the Quantity of Clothing Issued to the Inmates for the year 1882.

Date.	Pairs of Shoes.	Shirts.	Pairs Men's Hose	Pantaloons.	Vests.	Jackets.	Coats.	Hats and Caps.	Aprons.	Flannel Shirts.	Slips.	Frocks.	Women's Stockings.	Drawers.	Under Garments.	Women's Josies and Jackets.
January	19	75	31	31	4	9	1	2	3	2	6	34	10	2	44	18
February	8	57	17	28	1	4	3	1	20	2	3	7	10	1	70	18
March	6	51	8	27	1	1	1	1	15	1	2	61	18	1	20	2
April	22	48	4	25		2			2		2	9	11		26	20
May	18	60		50		24			8		10	15	8		22	12
June	15	25		3		3		20	1		14	1	2		14	5
July	4	37		6		4		38	7		13	2	3		27	11
August	10	32		5		2			1		6	2	2		13	3
September	11	29		4					10		15	33	3		24	1
October	31	56	13	12		1			1		10	4	3	2	26	12
November	39	27	24	12							7		28	3	21	12
December	34	119	8	123		40			50		49	59	3		44	
Total	217	616	105	326	6	91	5	62	118	5	137	227	101	9	351	114

TABLE L.

Showing the number of Births and Deaths in each month; also, the Sex and Color, for the year 1882.

Date.	Births.					Deaths, Adults.				Deaths, Children				
	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
January	...	1	2	2	5	5	1	9	4	..	1	...	...	20
February	1	1	...	3	5	8	6	4	2	...	.	.	...	20
March	...	...	...	1	1	8	5	6	3	...	...	1	...	23
April	1	1	1	...	3	12	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	22
May	2	2	3	...	7	11	4	2	3	..	...	1	...	21
June	...	2	3	...	5	10	8	...	3	...	...	1	...	22
July	2	1	...	...	3	5	13	4	3	.	1	...	...	26
August	1	2	2	1	6	12	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	24
September	1	...	1	2	4	9	4	2	5	...	1	...	...	21
October	2	1	...	1	4	20	9	2	2	...	...	...	1	34
November	1	1	...	1	3	5	9	2	3	..	.	...	...	19
December	...	...	1	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	11
Total	11	12	13	11	47	113	69	37	33	2	4	3	2	263

TABLE M.

Showing the names, quantity and average cost of articles purchased for the Institution, from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

A.

Apples	8 bbls.	$3.70 per barrel.
Axle grease	70 lbs.	5 cents per lb.
Arrow root	10 "	25 " "

B.

Brushes, hand-dusting	3 doz.	$3.50 per dozen.
" scrubbing	4 "	2.38 "
" white-wash	$3\frac{10}{12}$ "	17.75 "
" deck-scrubbing	1 "	1.50 "
" paint	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	6.25 "
" shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.00 "
" sweeping	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	10.50 "
Brandy, hospital use	$4\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	6.22 per gall.
Buckets, water	4 doz.	1.85 per doz.
" galvanized iron	3 "	8.50 "
" oak	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	13.92 "
Butter	2,631 lbs.	25 cents per lb.
Barley	4,420 "	$4\frac{7}{8}$ " "
Beans, white	$4\frac{1}{5}$ bush.	$3.65 per bush.
Brooms, corn	19 doz.	3.50 per dozen.
" hickory	6 "	2.75 "
Books and stationery		$380.73

TABLE M—Continued.

Buckwheat flour	50 lbs.	5 cents per lb.
Bacon shoulders, plain	16,389 lbs.	$9\frac{1}{3}$ " "
" " S. C.	5,259 "	$10\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" hams "	1,436 "	$11\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Beef	57,395 lbs.	$6\frac{4}{9}$ cents per lb.
" round	4,763$\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 " "
" roast and steak	12,929 "	$12\frac{3}{5}$ " "
Buttons, shirt	1 great gross	$1.40 per great gross.
" pants	3 "	1.50 " "
Bed-ticking	658$\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	14 cents per yd.
Baskets	1 doz.	$7.33 per doz.
Bricks	2,500	9.80 per M.
" Fire No. 1	500	4.00 per C.
Brogans, men's	128 pairs	1.26 per pair.
Buskins, women's	36 "	1.00 "

C.

Chalk	15 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.
Crackers, water	1,025 lbs.	8 " "
" soda	312 "	$8\frac{7}{8}$ " "
Calico	2,014$\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	$6\frac{3}{5}$ cents per yd.
Candles, adamantine	160 lbs.	$12\frac{1}{8}$ cents per lb.
Cheese	403 "	$12\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Corn starch	160 "	$8\frac{1}{4}$ " "
Corn meal	6,000 "	2 " "
Coal, Georges' Creek, (contract)	666^{689} tons	$4.20 per ton.
Coal, Lyken's Valley (contract)	95.02 "	5.35 "
Currants	15 lbs.	8 cents per lb.

TABLE M—Continued.

Coffee, Java, green	844 lbs.	20 cents per lb.
" Rio, "	7,030 lbs.	9⅜ " "
" Hummel's Ess'ce	1,194 "	5⅜ " "
Crash	173 yds.	14 cents per yd.
Cakes, ginger	12 bbls.	$4.90 per bbl.
" sugar	5 "	8.23 "
Chamois skins	3	65 cents each.
Corn	535 bush.	75¼ " per bush.
Cement	5 bbls.	350 " per bbl.
Charcoal	137 "	45 " "
Collars, horse	1	$2.50.
Combs, dressing	6 doz.	70 cents per doz.
" tuck	3 "	50 " "
" fine tooth	15 "	65 " "
" pocket	2 "	45 " "
Cotton waste	45 lbs.	14 " "
" bats	5 doz.	16½ " per lb.
Castings	781 lbs.	5¾ " "
Cotton, knitting	32 "	60 " "
" darning	1½ "	125 " "
" spool	60 doz.	55 " per doz.
Camphor, Gum	5 lbs.	24 " per lb.

D.

Drugs, per contract		$1,103.18.
Dryers, liquid	2½ gall.	50 cents per gall.

E.

Engineers' stores		$248.81.
Emory cloth	2 doz. sheets	50 cents per doz.

TABLE M—Continued.

F.

Flannel, red	95½ yds.	18⅜ cents per yd.
Flour, family	41 bbls.	$8.78 per bbl.
" "	1145 bbls.	6.91 "
Fire clay	3 "	3.00 "
Files, saw	2 10/12 doz.	2.08 per doz.

G.

Glass, window	6 boxes	$3.06 per box.
Glass and Queensware		53.50.
Glue	15 lbs.	25 cents per lb.
Gas burners	2 doz.	$3.50 per doz.
Grains	515 bush.	9⅝ cents per bush.

H.

Hoes, garden	½ doz.	$2.00 per doz.
Hose, men's	5 "	80 cents "
Hinges	5 dozen pairs	92 " per doz. prs.
Harness, single	1 set	$40.00 per set.
Hame strings	1 doz.	1.06 per doz.
Hops	75 lbs.	58 cents per lb.
Hay	21 tons	$20.31 per ton.
Hominy	51 bush.	1.64 per bush.
Hardware		148.59.
Herrings	11 bbls.	5.88 per bbl.

I.

Indigo blue, laundry	4 doz.	30 cents per box.
Ice	21 tons	$8.77 per ton.

TABLE M—Continued.

L.

Leather, sole	687¾ lbs.	24 cents per lb.
" calf skin	38¾ "	111 " " "
Lard	1328 "	13½ " " "
Lead, white	275 "	7½ " " "
Lime	100 bush.	60 " " bush.
" Chloride	1665 lbs.	4¼ " " lb.
Lumber, culls, dressed	9461 feet.	$27.50 per M.
" miscellaneous	2510 "	32.00 "

M.

Men's wear	1580 yds.	19¼ cents per yard.
Muslin, brown	5557½ "	7 " " "
" bleached	29 "	10 " " "
Mosquito netting	18 pieces.	40 " " piece.
Matches	50 gross.	242 " " gross.
Mustard	72 lbs.	40 " " lb.
Malt, ground	5 bush.	130 " " bush.
Molasses	812 galls.	45 " " gall.
Mackerel, No. 3	10 bbls.	912½ " " bbl.
Mutton	36695 lbs.	5.45 " " lb.
Middlings	1036 bush.	35 " " bush.

N.

Nails, finishing	11 papers.	15 cents per paper.
" cut	6 kegs.	378 " " keg.
" wrought	30 lbs.	8 " " lb.
Nutmegs	3 "	100 " " "

TABLE M—Continued.

O.

Oats	994 bush.	59⅓ cents per bush.
Oilcloth	36 yds.	35 " " yd.
Onions	2 bbls.	300 " " bbl.
Oil, lard	136 galls.	$1.00 per gall.
" linseed	7 "	60 cents "
" neatfoot	3 "	$1.00 "
" Merchants' gargling	1 doz.	2.20 per doz.
" gas	117 bbls.	7.55 " bbl.

P.

Padlocks	2 doz.	690 cents per doz.
Pins	4 pkges.	32 " " pkge.
Pies	1400	6 " each.
Plaid, domestic	703 yds.	8¼ " per yd.
Putty	100 lbs.	3½ " " lb.
Potatoes	665 bus.	118 " " bush.
Potash	440 lbs.	8⅚ " " lb.
Pork, salt	1403 "	9¼ " " "
Pepper, black	180 "	19¾ " " "
Peas	67⅓ bush.	175 " " bush.

R.

Rice	3303 lbs.	7¼ cents per lb.
Raisins	25 "	12½ " " "
Rivets, tin	3 "	35 " " "

S.

Skirting	337½ yds.	16 cents per yd.
Spectacles	3 doz. pairs	$1.75 per doz.

TABLE M—Continued.

Sandpaper	6 quires	20 cents per quire.
Syrup, golden	8 galls.	50 cents per gall.
Starch	172 lbs.	$5\frac{1}{3}$ cents per lb.
Spoons, tinned iron	1 gross	$5.50 per gross.
Soap, toilet	4 doz.	63 cents per doz.
" mammoth laundry	600 lbs.	6 cents per lb.
" country	6,454 lbs.	$3\frac{4}{5}$ " "
Shoe laces	6 gross	33 cents per gross.
" leather	3 "	60 " "
Stockings, women's	6 doz. pairs	$1.35 per pair.
Sponges	5	81 cents each.
Shovels	1 doz.	$12.60 per doz.
Screws	10 gross	38 cents per gross.
Salt, fine	141 bush.	54 cents per bush.
" ground, alum	24 "	$32\frac{21}{10}$ " "
Straw	19^{1406} tons	$12.72 per ton.
Solder	63 lbs.	17 cents per lb.
Shoe findings		$22.08
Snuff	279 lbs.	$42\frac{3}{5}$ cents per lb.
Sugar, brown	17,286 lbs.	$7\frac{7}{8}$ " "
" white	3,822 "	$9\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Shoe blacking	3 doz.	60 " "
Shoeing and repairs		$118.48
Straw hats	25 "	6.00 per doz.
Seed, turnip	9 lbs.	$41\frac{2}{3}$ cents per lb.
" cabbage	2 "	$4.23 per lb.
" beet	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	50 cents per lb.
" beans	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bush.	$4.00 per bush.
" clover	6 "	5.00 "
" onion	6 lbs.	3.00 per lb.

TABLE M—Continued.

Seed, peas	1 bush.	$2.00 per bush.
" potatoes	81 bush.	$1.40 per bush.
" celery	4 ozs.	50 cents per oz.
" carrot	4 lbs.	81 " " lb.
" parsnip	4 "	60 " " "
" tomato	½ lb.	$2.75 per lb.
" salsify	2 lbs.	2.25 "
" egg plant	4 ozs.	63 cents per lb.
" leek	¼ lb.	$4.00 per lb.
" okra	2 lbs.	75 cents per lb.
" lettuce	1 paper	25 " " paper.

T.

Thread, patent	30 lbs.	148⅓ cents per lb.
Tacks, carpet	52 papers	8 " " paper
" lasting	1 gross	25 " " gross
Trusses	¾ doz.	$27.00.
Tallow	20 lbs.	10 cents per lb.
Turpentine	6 galls.	55 " " gall.
Tin plate	5 boxes	990 " " box.
Tobacco	1315 lbs.	39 " " lb.
Tea, gunpowder	56½ "	90 " " "
" black	396½ "	41 " " "
" imperial	621 "	45 " " "

V.

Vinegar	180½ galls.	19¼ cents per gall.
Varnish, furniture	2½ "	200 " " "
" coach	1 gall.	250 " " "

TABLE M—Concluded.

W.

Whips	5	$1.62⅖ each.
Wine, sherry (Hosp. use,)	9 galls.	5.00 per gall.
Whiskey do.	183¾ galls.	2.33 "
Whiting	12 lbs.	2 cents per lb.
Wash boards	1 doz.	$3.00 per doz.

Y.

Yeast powder	22 doz.	$1.25 per doz.

Report of the Engineer.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith most respectfully present to you the annual report of this department for the year ending December 31, 1882.

WM. KAISER, *Engineer.*

Total amount of Cumberland coal consumed, and by what department of the Institution.

1882.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Tubular boiler	1,702,800	760	400
Blacksmith shop	6,810	3	90
Carpenter shop	4,660	2	180
Main gate	9,160	4	200
East gate	4,560	2	80
West gate	4,570	2	90
	1,732,560	773	1,040

Total amount of Sunbury coal consumed, and by what department of the Institution.

1882.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Centre kitchen	61,480	27	1,000
Matron's kitchen	54,680	24	920
Ironing-room	31,840	14	480
Bake-house	56,820	25	820
Pest hospital	5,580	2	1,100
	210,400	93	2,080

Cumberland coal on hand December 31, 1882 . 90 tons.
Sunbury coal on hand December 31, 1882..... 60 "

Report of the Gardener.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1883.

The Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

Permit me most respectfully to present this my annual report as Gardener of the Institution for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Very respectfully,

A. J. BARRANGER, *Gardener.*

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.

Articles.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number of	Prices.	Amount.
Cabbage, heads of							8,972	$ 08	$717 76
Potatoes	291							60	174 60
Cymblings		176						12	21 12
Carrots			3,725					06	223 50
Celery			864					10	86 40
Tomatoes	461							1 00	461 00
Radishes			448					04	17 92
Turnips	419							50	209 50
Parsley			2,000					01	20 00
Spinach	17							1 00	17 00
Lettuce, heads of							612	10	61 20
Kale Sprouts	83							50	41 50
Cabbage "	27							1 00	27 00

Parsnips	207						1 00	207 00
Horse Radish						118	08	9 44
Green Peas	38						60	22 80
Leeks						500	04	20 00
Onions			1,313				02	26 26
"	35						3 00	105 00
Onion Setts	5						5 00	25 00
Lima Beans, green	22						1 00	22 00
" dry	3						4 00	12 00
Corn, green		140					15	21 00
" dry						12 brls	3 00	36 00
String Beans	140						1 00	140 00
Squashes						1,000	01	10 00
Cucumbers		97					12	11 64
Pickles						4,400	2 00	8 80
Asparagus			62				20	12 40
Pumpkins						500	10	50 00
Egg Plants						476	05	23 80
Oyster Plants			180				08	14 40
Rye	151						65	98 15
Hay					9		20 00	180 00
Corn Fodder, green					4		5 00	20 00
Rye Straw					18		12 00	216 00
Pigs						76	2 25	171 25
Amount carried forward								$3,541 44

REPORT OF THE GARDENER—Concluded.

Articles.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number of	Prices.	Amount.
Amount brought forward									$3,541 44
Butter				663½				$ 30	199 05
Cream					201			75	150 75
Milk					3,998			25	999 50
Eggs		809						30	242 70
Ice						120		6 00	720 00
Sand to new building							791	50	395 50
Sand to Bayview Asylum							55	50	27 50
Approximate value									$6,276 44

Report of the Baker.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith present my annual report as Baker of this Institution, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Very respectfully,

WILSON ELDRIDGE, *Baker.*

Flour received		1,142 bbls.
Loaves of bread baked	261,866	
Loaves of bread on hand January 1, 1882	117	
	261,983	
Loaves of bread sent for delivery	261,965	
On hand January 1, 1883	18	
Corn meal received		3,910 lbs.
Flour delivered to general kitchen and ironing room		7,500 lbs.
Weight of bread baked		294,599 lbs.
Average weight of each loaf		1 lb. 2 ozs.
Flour on hand January 1, 1883		4 bbls.

REPORT

OF THE

VISITING PHYSICIANS,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1882.

Bayview Asylum, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen:

We have the honor of submitting the tabular statement, showing the number of patients treated in the hospital, surgical and insane wards, for the year ending December 31, 1882. This statement does not include a large number treated in the corridors, though probably equal in number to those in the wards proper, but not sick enough to require confinement to bed.

We note with pleasure the freedom enjoyed from epidemics the past year, there having occurred but one case of small-pox, the spread of which was prevented by vaccination and re-vaccination.

The immunity from other epidemics is largely attributable to the strict sanitary measures rigidly enforced by the superintendent, Mr. Charles Carroll, who has proven himself equal to any emergency, with the assistance of the matron and other officers, who are always ready to aid us.

We feel that we would be criminally remiss in the discharge of our duty, did we not again urge upon you the necessity for a better supply of water. That now furnished the institution is totally inadequate. In case

of fire, the supply now at your command would be exhausted in thirty minutes.

The loss of life among the sick, old and insane would be terrible in such an unhappy event. We trust you will give this subject your early and earnest attention, ere taught by some sad experience.

There were remaining in hospital at close of last report, one hundred and forty-eight (148) cases; admitted during the year, thirteen hundred and eighty-nine (1389), making a total of fifteen hundred and thirty-seven (1537). Remaining in the insane department, two hundred and twenty-three (223); admitted, sixty-five (65); total, two hundred and twenty-eight (228).

We acknowledge the assistance rendered by Dr. J. T. Bartlett, as also by Drs. Giles, Berkley, Bond and Russell, now with us; also, by the resident students who were with us during the year.

Your precautionary move, in causing to be erected "receiving barrack," is highly appreciated at this time, and always will be whenever our city is visited by contagious or infectious epidemics.

Thanking you for your prompt response to our every call upon you, and your courteous bearing towards us, we remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. B. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
A. P. CLARKE, M. D.,
J. E. ATKINSON, M. D.,

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the number of cases treated in Bayview Asylum, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Diseases.	Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Anœmia	3	1		2	
Apoplexy	4			4	
Abscess	10	7			3
Amputations	4	2			2
Asthma	3	1	1		1
Arthritis (chronic)	1		1		
Aneurism (aorta)	4		2	2	
Ascites	2	2			
Asthenia	4	4			
Angina	2	2			
Anchylosis	1		1		
Bright's Disease	28		10	18	
Bronchitis (chronic)	22		19		3
" (acute)	11	10			1
Brain (congestion of)	1			1	
" (concussion of)	1	1			
" (softening of)	2			2	
" (tumor of)	1			1	
" (hemorrhage into)	1			1	
Burns	5	5			
Bowels (ulceration of)	3			3	
Cancer (womb)	2			2	
" (heart)	2			2	
" (stomach)	1			1	
Cirrhosis (of liver)	4			4	
Consumption (of bowels)	1		1		
" (of lungs)	93		25	63	5
Convulsions	8		7	1	
Conjunctivitis	1		1		
Cephalalgia	1		1		

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Dislocations	1	1			
Diarrhœa	50	39		8	3
Dysentery	13	7		6	
Debauch	91	91			
Dyspepsia	1		1		
Dropsy	1	1			
Delirium-tremens	2	2			
Endometritis	1		1		
Eczema	6	4			2
Epilepsy	38		3	1	34
Erysipelas	6	4	1		1
Exhaustion	6		1	5	
Epididymitis	5	2			3
Endocarditis	1	1			
Entero-colitis	1			1	
Erosion of Cervex	1	1			
Frostbite	6	6			
Fever (malarial)	244	233		1	10
" (typhoid)	14	12		1	1
" (typho-malarial)	10	10			
" (intermittent)	18	16			2
" (remittent)	5	5			
" (puerperal)	2			2	
" (scarlet)	2	1		1	
Fractures	13	12			1
General Debility	28	16	9	2	1
Gangrene (senile)	7		1	5	1
Gastritis	5	5			
Hydrocele	2		2		
Hemorrhoids	2	1	1		
Hypochondriasis	2	2			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Hernia	5	3	2		
" (strangulated)	1		1		
Hepatitis	2		1		1
Heart Disease	42		19	23	
Hemiplegia	2		2		
Hysteria	6	3	1		2
Hemicrania	2	2			
Iritis	1	1			
Icterus	3	3			
Inanition	6			6	
Keratitis	2		2		
Lumbago	2	2			
Lead poisoning	2	1	1		
" colic	2	2			
Lupus	4	2	2		
Malingerers	25	25			
Moribund	27			27	
Nephritis (acute)	3	2	1		
Necrosis	1	1			
Neuralgia (intercostal)	9	7	2		
Onychia	1	1			
Old Age	24			24	
Opium Eating	2		2		
Obstruction (of bowels)	1			1	
Oedema (of feet)	1	1			
Phlegmon (of arm)	2	2			
Pleurisy	5	4		1	
Pneumonia (pleuro)	14	7		6	1
" (typhoid)	6	4		2	
Paralysis	14		3	8	3
Pyæmia	6			6	
Paraplegia	2	2			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Peritonitis	1			1	
Premature Birth	1			1	
Prolapsus-uteri	1	1			
Periostitis	1	1			
Rheumatism (chronic)	19		16		3
" (acute)	28	26			2
" (syphilitic)	16		13		3
Stricture	2		2		
Scabies	4	4			
Sprains	20	17			3
Syphilis	64		50	3	11
Scrofula	4		4		
Sciatica	1	1			
Tumor of Spinal Cord	1			1	
Tabis Dorsalis	1		1		
Tetanus	1			1	
Tapeworm	1		1		
Tubercular Meningitis	1			1	
Ulcers	96	70	14		12
Varicose Veins	2		2		
Varicocele	1		1		
Venereal Diseases	63	50	5		8
Vaginitis	4	4			
Wounds (contused)	14	12			2
" (incised)	2	2			
" (lacerated)	5	5			
Total	1389	775	237	252	125

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

Insane Patients.	Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Males	119	12	32	5	70
Females	169	9	18	6	136
Total	288	21	50	11	206

Births.

White males	11
" females	12
Colored males	13
" females	11
Total	47

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining in hospitals December 31, 1881	148
Total ingress	1,241
	1,389
Total egress	1,264
Remaining in hospitals December 31, 1882	125
Remaining in insane departments December 31, 1881	223
Total ingress	65
	288
Total egress	82
Remaining in insane departments December 31, 1882	206

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1882.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS, (Honorary.)

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, President.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, Ex-Officio.

THOMAS W. CAMPBELL, SAMUEL HANNAH,

CHARLES B. SLINGLUFF. J. F. MORRISON,

B. E. SMITH.

Secretary and Clerk.

GEORGE A. CAMPBELL.

Chief Engineer.

JOHN M. HENNICK.

Assistant Engineers.

GEORGE W. ELLENDER. THOMAS F. MURPHY.

REPORT.

City Hall,

Office Board of Fire Commissioners,

Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the ordinance of the city of Baltimore, the Board of Fire Commissioners beg respectfully to submit for your consideration the twenty-fourth annual report for this Department, showing its operations and condition for the year ending December 31, 1882. The object of the ordinance which directs the Board of Fire Commissioners to annually prepare an accurate report of the state of the Department, is to enable you to ascertain its condition, and thus to intelligently estimate its future wants. In performing this duty, we desire to furnish from the data on hand what has been successfully accomplished, and the obstacles in the way of its greater success.

The Department consists of thirteen (13) engine and four (4) hook and ladder companies. Each engine com-

pany is composed of a foreman, engineman, assistant engineman, hostler and eight firemen. The hook and ladder companies are composed of a foreman, tillerman, hostler and ten laddermen, except Nos. 1 and 4, which have a foreman, tillerman, hostler and nine laddermen, and, under the provisions of a special ordinance, an additional houseman, on duty the same as the regular men mentioned above. We respectfully urge that this legislation be extended during the present fiscal year, so as to provide in a like manner for an additional houseman for each of the remaining engines and hook and ladder companies. This can be done at a small additional expense, by decreasing the number of firemen in each engine company from eight to seven, and in the hook and ladder companies from ten to nine. The importance of this matter has been called to the attention of the Mayor and City Council for several years past in the annual reports of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and we again urge upon you its adoption.

By reason of the inadequate appropriation made for the requirements of the Department for the fiscal year just closed, it has been a constant struggle by the Board, against the most adverse circumstances, to keep and maintain the old and nearly worn out apparatus of the Department in a condition to render the service required of it. For your better information, we append herewith the length of time each engine has been in service:

No. 13, six years; No. 1, seven years; No. 4, seven years; No. 12, ten years; No. 3, eight years; No. 9, twelve years; No. 11, fifteen years; No. 2, sixteen years; Nos. 8 and 10, seventeen years; No. 5, eighteen

years; No. 6 and reserve engine Amoskeag, nineteen years; reserve engines Baltimore and John Cushing, twenty-three years; No. 7, twenty-four years, and reserve engine Comet, twenty-five years. It will be seen by this statement, that out of the seventeen engines owned by this Department, all save four have been in service continuously from fifteen to twenty-five years; and although large sums have annually been expended for repairs to this apparatus, we are compelled to state that only three engines out of the entire equipment can be pronounced as absolutely safe when placed in service. At least one new engine should be purchased each year. In this connection we beg to call your attention to the recommendation of the Chief Engineer in his report, and cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of furnishing this Department, upon which the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of Baltimore so largely depend, with the means of carrying out these recommendations.

Eight thousand (8,000) feet of hose will be required to supply the wants of this Department during the coming year. The wear and tear to hose is largely increased, because of the long leads necessary in many parts of the city, owing to the absence of a proper water supply and a sufficient number of fire-plugs. This is notably the case in the north, northwestern and western portions of the city, where from twelve hundred (1,200) to two thousand (2,000) feet of hose are frequently used to reach the fire from the nearest plug. The immense pressure on these leads of hose, required to force the water from the hydrant to the fire, is often greater than any material used for this purpose can stand.

During the year we have to report 358 fires—an increase of 33 over the year 1881—with a loss of three hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-four cents ($330,113.84), which is one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents ($124,659.49) less than the preceding year. We point with pride to this record, as also to the fact that even the most serious fires were confined to the buildings where they originated. Only one general alarm was sent out during the year. In this connection, however, the Board desires to state, that had any number of these fires gotten beyond the control of the Department, so as to cause serious conflagration, past experience has taught us that the expense of the Department would have been far greater than the amount appropriated for its maintenance by the City Council, and this fact we desire most strongly to impress upon you. Before leaving this subject, we desire to call your attention to the large additional area for fire service, which has been added to the city by reason of the rapidity with which the outlying portions of the city and suburbs have been built up, and also, to the great change made in the style of architecture of the warehouses and other buildings in the business portion of the city. In this connection, we beg to call your attention to the following recommendations in the Chief Engineer's report:

"I again desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the large area lying between Charles-street bridge and Harford avenue, which has been built up with valuable property, and has virtually no protection against damage by fire, as the nearest companies are so

far distant and have such heavy grades to ascend, that when a fire occurs, it does a great deal of damage before assistance can be given. Since the Department was organized, which is nearly twenty-four years ago, new companies have been located in the eastern and western sections, but nothing has ever been done for this vicinity, although the residents have petitioned the Council several times to give them the much needed protection. I would recommend that a company be organized and located at some point in the area above mentioned, and that it be equipped with a large double-tank chemical engine and hook and ladder truck, as the chemical engine would be able to hold the fire in check until the steam engines arrived and got in service; and in case of a fire occurring in the lower part of a building, where there were people in the upper stories with their escape cut off by the stairway, the truck would be on hand with the ladders ready to rescue them, as lives would have been lost at several fires that occurred in other sections during the past year if the ladders had not been on hand to rescue people that were confined in the upper stories of buildings, where fires occurred on the lower floors, cutting off their escape."

"During the last ten years there has been a great change made in the style of buildings in the business portion of the city. Take, for example, Sharp, Pratt, Hanover, Liberty, Howard, Eutaw, German, Lombard and many other streets, where there were mostly dwelling-houses, are now built up with large warehouses five, six and seven stories high, and many of them over two hundred feet in depth, running back to narrow alleys, with other buildings of the same kind in the

rear. The entire force of the Department consists of thirteen engine companies and four hook and ladder companies to protect the lives of nearly four hundred thousand people and three hundred millions of dollars worth of property; and it is not safe to allow more than eleven engine companies and three hook and ladder companies to go in service at any fire, no matter what may be the magnitude of it, for in case of another fire occurring in a large building filled with inflammable goods while the engines were in service and the hose laid off, if there were no companies in reserve to respond, it would soon become a conflagration. The Department should be increased by the addition of another engine company, and locating it in the centre of the city. There has been no increase to the number of companies in the heart of the city since the organization of the Department, twenty-four years ago; and as values are constantly increasing in this part of our city, it will presumably increase the number of fires and add to the labor of fire protection. The distance from No. 2 Engine Company, on Barre street, to No. 4 Engine Company, on Lexington street, is fourteen squares, and from No. 1 Engine Company, on Paca street, to No. 3 Engine, on Lombard street, near High, is eighteen squares, and this large unprotected space is covered with the most valuable as well as the most inflammable property. In the vicinity of Balderston street is about the centre between the above-mentioned engine-houses, and this would be a good location for an engine company, as it would place them in close proximity to this valuable property."

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed entitled "An Act for the better protection of life and property in the city of Baltimore," as follows, (chapter 74):

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to visit and inspect all theatres, hotels, public halls, churches and buildings used for public assemblages, and all manufactories employing twenty-five or more persons, now erected or that may hereafter be erected in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining if said buildings have the proper means of exit in case of fire or panic; and if upon examination the said Inspector of Buildings shall determine that said buildings, as herein enumerated, have not the proper means of exit for the purposes herein prescribed, then it shall be the duty of the said Inspector of Buildings to notify in writing the owner or owners, trustees or lessees of said buildings that the proper means of exit do not exist, and direct the said owner or owners, trustees or lessees of said buildings, as herein enumerated, to so improve the same as to provide the proper means of exit in case of fire or panic, as in the judgment of the said Inspector of Buildings he may deem proper and necessary.

"Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that if any person or persons, having been notified as provided for in section 1 of this act, shall fail to comply with the said notice, he, she or they shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said notice, forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred dollars for non-compliance therewith,

and twenty-five dollars per day for each and every day thereafter that he, she or they shall refuse to make such improvements as prescribed in the notice so given, as provided for in section 1 of this Act; said fines to be collected as other fines are now or may hereafter be collected in the city of Baltimore.

"Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall, from time to time, provide by ordinance for such assistant or assistants to the said Inspector of Buildings as in their judgment may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and they shall fix the salary of said assistant or assistants, to be paid out of the city treasury, in the same manner as other salaries are paid; and the said Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have power, from time to time, to enact, ordain or establish by ordinance, such further and other provisions as may be necessary, in order to render secure from fire and panic the buildings herein enumerated.

"Sec. 4. And be it enacted, that all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

"Approved March 21, 1882."

The present efficient Inspector of Buildings has done all that lay in his power to carry out the provisions of this Act, but his efforts in this direction have been only partially successful, because the Mayor and City Council have not passed the necessary ordinance called for by the law, to provide him with the necessary authority and assistance for carrying its provisions into effect. We respectfully urge upon the Mayor and City Council

that proper legislation be had in this direction, and in connection therewith, we beg to call your attention to the following recommendation of the Chief Engineer:

"A law was passed by the State Legislature, at the last session, for the better protection of life from danger by fire. It prescribes that all buildings over two stories in height, and where more than twenty-five people are employed, shall be provided with proper means of escape in case of fire, and compelling the owner or owners, trustees or lessees to put them up. This law will do very well to protect the people in large manufacturing establishments, but what protection does it afford to the employees in small factories, that are generally in the top stories of high buildings, on account of the cheap rents. Why a small factory, that employs twenty persons in a sixth-story room, should be exempt from the duty of providing a fire escape, when a factory that employs twenty-five must provide one, is not easy to see. The same protection should be given to all. The majority of people that are employed in these places are generally women and children, and fires, when they occur, often originate on the lower floors. A fire in a building of this kind occurred on the morning of November 17, at No. 45 S. Howard street, occupied by Gilbert & Bro., wholesale dealers in drugs, paints and oils. The fire originated in the basement, where a large quantity of oil and varnish was stored, and was caused by the gases taking fire from a gas jet, and spread rapidly through the building. There were seven girls employed in the laboratory, on the fifth floor. If the building had been provided with a scuttle in the roof, with a stationary ladder

leading to it, they could have escaped to the roofs of the adjoining houses, as they were of the same height; but as they were not there, they were compelled to remain in the building until rescued by ladders; and if they had not been on hand in time, they would have been burnt, or crushed to death by jumping to the pavement. Similar fires are likely to occur at any time; and to afford proper protection to these people, I would recommend that the City Council be requested to pass an ordinance, to compel the owner or owners, trustees or lessees of buildings over two stories in height, to have scuttles in the roofs, with convenient and suitable stationary stairways or ladders leading to the same, so as to afford a convenient access to the roof in case of fire; and on all buildings that are isolated, or higher or lower than the adjoining buildings, shall have an outside fire escape, made of iron, with balconies and ladders from the top stories to within ten feet of the ground; the iron fire escapes to be kept well painted, and making a severe penalty for any one to remove the stairways or ladders leading to the scuttles, or to have the covering on the scuttles locked, when any of the employees are in the building."

We beg respectfully to call your attention to the following recommendations made in the very exhaustive and elaborate report made to this Board by Chief Engineer John M. Hennick, all of which we most cordially endorse and ask for them your careful consideration, believing as we do that every dollar spent in this direction will be returned many fold in security to the lives and property of the citizens of Baltimore:

"The passage of an ordinance to prevent the storage of oil in large quantities in the business portions of the city."

"Increasing the facilities for a better supply of water."

"The creation of a new engine company, to be located in the central portion of the city."

"To enforce the ordinance in regard to enclosing hoistways in warehouses, and also to extend its provisions to apply to all other floor openings."

"The erection of new engine-houses for Nos. 3 and 5 Companies, a new house for No. 3 Truck Company, and the removal of No. 2 Truck Company from its present location on Paca street to a point nearer the centre of its fire district, as contemplated when No. 4 Truck Company was organized and placed in service."

"The creation of two chemical engine companies."

"The urgent necessity for the building and equipping of a fire-boat for the protection of shipping and property along the water front."

The Chief Engineer also recommends the placing of thirty-one (31) additional fire-alarm boxes, the several localities for which are named in his report. In this connection we beg to quote you the following significant paragraph from the very able report of the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph:

"I beg to call your attention to the lack of protection to the property of our citizens, through the scarcity of fire-alarm boxes. When the new telegraph was turned over to our city some seven years ago, there was one

hundred and fifty alarm boxes, since which time only nine additional boxes have been put in service by the city authorities, although private citizens and corporations, fully realizing their value and the fact that without proper telegraph facilities the Fire Department is comparatively helpless, have availed themselves of the provisions of an existing ordinance, and equipped their premises with fire-alarm telegraph-boxes, which have been connected with the wires of this Department."

We heartily endorse these recommendations of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Telegraph.

This Department, realizing the service rendered by the Hayes hook and ladder truck purchased April, 1881, and in service since that time, and knowing the absolute necessity, owing to the change in the architecture, heretofore mentioned in this report, in the warehouses and other buildings in the centre of the city, have now under consideration a contract with the La France Company, of Elmira, N. Y., for the construction of two fully-equipped trucks of this description.

We regret to place on record the following list of casualties in the Department for the year just closed: Fireman W. J. O'Brien, No. 1 Engine Company; assistant engineman C. Freeburger, Engine Company No. 1; fireman Chas. Romoser, Engine Company No. 2; firemen Jonas Lehman and E. A. Pierson, Engine Company No. 3; foreman G. W. Horton, firemen W. A. Merchant and Robert Bradley, Engine Company No. 4; foreman W. G. Miller, firemen W. Burns, Julius Krauch, Wm. Disney, Jas. Rielly and Chas. Nelson, and substitute C.

De Witt, Engine Company No. 5; foreman W. W. Watson, firemen J. Gallagher and W. J. Rafferty, and acting hostler Patterson, Engine Company No. 6; firemen W. Morrow and John Gildea of No. 7 Engine Company; foreman J. J. Flynn, firemen O. D. Burgess, Fred. Johnston, Howard Scott, Samuel Marker, Lewis Cook and A. J. Walters, Engine Company No. 8; foreman F. D. Kerr and fireman L. Piercy, Engine Company No. 9; fireman Jas. Kelly, No. 11 Engine Company; assistant engineman Thos. Atkinson, foreman L. J. Broadwater, firemen B. T. Wirts and D. McIntyre, Engine Company No. 12; fireman Lawrence Pistel, Engine Company No. 13; tillerman J. V. Dougherty, hostler J. Patterson, ladderman James Southcomb and substitute Eugene Graham, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; laddermen Thomas Wagner, Charles Rolf, Richard Rouse, Fred. Brannon and W. H. Quigley, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; laddermen George Bosse and W. Baker, Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; and houseman James Gill and ladderman George W. Smith, Hook and Ladder Company No. 4,—one of which resulted in the death of fireman David McIntyre, Engine Company No. 12. We here beg to pay a deserving tribute to the bravery of the men in the service of this Department, who perform service of a more dangerous character than that which falls to the lot of any of the other employees of the city government.

The appropriation and expenditures are fully set forth in exhibits marked A, B, C, D, E and F.

In placing before you the following estimated expenses for the present fiscal year, we beg to place our-

selves upon record as calling your careful attention to the fact that each item was set forth after a careful comparison with the expenditures of former years, and a careful consideration of the present condition and requirements of the Department.

ESTIMATE FOR 1883.

Salaries	$120,091 88
Apparatus and repair	26,200 00
Accident	2,000 00
Feed	10,000 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Furniture	2,500 00
Harness	1,500 00
Horse-shoeing	1,300 00
Hose	8,000 00
Horses	4,000 00
Ground rents	888 24
Gaslight	1,500 00
Oils, grease, &c.	1,100 00
Office expenses	850 00
Washing	1,400 00
Insurance premium on lives of members	2,400 00
Fire alarm telegraph	17,550 00
Miscellaneous	1,500 00
Total	$205,280 12

We beg to call your attention to the very able report of the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, showing fully the operations of that branch of

the service. We heartily endorse the recommendations made by that officer, and recommend them to the careful consideration of the Mayor and City Council.

Very Respectfully,

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, *President.*
THOMAS W. CAMPBELL,
CHARLES B. SLINGLUFF,
SAMUEL HANNAH,
J. F. MORRISON,
BART. E. SMITH,
Board of Fire Commissioners.

Attest:

GEO. A. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT A.

Appropriation.

Amount appropriation asked for Fire Department for fiscal year 1882	$221,545 82
Deduct amount asked for house repair and alterations, which account was transferred by City Council to Inspector of Buildings' Department	23,000 00
	$198,545 82
Add amount returned from Inspector of Buildings' Department to reimburse Fire Department for amount expended prior to the house account being transferred	5,918 96
Total	$204,464 78
Amount appropriated by City Council for 1882	181,971 27
Amount deducted	$22,493 51
Amount appropriated	$181,971 27
Amount drawn from City Comptroller	181,967 86
	$3 41

EXHIBIT B.

Special Appropriation.

Resolution No. 60, 1881, for No. 4 Engine-house, balance for 1882	$4,486 00
Amount drawn from City Comptroller for 1882	4,454 98
Amount undrawn	$ 31 02

EXHIBIT C.

General Receipts.

Balance on hand—store-room stock—December 31, 1881		$ 170 98
Amount drawn from City Comptroller for expenses of Fire Department, year ending December 31, 1882		186,422 84
Amount received from sale of horses, manure, &c		297 50
Received from Accident Insurance Company, indemnity for injured members of Department	$456 37	
Received from Accident Insurance Company, death of member	500 00	
		956 37
Total		$187,847 69

EXHIBIT D.

Expenditures.

Amount of expenditures for year ending December 31, 1882; also, showing amount expended on each account.

Salaries	$117,613	78
Apparatus and repair	9,610	66
Houses	5,918	96
Accident	1,565	49
Feed	9,638	28
Fuel	2,795	23
Furniture	2,947	05
Harness	1,073	82
Horse-shoeing	1,249	62
Hose	7,958	25
Horses	2,586	91
Ground rent	888	24
Gaslight	878	81
Oils, grease, paints, &c	1,212	60
Office expenses	814	67
Washing	1,345	13
Telegraph	11,254	51
Insurance premium on lives of members	2,402	09
Miscellaneous	206	86
	$181,960	96
Expended on new engine No. 4	4,454	98
	$186,415	94
Insurance indemnity paid members, &c	956	37
	$187,372	31

EXHIBIT E.

Company Expenditures.

Showing expenses by Company for year ending December 31, 1881.

Engine Company No. 1	$12,889 28
" " 2	11,095 23
" " 3	10,484 27
" " 4	13,063 15
" " 5	8,945 52
" " 6	8,735 18
" " 7	9,035 23
" " 8	8,727 77
" " 9	8,685 25
" " 10	9,387 08
" " 11	8,453 10
" " 12	8,772 62
" " 13	8,679 67
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1	8,898 58
" " " 2	9,532 28
" " " 3	7,946 44
" " " 4	8,319 55
Reserve apparatus, officers' salaries, repairs.	8,034 72
	$169,684 92
Office expenses	814 67
Miscellaneous	206 86
Fire alarm telegraph	11,254 51
	$181,960 96
Expended on No. 4 Engine-house... $4,454 98	
Insurance paid members, &c..... 956 37	
	5,411 35
	$187,372 31

EXHIBIT F.

General Statement.

Receipts from all sources, 1882.....		$187,847 69
Expenditures, 1882.....	$187,372 31	
Amount paid City Register.....	297 50	
	$187,669 81	
Balance:		
Stock, store-room, December 31, 1882	177 88	
		$187,847 69

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1883.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, B. C. F. D.,

Samuel W. Regester, Esq., President,
and Members of the Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith present to your Honorable Body the twenty-fourth (24th) annual report of the Department for the year ending December 31, 1882, showing the condition of the apparatus; quantity and condition of the hose; the number of horses, number of fires, and accidents to members, and other matters pertaining to the Department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Chief Engineer	1
Assistant Engineers	2
Superintendent Machinery	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
Total	5

PERMANENT FORCE, UNIFORMED.

Enginemen of steamers	13
Assistant enginemen of steamers	13

Drivers of steamers	13
Tillermen of hook and ladder trucks	4
Drivers of hook and ladder trucks	4
Housemen of hook and ladder companies	2
Total	49

MEMBERS AT CALL, UNUNIFORMED.

Foremen of companies	17
Firemen of engine companies	104
Laddermen of hook and ladder companies	38
Total	159
Total number employees	213

ORGANIZATION.

They are divided into seventeen (17) companies, thirteen (13) of which are engine and four (4) hook and ladder companies. Each company will average four substitutes. They receive no pay, except when on duty for regular members. They are in line of promotion when a vacancy occurs.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Chief Engineer	$2,000 00
Assistant Engineers	1,400 00
Superintendent of Machinery	1,400 00

SALARIES OF PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Enginemen of steamers	$1,100 00
Assistant enginemen of steamers	900 00

Drivers of steamers	900 00
Tillermen of hook and ladder trucks	900 00
Drivers of hook and ladder trucks	900 00
Housemen of hook and ladder companies	900 00

SALARIES OF CALL MEMBERS.

Foremen of companies	$500 00
Firemen of engine companies	400 00
Laddermen of hook and ladder companies	400 00

At the present time the Department has in service the following apparatus, manned and equipped for service, viz:

Thirteen (13) steam fire-engines in regular service.

Twenty-six (26) four-wheel hose carriages.

Eleven (11) steam heaters, located at the houses of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 Engine Companies—one more than at last report, the addition being that placed in No. 8 Engine-house.

Two (2) reserve engines.

Four (4) hook and ladder trucks in regular service.

One (1) reserve truck.

Four (4) fuel wagons at Nos. 1, 5 and 12 Engine-houses and No. 1 Hook and Ladder House.

Thirty-six (36) fire extinguishers of the following capacity, viz: two (2), fifteen gallons; two (2), eight gallons; thirty-two (32), five gallons—two (2) of which are carried on each truck, two (2) on each hose carriage and two (2) kept in reserve.

Seven (7) Concord wagons painted red, with large gongs attached to the dash-boards. Four (4) of these

are used by the officers and two (2) by fire-alarm telegraph employees, as well as one kept in reserve. They are located at the following houses:

That of the Chief Engineer at No. 2 Engine-house.

Assistant Engineer, Eastern district, No. 6 Engine-house.

Assistant Engineer, Western district, No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company's house.

Superintendent of Machinery, No. 1 Engine-house.

Superintendent of Telegraph, No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company's house.

Lineman of telegraph, No. 13 Engine-house.

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS—LOCATION OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES AND HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

Steamer No. 1, Paca street, between Fayette and Lexington streets.

Steamer No. 2, Barre street, between Sharp and Howard streets.

Steamer No. 3, Lombard street, between High and Exeter streets.

Steamer No. 4, Lexington street, between North and Calvert streets.

Steamer No. 5, Ann street, between Gough and Pratt.

Steamer No. 6, corner Gay and Ensor streets.

Steamer No. 7, corner Eutaw street and Druid Hill avenue.

Steamer No. 8, Mulberry street, between Schroeder and Oregon streets.

Steamer No. 9, corner Madison and McDonough streets.

Steamer No. 10, Columbia avenue, between Scott and Poppleton streets.

Steamer No. 11, corner Patterson Park avenue and Eastern avenue.

Steamer No. 12, corner Fort avenue and Johnson street.

Steamer No. 13, corner Myrtle avenue and Fremont street.

Reserve Engine "Baltimore," with Steamer No. 4.

Reserve Engine "John Cushing," with Steamer No. 9.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, Harrison street, between Baltimore and Gay streets.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 2, Paca street, adjoining Steamer No. 1.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3, Ann street, adjoining Steamer No. 5.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 4, Biddle street, near Druid Hill avenue.

Reserve Hook and Ladder Truck, in same house as Hook and Ladder Truck No. 4.

Engine No.	1	went into	service	February,	1859.
"	2	"	"	"	1859.
"	3	"	"	"	1859.
"	4	"	"	"	1859.
"	5	"	"	April,	1859.
"	6	"	"	"	1859.
"	7	"	"	"	1859.

Engine No. 8	went	into	service	March,	1871.
" 9	"	"	February,		1872.
" 10	"	"	Decemb'r,		1872.
" 11	"	"	"		1874.
" 12	"	"	"		1875.
" 13	"	"	March,		1876.
H. and L. No. 1	"	"	February,		1859.
" 2	"	"	April,		1859.
" 3	"	"	January,		1871.
" 4	"	"	Decemb'r,		1880.

DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS.

No. 1.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1875; has a vertical yoke motion, with two double-acting pumps 4¾ inches in diameter; two cylinders 8 inches in diameter; length of stroke 10 inches; capacity 460 gallons per minute; weight 9,200 pounds.

No. 2.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1866; had a new boiler put on by Ramsey & Co. in 1875; has a double-acting pump 5¾ inches in diameter; cylinder 9 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 270 gallons per minute; weight 7,680 pounds.

No. 3.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1874; has a vertical yoke motion, with two double-acting pumps 4¾ inches in diameter; two cylinders 8 inches in diameter; length of stroke 10 inches; capacity 400 gallons per minute; weight 9,200 pounds.

No. 4.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1875; has a vertical yoke motion, with two double-acting pumps 4¾ inches in diameter; two cylinders 8 inches in

diameter; length of stroke 10 inches; capacity 460 gallons per minute; weight 9,200 pounds.

No. 5.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1864; had a new boiler put on by the same firm in 1879; has a double-acting "Fulton" pump 4½ inches in diameter; cylinder 11 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 325 gallons per minute; weight 8,600 pounds.

No. 6.—This engine was built by Poole & Hunt in 1863; has a double-acting pump 5 inches in diameter; cylinder 9 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 220 gallons per minute; weight 6,900 pounds.

No. 7.—This engine was built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1858; had a new boiler put on by Ives & Son in 1880; has a double-acting pump 4¾ inches in diameter; cylinder 8½ inches in diameter; length of stroke 15 inches; capacity 225 gallons per minute; weight 8,700 pounds.

No. 8.—This engine was built by Poole & Hunt in 1865; had a new boiler put on by Ives & Son in 1878; it has a double-acting "Fulton" pump 4¼ inches in diameter; cylinder 11 inches in diameter; length of stroke 8 inches; capacity of pump 260 gallons per minute; weight 6,500 pounds.

No. 9.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1870; has a double-acting pump 5 inches in diameter; cylinder 9 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 240 gallons per minute; weight 7,550 pounds.

No. 10.—This engine was built at the Hydraulic Company's works in Philadelphia in 1865, and had a new

boiler put on by Ives & Son in 1876; it has a double-acting pump 4 inches in diameter; cylinder 8 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 200 gallons per minute; weight 6,700 pounds.

No. 11.—This engine was built by Poole & Hunt in 1867, and had a new boiler put on by Ives & Son in 1874; it has a double-acting "Fulton" pump $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; cylinder 11 inches in diameter; length of stroke 8 inches; capacity 260 gallons per minute; weight 6,430 pounds.

No. 12.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1872; it has a double-acting "Fulton" pump $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; cylinder 10 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 325 gallons per manute; weight 8,800 pounds.

No. 13.—This engine was built by Ives & Son in 1876; it has a double-acting pump $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; cylinder $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 260 gallons per minute; weight 7,860 pounds.

Reserve engine "Baltimore."—This engine was built by Poole & Hunt in 1859, and had a new boiler put on by Ives & Son in 1878; it has a double-acting "Fulton" pump $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; cylinder 10 inches in diameter; length of stroke 12 inches; capacity 300 gallons per minute; weight 8,000 pounds.

Reserve engine "John Cushing."—This engine was built by Poole & Hunt in 1859, and had a new boiler put on by Roberts & Co. in 1879; it has a double-acting "Fulton" pump $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; cylinder 10

inches in diameter; capacity 300 gallons per minute; weight 8,000 pounds.

Two of the reserve engines—the "Comet," built by Reaney & Neafy, of Philadelphia, in 1857, and the "Amoskeag," that was built by the Manchester Locomotive Works in 1863—have been put aside, as they are worn out and not fit for service. The "Comet" needs a new set of flues in the boiler, a new pump and a general overhauling of the machinery. The "Amoskeag" needs a new boiler and general overhauling of the machinery.

It will be seen from *this* statement that several of our steam fire-engines are so nearly worn out by long service that frequent repairs are necessary; and it will be economy to exchange them for new ones, rather than to be expending the large sums necessary to keep them in condition for service; and besides, they are not reliable, for whenever a fire occurs of any magnitude, some of them break down at the time their services are most needed.

The engine companies are provided with two (2) hose carriages and two full sets of hose to carry on them. They are capable of carrying 900 feet gum hose or 1,600 feet cotton fabric hose. When the hose is taken off one of the carriages to dry, (which is done every time they are laid out at fires,) the reserve carriage is placed in service, so as to enable the Company to be at all times ready for service. When a threatening fire occurs, and a second alarm is sounded, the horses that are used in the engines of the companies that answer the box on the first alarm, are sent back for the reserve hose

carriages, which are taken to the scene of action, and stationed near the engines of the companies to which they belong, so as to be ready in case more hose is required. When a company is required to leave a fire where they are working, to proceed to another fire at some other locality, the reserve carriage is ready to accompany it. The reserves have been called into service several times during the past year. Two new hose carriages are required, to replace two of the old ones which are worn out.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company have in service a patent Hayes truck, which has not only the full equipments of the usual truck, but in addition, an extension ladder. This machine has been the means of saving a vast amount of property during the time it has been in service, by the rapidity with which hose can be taken to the upper stories or on the roofs of high buildings. This truck is very simple in its construction, and the ease and rapidity with which it can be handled renders it a necessity to have more of them. The main ladder is raised by screw power, and a second ladder (the extension) is shot out nearly an equal distance. The whole is supported by a revolving table, enabling them, when so extended, to be turned in any direction, and elevated or lowered to rest on the coping of the roof or window-sill desired, or, if necessary, to the houses on the opposite side of the street. The operation of raising the ladders, and putting a number of men in the windows or on the roofs of buildings sixty (60) or seventy (70) feet high, occupying not more than two (2) minutes, and it has frequently been done in less time; and as we have but one of these trucks, we are com-

pelled to run it to all the boxes in the business section of the city. It has been in constant use for over two (2) years, and is by far the most valuable piece of apparatus in the Department.

I most urgently urge that two (2) more of these trucks be procured as soon as possible; one of them to be placed in service at No. 2 truck house, and the other stationed at No. 4 truck house.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Hook and Ladder Companies have trucks that carry seven (7) ladders, banked one on top of another; the longest ladder being forty-six (46) feet, which is of little use at the central boxes, as nearly all the buildings that have been erected of late years are from sixty (60) to one hundred (100) feet in height.

REPAIRS AND APPARATUS NEEDED.

Engines Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, and reserve engines "Baltimore" and "John Cushing," have been repaired and some parts of their machinery renewed, and the engines put in as good condition for service as the means at our disposal would allow; but I do not consider them as being reliable for service. Seats to drive from have been placed on all the engines and hook and ladder trucks that are in regular service, instead of from the saddles on the horses' backs, as heretofore. A new Concord wagon was built for the Chief Engineer, and six (6) Concord wagons overhauled—new wheels put on and painted. All the apparatus was done up and painted before the parade in September last. New hind wheels have been placed on No. 8 engine, and a new set of

wheels on No. 7 hose carriage, and new hind springs on Nos. 2 and 8 engines.

February 24th.—No. 8 Engine Company—New half put on hind axle of first hose carriage, in place of one broken whilst going to box No. 521.

March 20th.—New half put on hind axle of spare engine "John Cushing," in place of the one broken while going to box No. 423.

May 1st.—New hind axles put under Nos. 3 and 4 engines.

May 22d.—New tires put on wheels, and No. 3 truck overhauled and repaired.

July 16th.—No. 7 Engine Company—Machinery of the engine repaired, some parts of it renewed, and new tires put on the wheels.

July 20th.—No. 1 Engine Company—New end put on hind axle of the engine, in place of one broken when going to box No. 67.

July 26th.—No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company—The hind axle welded, new wood work to running gear, and all the iron work repaired. This damage was done by the truck upsetting whilst responding to a call from box No. 31.

Two (2) fifteen-gallon fire-extinguishers were placed in service. They are carried on hook and ladder truck No. 1.

August 3d.—Two new sucking sleeves eighteen (18) feet long, to be carried always attached, were placed in service at Nos. 5 and 9 Engine Companies. The sleeves are carried attached on Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 12 engines.

August 5th.—No. 13 Engine Company—The wheels, axles, spool and seat on the hose carriage were repaired. This damage was caused by striking a wagon whilst going to box No. 48.

August 20th.—No. 12 Engine Company—Machinery of the engine repaired and some parts of it renewed. This damage was caused by the engine turning over when getting out of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's tracks going to fire at box No. 8.

September 27th.—No. 8 Engine Company—New spokes and felloes put in wheels of first hose carriage.

November 14th.—No. 8 Engine Company—New end put in front axle of second hose carriage.

No. 2 engine requires a new set of flues in the boiler. The hose carriage needs new gearing and chains for the spool, and a new set of wheels.

No. 3 engine needs a new boiler.

No. 6 engine needs a new set of flues in the boiler.

No. 10 hose carriage needs a new set of wheels.

Five large gongs and the works to strike them are required for Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 12 hose carriages, and a bell on No. 12 engine to replace the gong.

HORSES.

There are in the service seventy-six (76) horses, distributed as follows, viz:

Thirteen engines, two horses each	26
Thirteen hose carriages, two horses each	26
One hook and ladder truck, four horses	4

Three hook and ladder trucks, two horses each	6
For the use of Chief Engineer	2
" " Assistant Engineers	2
" " Superintendent of Machinery	1
" " Veterinary Surgeon	1
" " Superintendent of Telegraph	1
" " Lineman	1
Held in reserve	6
Total	76

During the past year eleven (11) horses were purchased, six (6) were exchanged and one (1) died.

HARNESS.

Have in service thirty-one (31) sets of double harness.

In reserve three (3) sets of double harness.

In service eight (8) sets of single harness.

In reserve five (5) sets of breast-strap harness.

Four sets of harness (double) were purchased, and two (2) sets double harness will be required.

HOSE.

There is required for the Department eight thousand (8,000) feet of new hose, to replace hose that is worn out and will not stand the required pressure.

During the past year there was purchased six thousand (6,000) feet of double-jacket cotton fabric hose, with new couplings, which was divided amongst Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Engine Companies—fifteen hundred (1,500) feet to each—making the amount now in service eight

thousand three hundred and fifty (8,350) feet of double-jacket fabric hose, and six thousand two hundred (6,200) feet of gum hose in good condition, and fourteen thousand five hundred (14,500) feet of hose in medium condition. Some of the hose classed as medium has been in service five (5) and six (6) years, and is not reliable, frequently bursting when a heavy pressure is required.

The hose is divided amongst the companies as follows, viz:

No. 1 Engine Company has fifteen hundred feet of double-jacket cotton fabric hose in good condition, and one thousand feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 2 Engine Company has fifteen hundred feet of double-jacket cotton fabric hose in good condition, and one thousand feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 3 Engine Company has fifteen hundred feet of double-jacket cotton fabric hose and nineteen hundred feet of gum hose in good condition; six hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 4 Engine Company has two thousand and fifty feet of double-jacket hose in good condition, and six hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 5 Engine Company has seven hundred and fifty feet of gum hose in good condition, and eleven hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 6 Engine Company has one thousand seven hundred and fifty feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 7 Engine Company has eleven hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 8 Engine Company has eight hundred feet of gum hose in good condition, and nine hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 9 Engine Company has one thousand feet of gum hose in good condition, and eighteen hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 10 Engine Company has six hundred feet of gum hose in good condition, and eleven hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 11 Engine Company has six hundred feet of gum hose in good condition, and fourteen hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 12 Engine Company has six hundred feet of gum hose in good condition, and fourteen hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

No. 13 Engine Company has eighteen hundred feet of double-jacket cotton fabric hose in good condition, and eight hundred feet of gum hose in medium condition.

Some of the cotton-fabric hose has been in service over two (2) years, and has seen a great deal of wear and tear. None of it has bursted from pressure. It requires to be cleaned and thoroughly dried every time it is used. I would recommend that the Inspector of Buildings be requested to erect drying-houses at the engine-houses that are not provided with them. The hose is frequently injured when laid off at fires by vehicles passing over them, and to protect them from such injury, I would recommend that the City Council be asked to pass an ordinance, as follows, i. e.: "The driver of any vehicle who shall drive any such vehicle over or across any hose in use or about to be used, or

while lying in the carriage-way after being used, in any street, avenue, alley or public place in the city of Baltimore by any portion of the Fire Department for extinguishing any fire that may occur within the corporate limits of said city, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." And as the officers and apparatus of the Department are frequently delayed on the crowded streets by the vehicles not getting out the way fast enough when going to fires, I would recommend that a more stringent ordinance be passed "to compel all drivers or owners of vehicles to give the right of way to the officers and apparatus of the Department when they are going to fires."

FIRES.

It gives me pleasure to report the continued small losses by fire, notwithstanding that this city contains such a vast amount of combustible property. Several fires that occurred were of a very threatening character, but by prompt action they were controlled without causing serious damage. The number of fires was 358, (of which 245 were telegraph alarms)—an increase of 33 over the preceding year; and 113 were extinguished without giving a telegraph alarm. There was one general alarm and six second alarms. The loss amounted to $330,113.84, which is $124,659.49 less than the preceding year, of which amount $179,608.03 was caused by eight fires. There was no fire that did any serious damage outside of the building where it originated.

The following is a list of the fires that caused the greatest damage:

January 8th.—Box No. 42, at No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company's house—Time 2:15 A. M.; recall 6:10 A. M.; was caused by the burning of the "Westminster Presbyterian Church," corner Green and Fayette streets. The fire started in the basement, and was caused by the furnace setting fire to the joists and floor over it, burning a hole through the floor. The fire went up the casing of the window-frames to the gallery where the organ was located, and through it to an opening in the ceiling, where it spread under the roof. When the church was built it was furnished with a tin roof, but when it rained the noise annoyed the congregation. To obviate this, another roof was put on and covered with slate, leaving a space of three feet between the roofs over the entire building, through which the flames spread. Damage $20,000.

February 24th.—Box No. 521, corner Camden and Charles streets—Time of first alarm 11:35 P. M.; time of second alarm 11:48 P. M.; recall signal 4:10 A. M.; was caused by the burning of the large four-story iron front warehouse, No. 87 South Charles street, (one of the Parker buildings.) This building was connected to the adjoining house (No. 85) by an open archway in the front part of the second story; they were occupied by Aiken, Ensey & Co., wholesale dealers in brooms, wooden and willow ware. When the alarm was given, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the flames had gone up the hoistway from the first floor, where the fire commenced, to the upper stories, and was bursting from all the windows; large flakes of fire were being carried by the wind to the frame sheds, shipping and merchandise stored on Light-street wharf,

setting them on fire at several points, which necessitated the sounding of a second alarm, as the engines and members of the truck companies were required to protect this property. Owing to the great height of the burning building, and the dense mass of flames and smoke, the extension ladder on the Hayes truck was called into use as an aerial ladder in front of the building, with the other ladder under it as a prop, and three lines of hose carried up, to sweep the third and fourth floors with the water. These, with the lines of hose that had been carried up to the tops of the buildings across the alley in the rear, soon had the desired effect on the fire, which was confined to the upper stories of the building No. 87, where it commenced. No serious damage was done to the surrounding property. Eleven engine companies and three hook and ladder companies were in service. Damage $20,442.58.

Sunday, March 12th.—Box 61, corner Lee and Light streets—Time of first alarm 7:35 P. M.; time of general alarm 7:38 P. M.; recall signal on Tuesday, March 14, at 11:08 A. M.; was caused by the burning of lumber in the lumber yard of George F. Sloan, situated in the centre of the squares between Light, Barre, Hanover and Conway streets. The tobacco factory of Marburg & Bro. and the State Tobacco Warehouse are located on the same block, and the lumber was piled to the height of thirty feet against these buildings. The three reserve engines were sent for, and placed in service by detailing members from other companies to work them. The fire was confined to the Light street side of the square, where it commenced. Fourteen engines and three trucks were in service. Damage $22,000.

March 23d.—Box No. 414, corner of Howard and German streets; time of first alarm 9:51 P. M.; time of second alarm 9:56 P. M.; recall signal 12:05 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a five-story iron-front warehouse No. 101 German street, occupied by S. L. Stern & Co., manufacturers of dress trimmings and upholstery goods, on the second and third floors, and E. F. Schultz & Co., manufacturers of carpets and dealers in cotton yarn and carpet chain, in the basement and on the fourth and fifth floors. The fire originated on the fourth floor, and went up the hoistway and stairs to the fifth floor. It was confined to these two floors. Seven engines and two trucks were in service. Damage $17,390.

May 30th.—Box 251, corner Eager and Ensor streets—Time of first alarm 7:27 P. M.; time of second alarm 7:30 P. M.; No. 1 engine called at 7:35 P. M.; recall at 3:55 A. M., May 31st; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick warehouse Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Chew street. The building covered the entire block, having a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet and a depth of two hundred feet, running back to Webb street. It was occupied by Mich. T. Horner & Bro., wholesale dealers in paper stock and junk. The fire commenced on the second floor, and went up the chutes that are used for throwing down rags to the presses from the stories above. The fire was confined to the upper stories of the building. Nine engines and three trucks were in service. Damage $38,000.

September 21st.—Box No. 414, corner German and Howard streets—Time first alarm 2:45 A. M.; time second alarm 2:49 A. M.; recall signal 5:42 A. M.; was caused by

the burning of a five-story brick warehouse, northeast corner German and Howard streets, occupied by Gilbert & Brother, wholesale dealers in drugs, paints and oils. The fire originated in the basement, where the oils were kept, and went up the elevator to the fifth story, which was used as a packing room. The roof of the building was burned off. The goods on the first floor, except around the elevator, where the fire went up, were only damaged by water. Nine engines and three trucks were in service. Damage $25,618.92.

November 12th.—Box No. 417, corner Portland and Greene streets—Time of first alarm 12:12 A. M.; time of second alarm 12:26 A. M.; recall signal 9:35 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick warehouse, No 394 West Pratt street, occupied by Messrs. Broderick Brothers, dealers in paper stock and junk. The fire commenced on the first floor, in a pile of rags and paper, under the hatchway, and went to the upper stories. Nine engines and two trucks were in service. Damage $12.625.

November 17th.—Box No. 414, corner Howard and German streets—Time of first alarm 10:13 A. M.; time of second alarm 10.18 A. M.; recall signal 3:34 P. M ; was caused by the burning of a five-story brick building, No. 45 South Howard street, occupied by Gilbert & Brothers, dealers in drugs, paints and oils. The fire originated in the basement where a large quantity of oil was stored, and was caused by vapor from the oils taking fire from a gas jet. The flames went up the hoistway to the fifth floor. The goods in the basement, first and fifth floors were destroyed. One of the

employees who was in the basement when the fire commenced, was badly burned. Seven girls were taken from windows with ladders. Eleven engines and three trucks were in service. Damage $22,932.72.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

January 7th.—Box No. 181, Canton avenue and Elliott street—Time of alarm 1:07 P. M.; recall signal 2:50 P. M.; was caused by the burning of three stills, at the parafine works of Parkhurt & Brady, situate at Tome and Eighth street, Canton. No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company was in service. Damage $2000.

February 4th—Box No. 382, Madison and Boundary avenues—Time of alarm 8:05 A. M.; recall signal 11:40 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, No. 721 Madison avenue extended, occupied by Robert Campbell as a dwelling. The building and furniture were destroyed. The apparatus of the city department prevented the spreading of the flames to the adjoining houses. Engine Companies Nos. 7, 8 and 13, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, were in service. Damage $8,955.

August 24th—Box No. 47, Fayette and Fulton streets —Time of alarm 1:50 A. M.; recall signal 4:13 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a large two story frame building, on Baltimore street extended, occupied by S. E. Baabe, as a restaurant and dwelling. The building and contents were destroyed. No. 8 Engine Company and No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company, were in service. Damage $2,600.

November 22.—Box No. telephone—Time of alarm 1:57 A. M.; recall signal 5:45 A. M. A call was made through the telephone from Baltimore county, stating that a fire was raging near the Calverton stock yards, and asking for assistance. No. 8 Engine Company was sent out, and did effective service, confining the fire to the houses that were burning when they arrived. The buildings burned were occupied by John Hanson as a slaughter-house and John Stogle as a dwelling. Damage $3,500.

December 7th.—Box No. 254, Greenmount and Boundary avenues—Time of alarm 11:10 A. M.; recall signal 1:30 P. M.; was caused by the burning of two two-story frame buildings and one two-story brick building, occupied by Marsh Linck and Charles Kierle as slaughter-houses. They were situated on Jenkins' lane, a short distance from the city boundary. No. 9 Engine Company and No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company were in service. Damage $5,000.

CONDITION OF STREETS.

During the past year the apparatus of the Department has been greatly inconvenienced in getting to fires, by the streets being torn up for repaving, laying gas and water pipes and railroad tracks, several squares being torn up at once, and rendered impassable. This should not be allowed, for in case of a fire occurring in a large building filled with inflammable goods, and the streets and fire plugs obstructed, the hose carriages would be delayed in getting off the hose, and this would allow the fire to get a great headway. By the

time the engines could get in service, it would be too late, and thus cause a heavy loss of property; and it would be a matter for the courts to decide, in regard to the liability of the city for such damages, as permission had been granted to these corporations to obstruct the streets, by the City Council.

SPRAY NOZZLES.

The improved spray nozzles that were placed in service at Nos. 2 and 4 Engine Companies have been tested on several occasions, and found to answer the purpose for which they are intended. Three more of them are required, to be placed in service at Nos. 1, 3 and 7, as these Companies, with Nos. 2 and 4, respond to all the principal boxes in the centre of the city, where their services are often required to combat fires that occur in basements and sub-basements.

HEATERS.

Two new heaters are required for service at Nos. 1 and 5 Engine-houses, as the ones they have are worn out. I would recommend that heaters of the same pattern as the one recently placed in No. 4 Engine-house be procured for these houses. They have no cellars, and the heater is required to stand on the same floor as the engine.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, &c.

Like its predecessors, the year has not passed by without more or less serious accidents to officers and members of the Department.

The saddest accident that occurred was that which caused the death of fireman David McIntire, a member

of No. 12 Engine Company. He was severely injured at the fire in the cotton warehouses, on Buchanan's wharf, on January 3d, 1880, by being caught under a falling wall, having his right thigh broken, and being hurt internally. He was also struck on the back by a coupling, at the end of line of hose, as it came off the hose carriage, when leading off at the fire which occurred on June 30th, at Baker & Brother's glass works, foot of Warner street, which injured his spine and caused his death, after lingering three months. He had been a faithful member of the Department for nine (9) years. The widow received one thousand dollars ($1,000), as the ordinances require.

No. 1 Engine Company.—Fireman William J. O'Brien had his hand cut by glass at fire, box 21, August 5th; off duty 5 days. He also had his hands burnt at fire, box 414, November 17th; off duty 4 days. Assistant engineman Charles Freburger had his head cut by one of the horses knocking him down, when running them out to drill, on December 12th; off duty 10 days.

No. 2 Engine Company.—Fireman Thomas Romosher was overcome by smoke at fire, box No. 61; off duty 1 day, on March 12th.

No. 3 Engine Company.—Fireman Jonas B. Lehman was overcome by smoke, fire, box No. 414, November 18th; off duty 8 days. Fireman E. A. Pierson was injured by falling at fire, box No. 541, December 11th; off duty 4 days.

No. 4 Engine Company.—Fireman Wesley Merchant had his right knee-cap injured by striking the step of hose carriage, when going to fire, box No. 412, January 15th; off duty 10 days. Fireman Robert Bradley, knee-

injured by falling at fire, box No. 61, March 12th; off duty 3 days. Foreman George W. Horton sprained his left foot at fire, box 12, July 31st; off duty 7 days. Substitute Cornelius Kuhn had his neck, face and breast cut, by falling off a ladder at fire, box No. 417, November 12th; off duty 8 days.

No. 5 Engine Company.—While the company was in service at the fire, box No. 212, June 8th, Morton D. Banks' furniture factory, and when the pipe was on the third floor of the building, it gave way, carrying down eight of the members to the basement. Foreman William G. Miller's back injured; off duty 10 days. Fireman William Burns, small bone in right arm broken; off duty 44 days. Fireman Julius Krauch, back injured, off duty 23 days. Fireman William Disney's back injured; off duty 10 days. Firemen James Reilly and Charles Nelson and substitute C. DeWitt were slightly injured, and were off duty 3 days each.

No. 6 Engine Company.—Foreman William Watson's eyes injured by smoke at lumber-yard fire, box No. 61, March 12th; off duty 4 days. Fireman James Gallagher's eyes injured by smoke at same fire; off duty 7 days. Fireman Wm. Rafferty's eyes injured same fire; off duty 2 days. Acting hostler Wm. Patterson's right hand lacerated by running the tongue of a buckle on the harness through it when working in the stable, December 3d; off duty 10 days.

No. 7 Engine Company.—Fireman Wm. Morrow's eyes injured at the lumber-yard fire, box No. 61, March 13th; off duty 7 days. Fireman John Gildea's eyes injured at same fire; off duty 2 days.

No. 8 Engine Company.—Foreman John J. Flynn's eyes injured at the lumber-yard fire, box No. 61, March 13th; off duty 19 days. Fireman Owen D. Burgess' eyes injured same fire; off duty 1 day. Fireman Frederick Johnston's eyes injured same fire; off duty 2 days. Fireman Howard Scott's eyes injured same fire; off duty 2 days. Fireman Samuel Marker's eyes injured same fire; off duty 1 day. Fireman Lewis Cook's eyes injured same fire; off duty 2 days. Fireman A. J. Walter's face, hands and body bruised by falling at fire, box No. 362, December 9th; off duty 24 days.

No. 9 Engine Company.—Fireman Lemuel Piercy, right hand badly torn at fire, box No. 253, July 2d; off duty 23 days. Foreman Francis Kerr injured by falling when attempting to get on engine going to fire at box No. 242, June 12th; off duty 6 days.

No. 11 Engine Company.—Fireman James A. Kelly's ankle sprained at fire, box No. 154, April 15th; off duty 30 days.

No. 12 Engine Company.—Assistant Engineman Thos. Atkinson sprained his knee at fire, box No. 516, July 1st; off duty 10 days. Fireman Benj. F. Wirts accidently broke his leg in the engine house, on November 25th; off duty 9 weeks. Fireman David McIntire's back injured at fire, box No. 516, July 1st; off duty until he died, October 10th.

No. 13 Engine Company.—Fireman Lawrence Pistel overcome with smoke at fire, box No. 61, March 12th; off duty 6 days.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company.—Driver James E. Patterson had his right hand badly mashed by a snap on the harness of the commissioner's horse catching on

it, on December 30th, 1881; off duty 20 days. Tillerman Joseph V. Daugherty had his face cut by a piece of wood falling on him at the fuel depot, in rear of truck house, on September 22d; off duty 3 days. Substitute Eugene Graham had his ankle dislocated by falling when he was trying to get on the truck as it was going to the fire at box No. 521, October 20th; off duty 41 days. Ladderman James Southcomb had his back hurt by the pole of the truck slewing and striking him when he was backing it in the house after returning from box No. 251, November 18th; off duty 25 days.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company.—Ladderman Thos. Wagner had his hands and head cut by falling glass at fire, box No. 414, March 23d; off duty 25 days. Ladderman Chas. Rolf's ankle sprained at fire, box No. 534, March 24th; off duty 5 days. Ladderman Richard F. Rouse's ankle sprained at fire, box No. 64, April 17th; off duty 7 days. Ladderman Frederick Brannan's hand cut by falling glass at fire, box No. 52, May 15th; off duty 10 days. Ladderman Wm. H. Quigley had his left ankle broken at fire, box No. 212, June 8th; he is still off duty.

No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company. — Ladderman George Boose's knee and hands injured by falling at fire, box No. 212, May 27th; off duty 3 days. Ladderman Wm. Baker's fingers on right hand mashed at fire, box No. 414, November 17th; off duty 10 days.

No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company. — Ladderman George W. Smith's face cut by being struck with a pick at fire, box 45, November 10th; off duty 10 days. Houseman James Gill's back injured by the truck turning over when going to fire, box 31; off duty 3 days.

Showing Number of Times Companies have responded to Fires, and transferred to the Houses of other Companies; Number Feet Hose laid at Fires, and Number of Ladders used at Fires.

Companies.	No. of Times responded to Fires.	No. of Times transferred on Alarms.	No. of Feet Hose laid at Fires.	No. of Ladders used at Fires
No. 1 Engine Company	122		30,000	
" 2 "	114		37,500	
" 3 "	83		23,500	
" 4 "	90		20,700	
" 5 "	52	23	21,550	
" 6 "	83		22,500	
" 7 "	90		24,600	
" 8 "	104	35	27,500	
" 9 "	76	31	26,800	
" 10 "	112	43	20,500	
" 11 "	25	28	8,000	
" 12 "	58	64	18,600	
" 13 "	65	6	17,500	
No. 1 Hook and Ladder Co	102			208
" 2 " "	146	24		215
" 3 " "	52	99		104
" 4 " "	76	81		126
			299,750	

Showing Number of Alarms Monthly for Twelve Months, ending December 31, 1882.

	Silent.	Box.	Total.
January	21	29	50
February	8	14	22
March	7	22	29
April	10	18	28
May	8	13	21
June	6	26	32
July	5	27	32
August	13	18	31
September	5	10	15
October	10	12	22
November	9	27	36
December	13	27	40

Number of Fires and Losses each year since the Organization of the Department.

Year.	No. of Alarms.	Losses.
1859	98	$350,000 00
1860	112	310,000 00
1861	117	60,000 00
1862	130	83,000 00
1863	138	120,482 33
1864	143	163,528 49
1865	163	71,358 00
1866	178	181,115 00
1867	193	293,045 00
1868	145	76,244 75
1869	197	397,259 09
1870	203	432,717 07
1871	226	475,391 00
1872	245	300,000 00
1873	265	892,628 58
1874	384	506,826 15
1875	348	608,351 30
1876	332	563,248 78
1877	420	438,715 57
1878	371	162,312 78
1879	306	192,654 54
1880	343	580,290 09
1881	324	454,773 35
1882	358	330,113 84

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of fires are increasing every year. This can be accounted for, as the number of houses is also increasing at the rate of (2,000) yearly, and a great number of them are used for manufacturing; there being some four thousand factories in the city. The labor of the call members has become so arduous, and they are called from their employment so often, that it is a difficult matter for them to obtain work of any kind outside of the Department; and unless they can carry on some small business in the vicinity of the houses to which they are assigned, they are compelled to live on their small salaries. I would recommend that the pay of all the call members be increased.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT MEMBERS AND HOUSEMEN.

During the past year the apparatus has been frequently delayed in getting to fires, and the efficiency of the Department thereby impaired, by the want of an additional permanent member. There are nine (9) hours out of the twenty-four when there are but two men in the engine-houses and in Nos. 1 and 4 Hook and Ladder Companies' houses, and six hours when there is but one man in the houses of Nos. 2 and 3 Hook and Ladder Companies' houses—the other man being at his meals. During the past year over one hundred alarms of fire have occurred during the meal-time of the permanent members. The engine companies cannot go to a fire with less than three (3) men; *i. e.*, the driver, to drive the horses in the engine; the engineman, to go

on the foot-board of the engine, to attend to the brake and put fuel in the furnace of the boiler, and the assistant engineman, to drive the horses in the hose carriage. The hook and ladder companies cannot go out with less than two men; *i. e.*, the driver and tillerman; and if this complement of men are not in the houses when an alarm is struck, the apparatus is forced to wait until they come. I would respectfully recommend that the City Council be petitioned to change the ordinance, so as to add an additional permanent member to each company. If this is done, when one of the members is at his meals there will always be enough of men in the house to take the apparatus to the fire, and put it in service without delay. This change can be made at a small additional expense, by decreasing the number of call men in the companies, and making them permanent members, and it will add greatly to the efficiency of the Department. Several accidents have occurred to the apparatus and horses, and collisions have occurred with private vehicles, when inexperienced members were acting as drivers.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

There is an urgent necessity for more fire-alarm boxes, as in many localities they are so far apart that there is always a delay in sending in the alarm for fires when they occur, and serious damage is done to property before the arrival of the apparatus, and in one case this delay caused the loss of two lives. They are required at the following locations, viz:

1. Lexington and Howard streets.
2. Camden and Howard streets.
3. Charles and Barre streets.
4. Pratt and Hanover streets.
5. Jackson and Clement streets.
6. Smith's Dock and Gambrill's Flour Mills.
7. Lombard street and Marsh-market Space.
8. Holliday and Bath streets.
9. Front and Buren streets.
10. St. Paul and Centre streets.
11. Charles and Madison streets.
12. Calvert and Eager streets.
13. Patterson and Fulton avenues.
14. Druid Hill avenue and Presstman street.
15. Mosher and Division streets.
16. Myrtle avenue and Lanvale street.
17. Bolton and Laurens streets.
18. Charles and Barnet streets.
19. Park and Preston streets.
20. Caroline and Chew streets.
21. Aisquith and Chew streets.
22. Boston and Leaken streets.
23. John and Lanvale streets.
24. Park avenue and Preston street.
25. Baltimore and Payson streets.
26. Monument and Caroline streets.

27. Bond and Lancaster streets.
28. Eden and Aliceanna streets.
29. Castle and Pratt streets.
30. Russell and Bayard streets.
31. McHenry and Scott streets.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

I desire to call your attention to the necessity of the passage of an ordinance by the City Council to prevent the storage of inflammable oils in large quantities in the business sections of the city, as there are several places where, if a fire should occur, the burning oil would run in the gutters for squares, setting fire to everything in its course, until it burnt itself out; and at fires of this kind the Department is powerless, for the more water that is thrown, the further the fire extends, the oils being carried by the water.

WATER SUPPLY.

The ordinance authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars for the use of the Water Department, was ratified at the municipal election, held on October 25th, and we have the assurance of the Water Engineer, that pipes will be laid in a short time to furnish a sufficient quantity of water for all purposes in the localities named in our report of last year. During the past year several fires have occurred during the day in the northwest section of the city, where the water is served from the High Service Reservoir by one single main, which about two (2) years

ago supplied the fire plugs with a pressure of about sixty (60) pounds, but now, on account of the increased drain upon it, caused by the great number of dwelling houses, manufactories and large stables, which have been erected since that time, the pressure has been reduced to a minimum scarcely enough to force the water from the plugs. As an instance, I beg leave to cite the following: on July 26th, a fire occurred on Fremont street, near Lanvale street, in a large two-story brick building, containing five tons of hay and straw, and twenty (20) carriages and sleighs in the second story, the first floor being used as a stable. The fire had gained considerable headway when the alarm was given, owing to the combustible material contained in the house. Two (2) of the engine companies responding, on account of their proximity to the vicinity, arrived in a very short space of time, but because of the pressure on the plugs being so slight, were unable to go to work until they had generated sufficient steam to allow them to do so, by which time the house was enveloped in a mass of flames, and the only obstacle in the way of its resulting very disastrously, was that the building was isolated. I respectfully recommend that another large main be laid to improve the supply in the section referred to.

There is also an absolute necessity for more fire plugs in many sections, which will require an ordinance and an appropriation by the City Council; and to call attention to this matter, I repeat what was said in my report of last year in this connection. There are no fire plugs or water mains on either Myrtle or Argyle

avenues, from Mosher street to Pierce street. There are none along Light-street wharf; and at Light and Conway streets, where there is a large quantity of inflammable material, the nearest fire plug is at a distance of eight hundred feet, and the water from the dock cannot well be reached, as there is a high curb all along the water edge and some feet from it. It is also lined with covered piers and merchandise. At the burning of George F. Sloan's and Taylor & Co.'s lumber-yards, on March 12th, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the engines to work. An eight-inch pipe should be laid from the main on Hanover street to the intersection of Conway and Light streets, where two (2) plugs should be placed—one on each side of the street—to furnish a supply of water, in case of fire occurring in this vicinity. On Fort avenue, there are but four fire plugs from Johnson street to the Fort gate. At all the docks there should be fire plugs erected within five hundred (500) feet of each other. In the vicinity of Holliday and Hillen streets the plugs are too far apart, and in the business portion of the city there should be two (2) plugs on the opposite corners of each street. The city contains less than nine hundred (900) fire plugs, and they are scattered over an area of sixteen and one-quarter square miles.

NEW ENGINE COMPANY.

During the last ten (10) years there has been a great change made in the style of buildings in the business portion of the city. Take, for example, Sharp, Pratt, Hanover, Liberty, Howard, Eutaw, German, Lombard

and many other streets, where there were mostly dwelling-houses, are now built up with large warehouses five, six and seven stories high, and many of them over two hundred feet in depth, running back to narrow alleys, with other buildings of the same kind in the rear. The entire force of the Department consists of thirteen engine companies and four hook and ladder companies to protect the lives of nearly four hundred thousand people and three hundred millions of dollars worth of property; and it is not safe to allow more than eleven engine companies and three hook and ladder companies to go in service at any fire, no matter what may be the magnitude of it, for in case of another fire occurring in a large building filled with inflammable goods while the engines were in service and the hose laid off, if there were no companies in reserve to respond, it would soon become a conflagration. The Department should be increased by the addition of another engine company, and locating it in the centre of the city. There has been no increase to the number of companies in the heart of the city since the organization of the Department, twenty-four years ago; and as values are constantly increasing in this part of our city, it will presumably increase the number of fires and add to the labor of fire protection. The distance from No. 2 Engine Company, on Barre street, to No. 4 Engine Company, on Lexington street, is fourteen squares, and from No. 1 Engine Company, on Paca street, to No. 3 Engine, on Lombard street, near High, is eighteen squares, and this large unprotected space is covered with the most valuable as well as the most inflammable property. In the vicinity of Balderston

street is about the centre between the above-mentioned engine-houses, and this would be a good location for an engine company, as it would place them in close proximity to this valuable property.

FIRE ESCAPES, PROTECTION TO LIFE, &c.

A law was passed by the State Legislature, at the last session, for the better protection of life from danger by fire. It prescribes that all buildings over two stories in height, and where more than twenty-five people are employed, shall be provided with proper means of escape in case of fire, and compelling the owner or owners, trustees or lessees to put them up. This law will do very well to protect the people in large manufacturing establishments, but what protection does it afford to the employees in small factories, that are generally in the top stories of high buildings, on account of the cheap rents. Why a small factory, that employs twenty persons in a sixth-story room, should be exempt from the duty of providing a fire escape, when a factory that employs twenty-five must provide one, is not easy to see. The same protection should be given to all. The majority of people that are employed in these places are generally women and children, and fires, when they occur, often originate on the lower floors. A fire in a building of this kind occurred on the morning of November 17, at No. 45 S. Howard street, occupied by Gilbert & Bro., wholesale dealers in drugs, paints and oils. The fire originated in the basement, where a large quantity of oil and varnish was stored, and was caused by the gases taking fire

from a gas jet, and spread rapidly through the building. There were seven girls employed in the laboratory, on the fifth floor. If the building had been provided with a scuttle in the roof, with a stationary ladder leading to it, they could have escaped to the roofs of the adjoining houses, as they were of the same height; but as they were not there, they were compelled to remain in the building until rescued by ladders; and if they had not been on hand in time, they would have been burnt, or crushed to death by jumping to the pavement. Similar fires are likely to occur at any time; and to afford proper protection to these people, I would recommend that the City Council be requested to pass an ordinance, to compel the owner or owners, trustees or lessees of buildings over two stories in height, to have scuttles in the roofs, with convenient and suitable stationary stairways or ladders leading to the same, so as to afford a convenient access to the roof in case of fire; and on all buildings that are isolated, or higher or lower than the adjoining buildings, shall have an outside fire escape, made of iron, with balconies and ladders from the top stories to within ten feet of the ground; the iron fire escapes to be kept well painted, and making a severe penalty for any one to remove the stairways or ladders leading to the scuttles, or to have the covering on the scuttles locked, when any of the employees are in the building.

HOISTWAYS.

City ordinance No. 37—"Hoistways to be enclosed." This ordinance was passed to protect the lives of fire-

men and policemen, as they are frequently required to go into buildings in the smoke and darkness; but it affords but little protection, as it applies only to hoistways. In many warehouses there are openings in the floor that are not hoistways, with no protector around them to guard against accidents that are likely to occur to the members by falling through them, as they can not be seen in the darkness and smoke. An accident occurred to one of the officers of the Department during the past year by falling through one of these openings, that might have resulted seriously. I respectfully recommend that the Council be requested to alter the existing ordinance so as to include all openings in floors and the placing of railings around stairways.

HARBOR BOAT.

I desire to again call your attention to the urgent need of some protection for the great amount of property along the water front, as a great many large fires have occurred in this locality, and it is so situated that the apparatus that we are provided with cannot render efficient service, as it can only be worked from the land side, and when the fires are on vessels that are laying out from the wharves, we can do nothing to assist them. Other large cities that have extended water fronts, as New York, Chicago, &c., have steamtugs fitted up with powerful pumps to assist in extinguishing fires when they occur among the shipping or in the property along the wharves. Our city has a water front of more than ten miles, nearly all of which is utilized, being built up with docks and wharves, with hundreds of steamboats

and sailing vessels laying at them loaded with valuable merchandise; and it cannot be expected that the tugboats owned by private individuals will assist in extinguishing fires, although some of them have been doing so heretofore, without being paid for their services. I would recommend that a large tugboat be procured and fitted out with a powerful pump to assist in affording protection to the above-described property, or else that some provision be made to pay so much per hour for the services of tugboats that are owned by private parties when they assist at fires.

I again desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the large area lying between Charles-street bridge and Harford avenue, which has been built up with valuable property, and has virtually no protection against damage by fire, as the nearest companies are so far distant and have such heavy grades to ascend, that when a fire occurs, it does a great deal of damage before assistance can be given. Since the Department was organized, which is nearly twenty-four years ago, new companies have been located in the eastern and western sections, but nothing has ever been done for this vicinity, although the residents have petitioned the Council several times to give them the much needed protection. I would recommend that a company be organized and located at some point in the area above mentioned, and that it be equipped with a large double-tank chemical engine and hook and ladder truck, as the chemical engine would be able to hold the fire in check until the steam engines arrived and got in service; and in case of a fire occurring in the lower part of a building, where there were people in the upper stories with their escape

cut off by the stairway, the truck would be on hand with the ladders ready to rescue them, as lives would have been lost at several fires that occurred in other sections during the past year if the ladders had not been on hand to rescue people that were confined in the upper stories of buildings, where fires occurred on the lower floors, cutting off their escape.

HOUSE REPAIRS.

No. 1 Engine-house.—Ceiling in second story raised two feet; new window-frames, sash, inside shutters and front doors; new roof put on; ventilator and skylight put in the centre of the roof; ceiling wainscoted; side walls papered; inside of the hose drying-house lined and house painted inside and out. Stable—New roof put on; well dug fifty feet deep in the yard; new floors in the stalls, and all the wood work varnished.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company's house.—New tin roof put on; ceilings wainscoted; side walls papered; glass in ventilator, and wainscoted; new floor in sitting-room and stable; new front doors, and the house painted inside and out.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company's house.—Two horse-stalls in front part of the truck-room altered; two extra stalls built twenty feet in rear of them—(this was necessary, as there are four horses driven to this truck); sitting-room built in rear of the truck-room; a large platform put up to store feed on, so as to be handy to load the fuel wagons when they are supplying the engines at fire, as this location is one of the fuel departments;

new doors; yard paved with asphalt blocks; drains altered and house painted.

No. 7 Engine-house.—New joist and double floor put in the engine-room; stable repaired, and house painted.

No. 11 Engine-house.—New joist and double floor put in the front part of the engine-room; house painted; stable repaired, and nine hundred feet of terra cotta drain-pipes laid—eight inches in diameter—to drain the cellar, as it was flooded with water from Patterson Park at certain seasons of the year.

Holes were cut through the floors, and two iron pipes put up, in Nos. 7 and 12 Engine-houses, to facilitate the members in coming down from the sleeping-rooms. The wood work at Nos. 10 and 12 Engine-houses has been painted inside and out, and that on the outside of Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 11 Engine-houses. New floors have been laid in all the horse-stalls, and all the tin roofs on the houses of the Department have been painted, and other necessary work done.

HOUSE FOR No. 3 ENGINE COMPANY.

A house should be built for No. 3 Engine Company, somewhere in the vicinity of the present site, on a wider street. The house they are now occupying is badly situated, and is in a very dilapidated condition; and it would cost nearly as much to make the necessary alterations, and put it in repair, as to build a new house with all the recent improvements.

The house on Ann street, that is occupied by No. 5 Engine and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company, is in a

very dilapidated condition. It needs a new floor on the first story; cellar dug; horse-stalls altered, and stable extended back to the alley in the rear. The third story of the house will have to be taken off, which will necessitate removing the bell and steeple. The front is also spreading apart. The house has been altered several times. It can be rebuilt, and will make a good location for the engine company, and a fuel depot, as it has a very deep lot.

When No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company was organized, it was temporarily located at this house, as it was then supposed, until a house could be built to accommodate it in a more desirable location. This was twelve (12) years ago; and they still remain in the old quarters. A house should be built for this company on top of the hill in the vicinity of Ann and Fayette streets, which would place them in the centre of the boxes they respond to on the first alarm. When going to boxes in the northern section from their present location, they are delayed by the heavy grades they encounter; and as the house they are in has but one door, one company has to wait for the other to get out, which causes some delay; and as I have said on former occasions, two companies should never be located at the same house, as a company is a protection to the neighborhood where it is stationed.

CHEMICAL ENGINES.

I again respectfully ask your attention to the necessity of organizing and equipping chemical engine companies. There should be at least two companies

equipped with these engines. The experience of chemical engines, for extinguishing fires without the use of water, except in the form of vapor, has proved successful wherever they have been tried. In other cities they are used; and where stores are stocked with goods that are most likely to be damaged by water, they are invaluable. Our losses by fire are increased thousands of dollars every year, that could be saved if the Department was furnished with these valuable auxiliaries; and then it requires but three men, two horses and the engine to equip such a company. The hose being light, can be carried to the upper stories of high buildings by two men in a very short time, and the fire extinguished, where it would take considerable time to carry up the heavy hose, and by losing time, allow the fire to gain considerable headway.

HOUSE FOR No. 2 HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

I beg leave to reiterate what was recommended in my former reports in regard to the removal of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company from their present location, on Paca street, to a point more southerly, or the formation of another hook and ladder company, to afford protection to the southern part of the city. When No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company was organized, and located on Biddle street, it relieved No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company from answering boxes in the northern and northwestern section—thus restricting it south of Franklin street, the intention being to remove it to the vicinity of No. 2 Engine-house, on account of the large manufacturing interests that have grown up along the water line and at Locust Point. Starting from the west side of the Spring Gardens, where are situated Ram-

stead's wharves, which are covered with large manufacturing establishments; thence along the north side of the Spring Gardens; thence south to Moale's Point, foot of Leadenhall street; from thence to Ferry Bar; thence along the back shore to Fort McHenry, and thence along the south side of the basin to Hughes street, we have a water front of over six miles, which is built up with factories, elevators and piers, many of them being covered, to protect the valuable merchandise stored in them, near to which lay the great bulk of the shipping that enters this port. No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, from its present location to Locust Point is three miles, and it takes from fifteen to eighteen minutes for them to get to fires when they occur at this point. The company should be removed to a point nearer to the above-mentioned place, and not too far south from the business section in the neighborhood of Charles, Pratt, Hanover, Sharp and Baltimore streets, as to prevent it rendering prompt service when needed thereat, there being only four hook and ladder companies to protect property closely built up, covering over sixteen square miles of territory. The house they now occupy on Paca street will be a first-rate location for a chemical engine company, as it is in close proximity to the business section of the city.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

During the past twelve months the fire extinguishers have been used eight hundred and thirteen (813) times, using four hundred and six and one-half (406½) pounds of sulphuric acid and twelve hundred and twenty (1220) pounds of bicarbonate soda in charges.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

Mr. P. A. O'Brien was appointed Superintendent of Machinery on April 28th, and since that time nearly all the repairing of the apparatus has been done at No. 9 Engine-house, under his supervision, by the enginemen who are detailed to do the work, as they are all required by the ordinance creating the Fire Department to be practical machinists.

ANNUAL PARADE.

The annual parade of the Department took place on September 12th, it being the first day of the "Oriole" celebration, which was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th. All the members, apparatus and horses were in line; also, the apparatus of the "Baltimore County Fire Department" and several visiting companies from other cities.

Two reserve companies were organized and stationed, one at No. 1 Engine-house and the other at No. 3 Engine-house, to be in readiness in case a fire occurred whilst the companies were away from their houses.

A company was selected and sent to Philadelphia on October 4th. It consisted of twenty-one (21) men, engine, hose carriage and six (6) horses, to take part in the parade at the William Penn celebration. They returned in forty-eight (48) hours. While they were away, their places were filled by the reserve apparatus and horses.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. HENNICK,
Chief Engineer.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

Number of Alarms monthly for year 1882.

Month.	Box.	Silent.	Total.
January	29	21	50
February	14	8	22
March	22	7	29
April	18	10	28
May	13	8	21
June	26	6	32
July	27	5	32
August	18	13	31
September	10	5	15
October	12	10	22
November	27	9	36
December	27	13	40
Totals	243	115	358

TABLE B.

Number of Box Alarms by Districts for year 1882.

Month.	East of Calvert street.	West of Calvert street.	Total.
January	13	16	29
February	3	11	14
March	6	16	22
April	2	16	18
May	8	5	13
June	11	15	26
July	13	14	27
August	8	10	18
September	3	7	10
October	6	6	12
November	12	15	27
December	24	3	27
	109	134	243

FIRE RECORD.

RECORD OF FIRES AND ALARMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engine Companies in Service.	H & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
January.										
Sunday	1	261	....	4.18	302 N. Eden street.	F. J. Kuper.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall signal 4.26 p. m; caused by steam escaping from basement.
"	1	156	.....	6.55	313 S. Bond street.	C. T. Klapper.	Provision store and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall signal 7.37 p. m.; overheat'd stove setting fire to furnitnre on first floor back room; 5 Engine and 3 Hook and Ladder Company in service, with extinguishers.
Tuesday	3	46	10.10	.....	939 Lexington street.	Jno. Atkinson.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall signal 10 34 a. m.; Christmas tree taking fire from light'd candles; furniture and paper destro'd; 8 Company in service, with extinguishers.
"	3	25	.....	12.34	31 Forrest street.	Misses Garrett.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $40; recall signal 12.57 p. m.;

TABLE C.

Number of Fires on each day of the week for year 1882.

Sunday	31
Monday	28
Tuesday	42
Wednesday	37
Thursday	32
Friday	34
Saturday	39
	243

TABLE D.

Losses Monthly, year ending December 31, 1882.

Month.	Silent.	Box Fires.	Total.
January	$1,346 00	$32,005 43	$33,351 43
February	190 00	47,208 89	47,398 89
March	260 00	46,991 21	47,251 21
April	225 00	20,321 75	20,546 75
May	395 00	41,314 43	41,709 43
June	175 44	10,443 10	10,618 54
July	528 00	19,997 58	20,525 58
August	225 00	14,483 01	14,708 01
September	180 00	33,136 01	33,216 01
October	403 00	3,876 39	4,279 39
November	198 00	48,658 47	48,856 47
December	245 00	7,407 13	7,652 13
	$4,370 44	$325,743 40	$330,113 84

										tinguishers of 7 Engine Company and 4 Hook and Ladder Company used.
Sunday	15	412	7.16	.....	McClellan's alley, nr. Baltimore street.	E. J. Kelly.	Barber shop.	1	2	Two-story brick.	Loss $25; recall 7.32 a. m.; caused by cigar stump in a wooden box.
Tuesd'y	17	64	.....	10.38	Ferry Bar, foot of Marshall street.	R. G. Harrison.	Restaurant.	2	.....	Two-story frame.	Loss $3,000; recall 1.10 a. m. 18th; fire burning sometime before alarm was sounded; the box that was pulled was a mile distant; cause defective flue
Wedn'y	18	45	.....	9 45	434 Saratoga street.	Geo. Percily.	Junk shop.	8	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $50; recall 10.20 p. m.; caused by an overheated stove setting fire to old stock.
Friday	20	453	.....	12.01	2 Woodycar street.	P. Dixon, col'd.	Dwelling.	.....	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $10; recall 12.17 p. m.; children playing with matches; fire in a trunk; extinguishers used only; some furniture also damaged.
Satur'y	21	241	.....	10.55	Holliday, near Hillen	Henry McShane & Co.	Iron foundry.	3, 4, 6, 7, 9	1, 2	One-story brick.	Loss $2,500; recall 12.22 a. m. 22d; overheated stove setting fire to wood work.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Monday 23	32	10.02	.....	178 Druid Hill ave.	A. W. McGlannon	Drug store and dwelling.	.....	4	Three-story brick	Loss $100; recall 10.16 a. m.; hearth built on wood, second story, burnt through from overheated stove.
Tuesd'y 24	32	.....	6.07	151 N. Eutaw street.	Mrs. McClanahan	Millinery and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; recall 6.20 p. m.; party thawing meter with a light caused an explosion; No 7 Co. with extinguishers.
Wedn'y 25	4	.....	1.42	S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert.	W. P. Towles & Co.	Gents' furnishing store.	.....	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 1.57 p. m.; fire in basement; explosion of gas; leaky pipe; boy struck a match; boy hurt.
" 25	25	.....	9.16	172 Greenmount ave.	Jno. Cook	Provision store and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall 9.35 p. m.; lighted lamp falling on a bed; No. 6 Company's extinguishers used.
Thurs'y 26	45	.....	2.43	8 White alley.	Reuben Ridgely.	Storage house for hay.	8, 13	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $250; recall 3.54 p. m.; cause sparks from chimney.

											cause unknown; exting'shers of No. 6 and 9 Engine Companies used.
Tuesday	3	27	1	.....	7.36	310 and 312 N. Durham street.	Fred Kumrein.	Grocery and dwelling.	9	3	Two-story brick	Loss $278.70; recall 8.11 p. m.; defective flue; No. 6 Engine Company in service with extinguishers.
Wedn'y	4	24	1	.....	6.41	Addison street, near Hillen.	Mrs. Kelly.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss none; recall 6.51 p. m.; slight fire on roof from chimney.
Saturd'y	7	18	1	....	1.07	Tome and Eighth streets, Canton, Baltimore county.	Parkhurst & Brady.	Parafine wo'ks	.....	3	Frame sheds and stills.	Engines went as far as city limits and returned; No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company went to fire; recall 2.59 p. m., and loss at this fire $2,000.
Saturd'y	7	12	3	.....	2.50	Addison's alley, Buchanan's wharf.	Gambrill & Co.	Flour mills.	.....	.....	Five-story brick	Loss none; recall 3 04 p. m.; kettle of pitch overboiling that was used for pitching roof.
Saturd'y	7	21		.....	9.07	64 N Gay street.	Mrs. Weatherwax.	Board'g house.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall 9.18 p m; curtain blowing against a gas jet
Sunday	8	42	2	15	.....	N. E. Corner Fayette and Green streets.	Westminster.	Presbyterian Church.	1, 2, 7, 8, 10	1, 2	Brick.	Loss $20,000; recall 6 10 a. m.; suppos'd from defective flue.
Sunday	8	25	4	2.55	.....	Boundary and Greenmount avenues.	York Road Railway Company.	Passenger car.	.....	.....	Frame and iron.	Loss $55; recall 3.10 a. m.; caused by coal oil lamp falli'g from ceiling; No. 6

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										Company used extinguishers.
Saturday	8	35	11.12	153 W. Biddle street.	J. C. Cunningham	Confectionery and dwelling	.....	4	Three-story brick	Loss $15; recall 11.35 a. m.; caused by defective flue.
Monday	9	4	13	7.30	62 Lexington street.	E. S. White.	Notion and fancy goods.	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $2,462.92; recall 9.50 p. m.; lighted candle falling amongst old stock in second story.
Tuesday	10	42	.....	4.45	Paca street, near Fayette.	City Fire Department.	Nos 1 Eng. and 2 H. and L. houses.	1, 2, 7, 8, 10	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $3,000; recall 6.59 p. m.; cause unknown.
"	10	51	4.....	7.56	372 W. Pratt street.	Hayes & Murray, first floor. Read & Co., second floor.	Paint mill. Furniture store	1, 2, 7, 10	2, 4	Two-story brick	Loss $1,550; recall 8.47 p. m.; caused by friction of machinery of paint mill.
Wedn'y	11	42	3....	2.32	506 W. Baltimore st.	B. F. Lee.	Fancy store and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 2.43 p. m.; back draft of chimney.
Friday	13	32	2.09	.....	139 N. Eutaw street.	Moses Franklin.	Millinery, notion store and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $950; recall 2.31 a. m.; heat from regester setting fire to wood work, and from that to shelving and goods; ex-

Sunday	29	531	4.05	.....	154 S. Paca street.	Peter Hindes.	Grocery and provision store and dwelling.	10		2	Three-story brick	Loss $450; recall 5.05 a. m.; fire in cellar, amongst old barr'ls, &c.; cause unkn'wn
Tuesday	31	236	8 19	....	11 Castle street.	Mrs. E. Jones.	Dwelling.	.....		3	Two-story brick.	Loss $50; recall 8.40 a. m.; overheated stove setting fire to floor; in service Engine 9 and Hook and Ladder 3, with extinguishers.
February.												
Wedn'y	1	326	12.18	.....	434 Pennsylvania ave	A. J. Clayton.	Junk store.	13		4	Three-story brick	Loss $952 66; recall 1.44 a m; cause overheated stove.
Thursd'y	2	531	.....	7.27	Iceland street, near Fremont.	Thomas Hodges.	Junk store.	10		2	Three-story brick	Loss $275; recall 8.08 p. m.; cause incendiary.
"	2	414	.....	8.12	347 W. Baltimore st.	D.F. Haynes & Co	Queensware, lamps, &c.	.....		2	Four-story iron and brick.	Loss $100; recall 8.42 p. m.; cause unknown.
Saturday	4	382	8 05	.....	721 Madison avenue, Baltimore county.	Robt. Campbell.	Dwelling.	7		4	Three-story brick	Loss $8,955; recall 11.40 a. m.; caused by a servant accidentally setting fire to decorations; 8 and 13 had plug water on; county chemical engine co. in service.
"	4	414	.....	6.42	13 S. Liberty street.	Schoup & Co.	Shoe manufacturers.	1		1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $45.25; recall 7.42 p. m.; overheat'd stove setting fire to wood-work and stock.

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Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Sunday	5	2	12 1.08	5 Swan street.	Stehler & Hebrook.	Table manufacturers.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $8060; recall 5 08 a m.; heat fr'm boiler setting fire to wood-work; the adjoining building slightly damaged, third story.
"	5	2	12 7.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Recall 7 55 a. m; rekindling of same fire.
Tuesday	7	5	31 9.19	150 S. Fremont street	Valentine Grobaker.	Paint store and dwelling.	10	2	Two-story brick back building.	Loss $225 50; recall 9.44 a. m.; cause clothing drying around a stove, taking fire.
"	7	8	9.54	Locust Point, near Dry Dock.	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.	Oakum storage shed.	12	2	One-story frame	Loss $250; recall 10 39 a. m.; kettle of rosin taking fire; Baltimore and Ohio brigade in service.
Satur'y	11	52	6.27	86 Camden street.	Pacholder & Co.	Cigars and cigarettes.	1, 2	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $5,388.95; recall 7.25 a. m.; cause unknown.
Tuesd'y	14	4	12 7.18	N. W. Cor. Charles and Baltimore sts.	R. Halliday and others.	Seedsman, florist and offices.	1, 2, 4, 7	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $675; recall 8.09 a. m.; overheated stove in basement

												setting fire to dried grass and woodwork.
Wedn'y	22	423	2.53	.....	Fremont and Baltimore.	Ross Winans.	Mansion.	.....	.....	Four-story brick		Loss $70; recall 3.30 a. m.; candle left burning in a closet by a servant; extinguishers used only by 8 Engine and 2 Hook and Ladder Company.
Friday	24	521	.....	11.32	87 S Charles street.	Aiken, Ensey & Co.	Woodenware and brooms.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	1, 2, 4	Four-story iron and brick.		Loss $20,422.58; recall 3.58 a. m., 25th; second alarm 11.58 p. m.; cause unknown.
Tuesday	28	12	.....	9.44	90 and 92 W. Baltimore street.	J. Y. Slater, 3d floor. J. Clagett, 2d floor. J. W. Bond & Co., 1st floor.	Printing office. Dancing academy. Booksellers & stationers.	4	1	Three-story brick		Loss $775; recall 10.14 p. m.; wood-work under boiler; sparks from furnace, on 3d floor.
March												
Wedn'y	1	534	6.20	.....	Bayard street, near Spring Gardens.	Equitable Co.	Gas works.	.....	.....	.....		Loss none; recall 6.40 a. m; boarding around the cupola taking fire.
Friday	3	61	11.29	.....	223 Light street.	Wm. Thompson and others.	Stores.	.....	.....	Three-story brick		Loss $12; recall 11.44 a. m; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a shingle roof
"	3	173	.....	3.10	Luzerne street and Canton avenue.	Charles Treush.	Oakum factory	5, 9, 11	3	Two-story brick.		Loss $300; recall 4.25 p. m.; heat from drying-room setting fire to oakum; Nos.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										5 and 11 had on two lines of hose.
Saturday	4	4 23	12.05	Rear 528 West Baltimore street.	L. Hillgartner.	Marble yard.	.....	.....	Sheds.	Loss $5; recall 12 15 a. m.; cause unknown.
Wedn'y	8	6 21	12.05	N. E. corner Battery avenue and Cross street.	Michael Lea.	Restaurant and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $472.13; recall 12.45a.m; fire extinguishers of 2, 12 and Hook and Ladder 2 in service; cause unknown.
Friday	10	2 16	.....	1.10 38 Jefferson street.	Jno. Murray.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $100; recall 1.36 p. m; stove pipe running through floor; No 6 Engine and 1 and 3 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used
"	10	1 63	.....	7.39 296 E. Lombard st.	Peter Reigle.	Dwelling.	5	3	Three-story brick	Loss $96; recall 8.16 p m.; spontaneous combustion of rags.
"	10	5 21	.....	8.20 97 and 99 Hanover street.	J.T. Sieckle & Co.	Ladies' underwear manufactory.	2	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $800; recall 9.07 p. m.; overheated stove setting fire to wood-work.
Satur'y	11	2 1	....	4.46 Near N. E. cor. Saratoga and Holliday.	Hy Klees & Son.	Tannery.	1, 3, 4, 6, 9	1, 2	Five-story brick and frame.	Loss $1,800; recall 5.52 p.. m.; heat

											from boiler setting fire to wool.
Sunday	12	61	.....	7 35	Light street, near Barre.	Geo. F. Sloan & Bro. W. S. Taylor & Co.	Lumber yard.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Two reserves	1, 2, 3,	.....	Loss $22,000; recall 11.08 a. m., 14th; supposed incendiary; general alarm 7.39 p. m.; running time of engines 264 hours.
Tuesd'y	14	67	9.13	.....	Jephson street, west of Hanover.	King & Bro.	Glass manufactory.	.....	.....	Three-st'ry frame	Loss $20; recall 11.08 a. m.; sparks from furnace.
"	14	34	.....	5.07	126 St. Paul street.	Col. R. S. Hardesty.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $50; recall 5.38 p. m.; caused by a heated curling iron falling amongst clothing, and also burning floor and partition; No. 7 Company's extinguishers used.
"	14	242	10.50	.....	101 Greenmount ave.	F. Loeman.	Restaurant and dwelling.	.....	.....	One-story frame shed in rear.	Loss $75; recall 11.05 a. m.; hot ashes in a wooden box; extinguishers of 6, 9, and 4 Hook and Ladder Company.
Wedn'y	15	341	5.01	.....	196 St. Paul street.	Geo. B. Cole.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $20; recall 5.17 a. m.; heat from furnace setting fire to woodwork; extinguishers of 7 engine and 4 Hook and Ladder Company.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Wedn'y	15	156	7 20	..... Wells' wharf, foot of Bond street.	Brig Iris.	United States.	.....	.....	.....	Loss $50; recall 8.13 a. m.; fire in the aft cabin; sparks from stove; fire extinguishers of 3, 5, 11, and 3 Hook and Ladder, and a tugboat stream.
Sunday	18	415	....	4.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mistake of American District Telegraph.
"	18	423	....	4 46	240 German street.	Lewis Minor, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick. Loss $300; recall 4.56 p. m.; sparks from a stove setting fire to a floor.
Tuesday	21	423	....	6.24	535 W. Baltimore st.	Aaron Lehman.	Dry Goods and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick. Loss $600; recall 6.38 p. m.; clothing taking fire from a gas jet; extinguishers of 8 engine and 2 Hook and Ladder Company used.
Wedn'y	22	41	.....	2.08	44 Lexington street.	Frank McDonald	Law office, first floor.	.....	.....	Three-story brick. Loss $10; recall 2.22 p. m.; cause upsetting of a stove; a Mr. F. Hardesty badly burnt; died from his injuries.

Thurs'y	23	4	14	.....	9.50	101 German street.	S. L. Stern & Co.	Upholstery and fancy goods.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $17,390; second alarm 9.56 p. m.; recall 12 05 a. m., 24 th; overheated stove.
Friday	24	5	34	.....	4.00	Foot of Russell st.	Benson, Linthicum & Co.	Box factory.	.....	.....	Two-story frame	Loss $50; recall 4.23 p. m.; overheated stove pipe setting fire to roof.
Thurs'y	30	4	24	....	4.00	S. W. corner Fayette and Fremont	J. C. Dillehunt.	Tobacco store.	8	2	Three-story brick	Loss $500; recall 4.36 p. m.; lighted match thrown amongst waste paper under counter; also in service, No. 13 Company's extinguishers.
April.												
Sunday	2	4	14	4.56	.....	186 W. Lombard st.	Vogeler & Co.	Manufacturing druggists.	1, 2	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $1 000; recall 6.29 a. m.; spontaneous combustion of greasy paper, &c.
Monday	3	5	12	.....	6.36	120 S. Charles street.	J. F. Dowell and others	Commission merchants.	2, 4	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $1,000; recall 7 25 p. m.; fire on third floor, rear part; supposed to have caught from an overheat'd stove.
Tuesday	4	8		2.35	.....	Haubert street, Locust Point	J. Wiley.	Blacksm'h shop	2, 12	2	One-story frame.	Loss $500; recall 4.14 a. m.; sparks from forge on shingle roof
							P. Kennedy.	Restaurant.	Tug Convoy			
Thursd'y	6	5	2	.....	7.15	160 W. Pratt street.	R. G. Bordley & Co	Printers.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $18; recall 7.32 p. m.; lighted stump left on a window-sill.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Thurs'y	6	5 31	.....	7.33 153 S. Fremont street	Thomas Hipsley.	Dwelling and Junk shop.	2	2	Three-story brick	Loss $125; recall 8.20 p. m.; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Friday	7	3 82	.....	7.39 503 Madison avenue.	Fred Stauf.	Dwellings.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $950; recall 8.43 p. m.; extinguishers of Nos. 7, 8 and 13 Engines and 4 Hook and Ladder Company in service; party going in a cupboard with a lighted candle.
				505 Madison avenue.	H. Moale.					
Monday	10	54	9.46	..... Sharp and Hughes streets.	John Wesley (colored.)	Methodist Protestant Church	2	2	Two-story brick.	Loss $450; recall 10.30 a. m.; cause explosion of a coal oil lamp left burning in a cellar.
Thurs'y	13	43	.....	2.12 Fremont and Pratt streets.	H. H. Herr.	Planing mill.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $9,000; recall 8.21 p. m.; caused by the explosion of a boiler in the grist mill of A. H. Sibley; parties killed: J. W. Addison, engineer, Harrison Walker, colored, fireman,
				.....	A. H. Sibley.	Grist mill.				
				173 King street.	Maggie Pentz.	Dwelling.			" "	
				171 "	Minnie Sherman	Dwelling.			" "	
				169 "	Mollie Hopkins.	Dwelling.			" "	

											Cracie Gray, Georgie Pentz, Margaret Kaup, Frank Kraning, A. Hepbron, colored; also, eight parties injured; Engine Companies 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, and 2 and 4 Trucks worked several hours getting out the bodies.
Friday	14	54	.....	8.03	264 Hanover street.	J. Nagle.	Feed store and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; recall 8.12 p. m.; extinguish'rs No. 2 Engine Company used; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Satur'y	15	154	11.48	.....	Block street, near Caroline.	Tyson & Co	Chrome works.	.....	.....	Frame sheds.	Loss $20; recall 1.54 p. m.; heat from smoke stack; extinguishers Nos. 3, 5, 11, and 1, 3 hook and ladder.
Sunday	16	31	.....	1.38	95 North street.	J. Brown.	Tin store and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $175; recall 2.13 p. m; extinguish'rs of 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 engine and 4 hook and ladder; sparks from chimney on shingle roof.
Monday	17	64	3.21	.....	Marshall avenue, near Ferry Bar.	H. Classen & Sons.	Brick yard.	2	2	Frame sheds.	Loss $100; recal 4.13 a. m.; overheated kiln.

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Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Wedn'y 19	61	....	7.28	York and Johnson streets.	American Co.	Smelting works.	1, 2, 4, 10, 12	2	Two-story brick and frame.	Loss $6,718.75; recall 1.27 a. m., 20th; hot iron setting fire to flasks.
Thurs'y 20	313	.....	6.26	Rear 78 St. Paul.	W. Bishop.	Stable.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $10; recall 6.34 p. m.; boys playing with fire.
Friday 21	413	7.29	.....	103 W. Fayette.	I. Friedenwald.	Printing office.	4	2	Four-story brick	Loss $50; recall 7.55 a. m.; hot ashes thrown near waste paper.
Satur'y 22	62	1.35	.....	10 Clarkson st.	L. Cornish, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $25; recall 1.56 a. m.; explosion of a coal oil lamp; No. 2 engine extinguishers in service.
Friday 28	382	.....	7.36	553 Druid Hill ave.	P. Hoffman.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $175; recall 7.50 p. m.; light'd match thrown on a lace curtain; in service No 13's exting'hers
Satur'y 29	534	.....	9.26	400 West street.	J. Hebron.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $5; recall 9.40 p. m.; candle setting fire to clothing; in service No 2 Engine Company's extinguishers.

May.											
Monday	14	21	6.30	.....	9 Waesche street.	Jas. Owens.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $90; recall 8.00 a. m; children playing with matches; extinguishers of 1 and 8 Engine Companies and 2 Hook and Ladder.
Tuesday	9	216	9.40	.....	52 Jefferson street.	Fred. Jones.	Dwelling.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 9.54 a. m.; children playing with matches, setting fire to paper.
Monday	15	52	.....	8.53	N. W. corner Charles and Barre.	W. F. Gaither.	Feed store and dwelling.	2	2	Two-story brick and frame.	Loss $227; recall 9.45 p. m.; slacking lime setting fire to hay.
Tuesday	16	6	.....	4 15	84 W. Lombard st., (rear of.)	Barkley & Hasson	Coffee roasters.	.....	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $532 65; recall 4.53 p. m.; heat from smoke stack setting fire to wood-work; extinguishers used only of Engine Co 4 and Hook and Ladders 1 and 2.
Wedn'y	17	28	11.06	.....	Belair avenue.	G. Wiessner.	Brewery.	9	3	Four-story brick.	Loss $25; recall 11.34 a. m.; sparks from furnace setting fire to wood-work.
"	17	424	.....	7.45	403 Saratoga street.	Mrs. A. Rappaports.	Millinery and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; recall 7.59 p. m.; goods in window taking fire from gas jet; No. 8's extinguishers in service.
Friday	19	4	3.16	.....	135 W. Baltimore st.	A. E. Warner.	Silversmith and Jeweler.	.....	.....	Four-story iron front.	Loss $384.46; recall 4.10 a. m.; overheat-

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										ed furnace setting fire to floor; No 1 Hook and Ladder and No. 4 Engine Companies' extinguishers used only.
Tuesday 23	4	7.40	.....	131 W. Baltimore st.	Ault & Co.	Bookbinders & stationers.	.....		Four-story brick	Loss $10; recall 7.50 a. m.; caused by a party dropping a piece of lighted paper, which he had been using to light a gas light, amongst a lot of old paper; extinguish'rs of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company used.
Thurs'y 25	61	.....	9.12	177 Great Hughes st.	Capt. R. L. Galena	Dwelling.	.....		Two-story brick.	Loss $300; recall 9.40 p. m.; overheated stove setting fire to wood-work; No. 2 Engine and 2 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used.
Satur'y 27	212	.....	6.22	Marsh market space and Baltimore st.	Rosenfeld Bros.	Clothiers.	.....		Four-story brick.	Loss $300; recall 6.46 p. m.; explosion of

										gas from a leaky meter; Nos 4 Engine and 1 Hook and Ladder Companies' extinguishers used.
Satur'y	27	251	.....	10.23	11 Wilcox street.	P. McMahon.	Dwelling.	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $5; recall 10.38 p. m.; gauze taking fire from a gas jet; No. 6's extinguishers used.
Tuesd'y	30	251	.....	7.27	28 to 36 Chew street.	M. T. Horner & Bro.	Junk and paper stock.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 3, 4 7, 8, 9, 13,	Three and Four-story brick.	Loss $11,237 15; recall 3.55 a. m.; 31st; spontaneous combustion of greasy rags and paper stock; second alarm 7.30 p. m.; Nos. 1 and 2 Engines call'd at 7.55 p. m.
"	30	161	.....	7.50	158 S. Broadway.	Mrs. E. Kann.	Dry Goods and Notion store. Dwelling.	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $255; recall 11.35 p. m.; goods in a window taking fire from a gas jet; extinguishers used only by No. 11 Co.
June.										
Thursd'y	1	364	10.44	.....	233 W. Biddle street.	Mrs. E. Brown.	Dwelling.	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $43; recall 10.51 a. m.; children playing with matches setting fire to a bed; extinguishers of 4 Hook and Ladder Company used.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Friday	2 561	.....	2.33	Leadenhall and Ostend.	H. Seim & Sons.	Glass house.	.....	.....	Two-story frame.	Loss $45; recall 2.50 p. m.; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a roof.
"	2 241	11.20	.....	Rear 128 N. Gay st.	W. H. Smith.	Dealer in paper stock.	6	1	Two-story brick	Loss $100; recall 12 m., sparks from a chimney blowing in a window.
Satur'y	3 521	12.36	.....	114 Light street.	Weems Transportation Co. D. Fehsenfeld.	Store house & office. Cigar store.	1, 2	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $362; recall 2 a. m.; tobacco sweepings in a barrel taking fire.
"	3 52	4.01	.....	75 S. Sharp street.	G. Boyd.	Barber shop & dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $25; recall 4.20 a. m.; lighted cigar stump thrown in a wooden spittoon; No. 2 Engine's extinguishers used.
"	3 134	.....	2.48	Mill street, opposite Eastern avenue.	G. A Dubreiul.	Junk store.	3, 4	1, 3	Two-story brick.	Loss $407.70; recall 4.10 p. m.; sparks from a cupola fall'g on a shingle roof.
Thurs'y	8 212	.....	6.14	22 and 24 N. Frederick street.	M. D. Banks. E. Mount.	Furniture factories.	1, 3, 4, 5 ,6	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $3,600; recall 8.40 p. m; sparks from stove setting fire to wood-work;

												foreman W. G. Miller, firemen J. O. Krauch, C. P. Nelson, W. T. Disney, W. T. Burns, James Reilly and substitute C. DeWitt, of No. 5, and ladderman W. H. Quigley, of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, were all injured by falling through from the third floor to the first.
Friday	9	13	.....	8.53	103 Mill street.	T. Q. A. Holloway.	Stable.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $3.50; recall 9.06 p. m.; slack fire to loose hay extinguishers of 3 Engine and 1 Hook & Lad. used.
Sunday	11	312	12.03	.....	42 N. Charles street.	Howe Sewing Machine Company and others	Salesroom and office.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $1,763.57; recall 12.34 a. m.; extinguishers of 1 and 4 Engines and 1 Hook and Ladder used; first floor burnt through; cause unknown.
Monday	12	242	. ...	8.06	88 Greenmount ave.	R. S. Porter.	Grocery and Liquor store.	6	1	Two-story frame	Loss $239.96; recall 8.36 p. m.; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Wedn'y	14	23	6.27	.....	S. E. corner May and Central avenue.	Mrs. E. Semler.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $75; recall 6.40 a. m.; defective flue; extinguish'rs of No.

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Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										9 Engine and 3 H'k and Ladder used.
Wedn'y 14	613	.....	1.09	N. E. corner Montgomery and Covington sts.	Marine Oakum Co.	Factory.	.....	.....	.....	Loss $10; recall 1.21 p. m; friction of machinery, or a nail amongst the oak'm; flooding pipes of building used to extinguish the fire.
Thurs'y 15	3	.....	2.51	42 W. Fayette st.	Fred. Link.	Tailor and scourer and dwelling.	3, 4	1	Four-story brick	Loss $150; recall 3.21 p. m.; pot of benzine taking fire.
Satur'y 17	213	.....	11.38	100 N. Exeter street.	M. Rosenstein.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $200; rec'll 11.53 p. m.; window curtain blowi'g against a candle.
"	1737	2....	12.00	376 Patterson avenue	W. H. Garrett.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $5; recall 12.11 a. m.; cause, window curtain blowing against a gas light; No. 13's extinguishers used.
Sunday 18	235	4.16	.....	Chester and Madison.	Thomas Gill.	Smoke-house, for curing fish.	9	3	Three-story brick	Loss $275; recall 5 a. m.; fish falling in fire.
Tuesd'y 20	326	8.45	.....	430 Pennsylvania ave	F. Smith.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $97; recall 9.24 a. m.; defective flue;

Wedn'y	21	432	.....	9 21	227 Lemon street.	F. Groscup.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	No. 13 Engine and 4 H'k and Ladder's extinguishers used. Loss $50; recall 9.35 p. m.; explosion of a coal oil lamp; in service, No. 10's extinguishers.
Thurs'y	22	15	....	3.49	141 S. Spring street.	A. Damerisky.	Frame sheds.	3	3	Three-story brick	Loss $310; recall 4 34 p. m.; overheated stove setting fire to wood-work.
Satur'y	24	313	....	10.23	28 Mulberry street.	O. A. Kirkland.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $295; rec'll 10.52 p.m.; dwell'g robb'd and set on fire; extinguishers of 1, 7 and 8 Engines and 2 Hook and Ladder used.
Monday	26	52	1.15	.....	Conway and Hanover streets.	B. F. Harig.	Building material lying in street.	2	2	.....	Loss $5; recall 1.41 a. m.; a pile of wet hair, slacking lime, set fire to laths, &c.
"	26	361	9.30	.....	N. E. corner Pearl and Saratoga.	Dr. A. T. Huldtwelker.	Drug store and dwelling.	1	2	Four-story brick	Loss $400; rec'll 10.03 a. m.; gas leaking from a meter taking fire from a lighted candle.
Tuesday	27	431	9.05	.....	467 and 469 W. Pratt street.	C. W. Landon.	Furniture and Sash factory.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $5; recall 9.20 a. m; shavings taking fire from a spark from engine-room; No. 2 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used.

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Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Wedn'y 28	372	1.40	.....	S. W. corner Patterson avenue and Whatcoat street.	Mrs. Ellen Brown	Grocery and dwelling.	13	4	Three-story brick	Loss $585; recall 2.38 a. m.; cause unknown.
Friday 30	134	10.47	.....	115 McElderry's whf.	E. G. Rennous.	Boat builder.	.....	.....	Two-story brick and garret.	Loss $80; recall 11.32 a. m.; sparks from an adjoining stack setting fire to roof; extinguishers of 3 and 4 Engines and 1 and 3 Hook and Ladders.
" 30	516	10.55	.....	Warner street, below Ostend.	Baker Bros.	Glass works, storage house for hay.	2, 8, 10, 12, 13	1, 2, 4	One-story fr. me.	Loss $1,500; recall 8.14 a. m., 1st; about 300 tons hay, used for packing glass, burnt; supposed to have caught from parties smoking.
July.										
Saturday 1	516	11.03	.....	Foot of Warner st.	Baker Bros.	.....				Rekindling of hay; recall 11.25 a. m.
Sunday 2	153	12.58	.....	147 Eastern avenue.	Thos. Schaefer.	Barrel factory.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $10; recall 1.40 a. m.; sparks from a chimney; extinguish'rs of 5 Engine and 3 Hook and

										Ladder Companies used.
Sunday	25	16	7.07	Foot of Warner st.	Baker Bros.	Glass works.				Recall 12 m.; rekinding of hay.
"	22	53		3.06 Point Lane, near Aisquith street.	Jno. Knobloch.	Slaughter-house and stable.	6, 9	4	Two-story brick	Loss $140; recall 4.05 p. m.; children playing with matches.
"	22	54		3.14 Pulled for same fire						Recall 3.53 p. m.
"	22	14		9.33 21 Watson street.	Moses Moses.	Stable.	3, 4, 5, 6,	1, 3,	Two-story brick	Loss $975; rec'll 11.13 p. m.; cause unknown.
Monday	32	41		3.14 108 Holliday street.	J. Ebert.	Cooper shop.			Two-story brick	Loss none; recall 3.27 cause, sparks from a chimney; fire extinguishers of 1 H'k and Ladder used.
Wedn'y	5	52	2.43	75 S. Sharp street.	Guman & Knell.	Barber shop and dwelling			Three-story brick	Loss $117; recall 3.04 a. m.; cause, supposed incendiary; No. 2 extinguishers used.
"	53	12	9.03	N.W. Cor. Lexington street and Park ave.	Mr. A. Darton.	Dwelling.			Four-story brick	Loss $243; recall 9.21 fire in a cupboard; Engines 1 and 7 and 2 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used.
Tuesd'y	12	42	7.	09 9 Portland street.	A. McDonough.	Junk store.	2	2	Three-story brick	Loss $522.50; recall 7.47 p. m.; fire was confined to a large pile of loose rags, third story, where it originated; supposed spontaneous combustion.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Monday 11	42	.....	7 26	37 N. Howard street.	Alva Hubbard.	Stove house.	1	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $5; recall 7.40 p. m.; fire originated and was confined to a barrel of rubbish in cellar; lighted match or cigar thrown thro' iron grating over where the fire originated.
Sunday 16	251	.....	5.15	206 Stirling street.	Jos. Weigner.	Dwelling.	4, 6, 7, 9	1, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $1,265; recall 6 19 p. m.; parties smoking in the stable, which was burnt; also, the roofs and back buildings of the dwellings; also, a carriage burnt.
				200 " (rear of)	Cath. Eberhart.	Stable.			One-story brick.	
				202 "	Aug. Fach.	Dwelling.			Three-story brick	
				204 "	Jno Zimmerman	Dwelling.			Three-story brick	
				2 West alley.	Christoph'r Dobe	Dwelling.			Three-story brick	
Monday 17	71	2.32	.....	Fort avenue, near Fort McHenry.	Jno. Dickson.	Brick yard sheds.	12	.....	One-story frame	Loss $150; recall 4.25 a. m.; hot bricks setting fire to frame coverings.
" 17	417	.....	8 17	No. 9 Portland street.	A. McDonough.	Junk shop.	1, 2, 10	2	Three-story brick	Loss $4,300; recall 10 36 p. m.; Chief Hennick fell from third floor down

											through a rag shute, fracturing a rib; cause, supposed spontaneous combust'n of greasy rags
Friday	21	2	16	3.26	105 Aisquith street.	Jno. Schultz.	Bakery.			Two-story brick and attic.	Loss $15; recall 3.36 p m; chimney.
Satur'y	22	2	8	10.44	Belair avenue, near boundary.	Conrad Rohmer.	Stable.			One-story frame	Loss $10; recall 11.10 a m; children playing with matches; No. 9's extinguishers used only.
"	22	4	2	4.45	62 N. Eutaw street.	Mrs. E. Michaelman.	Dressmaking & dwelling.			Four-story brick.	Loss 418; recall 5.28 p. m.; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a shingle roof; extinguishers of 1 Engine and 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder's used.
Sunday	23	5	23	4.18	162 S. Eutaw street.	Wyatt, Owen & Co.	Manufacturers of mantels, &c.	1, 2, 10	1, 4	Five-story brick.	Loss $450; recall 5.13 a. m.; fire confined to a cellar amongst a lot of varnish, excelsior, lumber, &c.; spontaneous combustion of greasy rags and hay.
Monday	24		8	12.41	Locust Point.	Sundry parties.	Scow load of cotton.	12	2		Loss $5,000; recall 3.25 p. m.; 315 bales cotton on the scow; also in service, tugboat Convoy, an elevator pump and a locomotive pump.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Monday 24	48	....	3 07	201 Frederick avenue (rear of).	Conrad Hausman	Stable.	8	.....	One-story frame.	Loss $100; recall 3.41 p. m; children playing with fire; Baltimore county.
Tuesd'y 25	42	.....	6.31	Rear of 61 and 63 N. Greene street.	Jno. Cullan.	Stable.	1, 7	1	Two-story brick.	Loss $500; recall 7.09 p. m.; sparks from a chimney blowing in a window.
Wedn'y 26	154	12.52	.....	Bond street, one door south of Thames st.	Wells, Brown & Co.	Pattern and Machine shop	3, 5, 6, 9, 11	1, 3	Two-story brick	Loss $2,296; recall 2.38 a. m.; friction of machinery setting fire to woodwork.
" 26	37	8.29	.....	217 N. Fremont street (rear of).	Jno. Donahoe.	Stable.	7, 8, 10	4	Three-story brick	Loss $3,000; recall 11.35 a. m.; cause unknown; stable in rear burnt; several carriages destroyed.
Thurs'y 27	27	.....	4.47	133 McElderry street.	Wm. Ritler.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $25; recall 5.09 p. m.; children playing with matches; extinguishers of 6 and 9 Engines and 3 Hook and Ladder used.
Sâtur'y 29	25	5.44	.....	25 Forrest street.	Jno. Wells.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $20; recall 5.59 p. m.; overheated

											stove pipe setting fire to roof of back building; extinguishers of 6 and 9 Engines and 4 Hook and Ladder used.
Monday	31	2	34	10.21	.....	3 Jackson Square.	Jos. Schenthal.	Dwelling.	5	3	Four-story brick	Loss $426 08; recall 11.24 a. m.; children play'g with m'tches; extinguishers of 9 and 11 used; Nos. 1 and 5, adjoining, slightly damaged.
"	31	12	.....	5.55		16 and 18 Second st.	Unoccupied.	Offices.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $10; recall 6.11 p. m.; sparks from adjoining chimney setting fire to roofs; No. 1 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used only.
August.												
Tuesday	1	4	23	2 29	.....	150 Raborg street.	Mrs. Groscup.	Grocery and liquor store and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; recall 2.39 a. m.; extinguishers of 2 Hook and Ladder used: explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Satur'y	5	2	1	.....	11.23	48 N. Holliday street.	W. M. Germond.	Manufact'r's of hubs, spokes, &c.	1, 3, 4, 6	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $4,000; recall 2.51 a. m., 6th; heat from furnace setting fire to wood-work.
Sunday	6	7	1	9 50	....	Fort ave. and Cooksie street.	Reese Bros.	Iron ore furnace.	12	.....	.....	Loss $20; recall 10.25 p. m.; wood-work of platform leading to cupola; caused

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										by hot slug running from furnace.
Thurs'y	10	46	2.05	Payson street, between Baltimore and Fayette.	L. Blanckley.	Stable and dairy.	8	4	Two-story brick	Loss $500; recall 3.17 a. m.; two wagons and some feed burnt; building destroyed; supposed incendiary.
"	10	12	7.59	3 N. Gay street.	M. D. Banks.	Furniture factory.		1, 2	Five-story brick	Loss $1,000; recall 9.10 p. m.; building runs through to Frederick street; spontaneous combustion of greasy rags; extinguishers of Engines 1, 3, 4 and 6 and 1 and 2 Hook and Ladders used.
"	10	156	9.35	Rear of 79 Thames st.	M. Parres.	Junk shop.	3, 5, 9, 11	3	Two-story frame.	Loss $1,240; recall 11.23 p. m.; cause, breaking of a coal oil lamp, which fell off a table.
Monday	14	531	11.45	153 S. Fremont street	Thos. Hipsley.	Junk shop.	2, 10	2	Three-story brick	Loss $221; rec'll 12.23 a. m., 15th; rats nibbling at matches.

Tuesday	15	316	....	6 34	Holliday street, between Bath and Centre.	Henry McShane & Co.	Brass foundry.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $100; recall 7.01 p. m.; caused by sparks from cupola falling on a shingle roof.
Satur'y	19	171	....	8.59	11 Boston street.	A. Schlier.	Blacksmith & wheelwright.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $215; recall 9.14 p. m.; spontaneous combust'n of greasy rags; No. 3 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used only.
Monday	21	41	.....	9.59	Bank lane & Charles street.	Perry & Co. and others.	Shoe factory, &c.	.....	.....	Five-story brick	Loss $100; rec'll 10.35 hot ashes setting fire to a wooden box; extinguishers of 1, 4 and 6 Engines and 1 and 2 Hook and Ladders used.
Tuesday	22	121	10.30	.....	55 Second street.	Publishing Co.	Packers' Journal.	.....	.....	Five-story brick	Loss $50; recall 10.44 a. m.; explosion of leaky gas, caused by a party lighting a match.
Thurs'y	24	47	1.49	.....	Baltimore street extended, Baltimore county.	S. E. Baabe.	Dwelling restaurant and ten-pin alley.	8	4	Two-story frame	Loss $2,600; recall 4.13 a. m.; cause, suppos'd incendiary
Sunday	27	32	10.19	.....	83 N. Eutaw street.	Mrs. J. W. Watts	Notion store & dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $400; rec'll 10.50 a. m.; fire in cellar amongst rubbish; cause unknown; fire extinguishers of 7 Engine and 2 and 4 Hook and Ladder Companies used.

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Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Tuesday 29	32	.....	6.37	N. E. corner Pennsylvania ave. and Franklin street.	S. H. Ballard.	Cigar store.	1, 7	2, 4	Three-story brick and frame.	Loss $850; recall 7.23 p. m.; ignition of gasoline vapor from a barrel of oil in cellar; caused by a party with a light going near the oil; two persons belonging in the premises were burnt.
"	29	28	11.35	Belair avenue, near boundary, Baltimore county	J. F. Klein.	Hay packing establishment	9	3	Two-story frame.	Loss $5,200; recall 1.34 a. m., 30th; cause unknown.
Wedn'y 30	42	2.18		Rear 211 Lexington street.	W. T. Wilson.	Restaurant kitchen.	1, 7	1, 2	Two-story brick.	Loss $1,200; recall 3.20 a. m.; overheated range setting fire to wood-work.
"	30	29	6.50	370 E. Monument st.	Geo. Thumson.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $79; recall 7.15 p. m.; caused by clothing in a cupboard taking fire from a lighted candle; No. 9's extinguishers used.
Thurs'y 31	18	....	7.57	Rear of Patuxent and Dillon streets.	F. J. Ruth.	Foundry.	... .	.....	One-story frame.	Loss $20; recall 8.47 p. m.; heat from cupola setting fire

										to boards on roof; box 181 also pulled; extinguishers Engine Companies 5 and 11 and 3 Truck used.
September Sunday	3	4	7.45	.....	S. W. corner Calvert and Baltimore st.	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Operati'g room fourth and fifth floors.	1, 2, 4	1, 2	Five-story brick brown-stone front.	Loss $2,539.68; recall 10.05 a. m.; cause, spontaneous combustion.
Monday	11	62	6.50	.....	48 James alley.	J. Hartlove.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $35; recall 6.57 a. m.; children playing with matches; No. 2 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used.
Thurs'y	14	516	12.07	.....	Russell and Bayard streets.	Swindell & Bro.	Glassware factory.	10	2	Two-story brick and frame.	Loss $100; recall 1.57 a. m.; heat from cupola setting fire to roof.
"	14	235	.....	2.18	Mine Bank lane.	Peter Frank.	Stable.	9	3	One-story frame	Loss $200, recall 3.49 p. m.; children playing with matches; adjoining building damaged.
Monday	18	123	.....	7.20	58 W. Pratt street.	C Shoemaker	Gun store.	2, 4	1, 3	Four-story brick.	Loss $1,576.50; recall 9.28 p. m.; sparks from a forge on 4th floor setting fire to rubbish.
					60 "	Beltmeyer & Bro.	Hat store.				
					62 "	Berliner & Bro.	Glassware.				
					64 "	A B. Miller.	Jewelry store.				
					66 "	Jos. Row.	Clothing store.				
Tues'd'y	19	56	.....	5.50	Cross and Race sts.	Maryland Company.	Oakum works.	.....	2	One-story frame.	Loss $20; recall 6.04 p. m.; sparks from an adjoining stack setting fire to roof.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Thurs'y 21	414	2.45	.....	N. E. corner Howard and German streets	Gilbert Bros. & Co.	Wholesale druggists.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	1, 2, 4	Five-story brick.	Loss $25,618.92; recall 5.42 a. m.; cause, spontaneous combustion of greasy rags and sweep'gs; second alarm 2.49 a. m.
Satur'y 23	425	.....	2.01	734 W. Baltimore st.	Elias Rosenberg	Tailor store and dwelling	8	2	Three-story brick	Loss $950; recall 2.27 p. m.; cause unknown.
Sunday 24	241	.....	8.36	88 N. Holliday street	J. Aidt.	Machine shop.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $100; recall 8.57 p. m.; spontaneous combust'n of greasy waste and chips; extinguishers of 4 Engine and 1 Hook and Ladder Company used.
Wedn'y 27	54	.....	6.35	204 S. Howard street	Baltimore Plow Company.	Manufacturing establishment	2	2	Three-story brick	Loss $25; recall 7.05 p. m.; sparks from a grindstone setting fire to floor above it.
October.										
Tuesd'y 10	145	1.31	.....	S. E. corner Baltimore and Eden sts	Capt. A. Hall.	Saloon and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $371; recall 1.53 a. m.; match thrown amongst paper on

											the floor; No. 1 H'k and Ladder's extinguishers used.
Tuesd'y	10	215	6.47	.....	Rear 48 and 50 Aisquith street.	W. H. McCauley and others.	Kitchens.	.....	.....	One-story frame	Loss $170; recall 7.14 a. m.; overheated stove pipe setting fire to ceiling; 6 and 9 Engine and 1 and 3 Hook and Ladder Companies' extinguishers used.
"	10	181	9.09	....	Clinton street.	Pope, Cole & Co.	Copper works (saltpeter house.)	11, Steamtug Convoy, 2 Co. engines	3	One-story stone	Loss $1,385; recall 10.38 a. m.; explosion of gas.
Satur'y	14	153	2.33	.....	N. E. corner Aliceanna and Eden sts.	J. Vernon Campbell.	Iron foundry.	3	3	Two-story brick	Loss $150; recall 3.31 a. m.; fire from a core oven setting fire to a pile of lumber.
Tuesd'y	17	513	.....	2.55	255 W. Pratt street.	Price & Co.	Drugs, paints &c.	2	1, 2,	Five-story brick.	Loss $100; recall 3.38 p. m.; spontaneous combustion of rubbish saturated with oil.
Friday	20	521	.....	7.58	56 S. Charles street.	Clark & Co.	Machinists.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Lose none; recall 8.10 p. m.; disjointed stove pipe filling room with smoke
Tuesd'y	24	212	.....	7.08	36 Centre market space.	Jos. Beard.	Shipping office and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall 7.38 p. m.; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a shingle roof; No. 1 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used

DATE.	BOX.	HOUR A. M.	HOUR P. M.	LOCALITY.	OCCUPANT.	HOW OCCUPIED.	ENGINES IN SERVICE.	H & L. IN SERVICE.	STYLE OF BUILDINGS.	REMARKS.
Tuesday	24	431	....	8.21	467 and 469 W. Pratt street.	Geo. W. Landon. H. Bailey & Bro.	Manufact'rer of picture frames Sashes, doors, &c.	2, 10	2	Three-story brick	Loss $300; rec'll 10.17 p. m.; heat from boiler setting fire to wood in dry-house.
Wedn'y	25	364	6.44	.....	4 Tessier street.	S. T. Fisher.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $30; recall 7.08 a. m; ashes in a pipe that a party was lying in bed smoking, third st'y; extinguishers of 7 Engine and 4 Hook and Ladder Company used.
"	25	4	.....	6 02	134 W. Baltimore st.	Gernand & Co.	Picture frame manufactur's, (4th floor.)	1, 4	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $1,300; recall 7.40 p. m.; hot ashes thrown on the floor in a pile.
Th'rs'y	26	613	7.24	.....	Foot of Montgomery street, Federal Hill.	Moore & Brady.	Fruit and oyster packers.	.....	.....	Two and three story brick.	Loss none; recall 7.46 a. m.; gasoline pipe becom'g disconnected, and taking fire from a fire-pot; 2 and 12 Engine Companies' extinguishers used.
Friday	27	516	.....	12.59	Ostend street, near Eutaw.	Baker Bros.	Manufact'rs of glassware.	2, 10	2	Two-story brick	Loss $20; recall 1.21 p. m.; heat from a

										furnace setting fire to wood-work.
Satur'y	28	Tel	5.00	Foot of West street.	Ellicott & Sons.	Charcoal kilns.				Loss ———; No. 12 Hose Carriage in service, with two lines of hose, twelve hours, from plugs.
November Thursd'y	2	23	3 45	41 Central avenue.	E. Semler.	Bakery and dwelling.			One-story frame	Loss $15; recall 4.05 a. m.; Nos. 9 Engine and 3 Hook and Ladder Companies' extinguish'rs in service; overboiling of a pan of grease setting fire to wood-work.
Friday	3	214	2 58	8 N. High street.	Mrs J. L. Busteed	Restaurant and Concert hall.	3, 4, 5, 6	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $1,247.35; recall 4.12 a. m.; building badly damaged; a man burnt to death; gas jet setting fire to clothing in dressing-room, first floor.
Satur'y	4	215	7 06	S. W. corner Chesnut and Douglass sts.	John Kelly.	Restaurant and dwelling.			Three-story brick	Loss $75; recall 7.35 a. m.; defective flue; extinguishers of 6 and 9 Engines and 1 Hook and Ladder used.
"	4	326	11.46	3 McMechen street.	Michael Raine.	Shed.			One-story frame	Loss $5; recall 12.01 p. m.; hot ashes in a wooden shed; No. 13's extinguishers used.

DATE.		BOX.	HOUR A. M.	HOUR P. M.	LOCALITY.	OCCUPANT.	HOW OCCUPIED.	ENGINES IN SERVICE	H & L. IN SERVICE.	STYLE OF BUILDINGS	REMARKS.
Monday	6	27	.....	4.01	S. E. cor. Bond and Chew streets.	City of Baltimore	No. 4 Public School, (colored.)	6, 9	3	Two-story brick	Loss $200; recall 5.07 p. m.; joist taking fire from a flue.
"	6	5	.....	11.57	S. E cor. Light and Mercer streets	Geo. Stearns and others.	Offices.	2, 3, 4, 6	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $2,200; recall 1 a. m., 7th; cause unknown.
Tuesday	7	423	10.00	.....	476 W. Baltimore st.	W. W. Huster.	Baker and confectioner.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $10; recall 10.10 a. m.; fire in the rear building; was caused by boiling fat taking fire.
Wedn'y	8	521	....	5 19	15 Camden street.	Adler & Bro.	Manufacturers of oil-cloth clothing.	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $25; recall 5.45 p. m.; ignition of varnish in third story; in service, 2 Engine and 1 and 2 Hook and Ladders' extinguishers.
Thursd'y	9	13	12.14	.....	N. W. cor. President and Stiles.	Hamill, Brown & Co.	Manufacturers of queensware	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9	1, 3	Three story brick	Loss $7,225; recall 2.52 a. m.; heat from pipes in drying-room setting fire to wood-work
Friday	10	45	.....	6.13	208 Vine street.	Edward Butler, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $30; recall 6.46 p. m.; lighted match thrown on a straw

										bed; No. 8 Engine and 4 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers used; ladderman Smith, 4 Hook and Ladder, had his eye hurt with a pick.
Satur'y	11	415	.....	1.48	9 N. Eutaw street.	John Kelly.	Restaurant.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Recall 2.01 p. m.; loss none; ignition of vapor from a gasoline tank; caused by a lighted candle; extinguish'rs of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company in service.
Sunday	12	417	12.12	.....	394 W. Pratt street.	Broderick & Bro.	Dealer in rags and paper stock.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	2, 4	Four-story brick	Loss $12,625; recall 9.35 a. m.; second alarm 12.28 a. m.; cause unknown.
Monday	13	12	.....	4 48	11 S. Holliday street.	Wright & Hughes	Offices.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss none; recall 5 p. m.; explosion of a gasoline stove.
Tuesday	14	54	.....	7.38	252 Little Hughes st.	John Spence, col.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 7.46 p. m.; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Thurs'y	16	451	....	7.14	Woodyear alley, between Harlem and Edmondson aves.	James McFee.	Stable.	8, 13	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $805; recall 8.11 p. m.; a horse and carriage burnt up; cause unknown.
Friday	17	414	10.13	.....	45 S. Howard street.	Gilbert Bros & Co.	Wholesale druggists.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	1, 2, 4	Five-story brick.	Loss $22,932.92; rec'll 3.34 p. m.; second alarm sounded 10.18 a. m.; several girls and young men
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Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										were rescued from upper windows by means of ladders; cause, ignition of vapors off oils.
Satur'y 18	251	8.08	.....	200 Stirling street.	Mrs. E. Brown, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall 8.22 a. m.; wad from a gun fired into an open window, setting fire to a bed; extinguish'rs of No. 6 Company used.
Sunday 19	27	3.29	.....	Broadway and Chew street.	City of Baltimore	Public School No. 5.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss none; recall 3.42 a. m.; parties seeing smoke drifting over the roof, caused by janitor starting the fires.
Monday 20	152	.....	3.12	202 E Pratt street.	German American Building Associat'n and others.	Office and lo'ge rooms.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $20; recall 3.42 p. m.; defective flue setting fire to joist; extinguishers of Nos. 3 and 5 Engines and 3 Hook and Ladder used.

Wedn'y	22	Tel	1.57	.....	Calverton, Baltimore county.	John Hanson.	Slaughter-house.	8	.....	Two-story brick.	No. 8 Engine Company was sent with their apparatus by Chief, on a request for assistance, to help the county department; they returned at 5.45 a. m.
						John Struggler.	Dwelling.			Three-story brick	
"	22	315	.....	4.53	66 Mt. Vernon Place.	J Hall Pleasants	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Five-story brick	Loss $325; recall 5 p. m.; lighted match thrown on a lace curtain; extinguishers of 4 Hook and Ladder used.
"	22	413	.....	11.02	47 Little Sharp street	Samuel Johnson, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $25; recall 11.25 p. m.; defective flue; fire extinguish'rs of 2 Hook and Ladder Company used.
Thurs'y	23	37	11.42	....	239 Lanvale, corner Fremont.	Rev. W. Hamma.	Parsonage of the First English Lutheran Church.	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $25; recall 12.10 p. m.; heat from furnace setting fire to flooring under the hearth; No 13's extinguishers used.
Friday	24	56	.....	4.43	253 Cross street.	H. Bredekamp and others.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $85; recall 5.15 p. m.; overheated stove setting fire to furniture; extinguish'rs of 2 Engine and 2 Hook and Ladder used.
Satur'y	25	412	.....	3 49	N. E. corner Hanover and German.	Woodward, Baldwin & Norris.	Dry goods house.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $100; recall 4 41 p. m; wood-work taking fire from a

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										register; extinguishers of 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder used.
Wedn'y 29	35	.....	4.55	250 N. Howard street	R. A. Reed.	Grocery store and dwelling	7, 8	4	Three-story brick	Loss $500; recall 6.03 p. m.; candle left burning in second story setting fire to papers; roof burnt off.
" 29	215	.....	5 19	3 Mullikin street.	W. Pollack.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $20; recall 6.18 p. m.; bursting of a coal oil lamp; fire extinguishers used.
" 29	163	.....	5.29	416 E. Baltimore st.	Geo. Smith.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $113; recall 5.49 p. m.; child setting fire with a candle to a cupboard; extinguishers used.
December.										
Friday 1	453	.....	1.43	339 W. Townsend st.	Philips & Bro.	Grocery and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $100; recall 2.37 p. m.; defective flue; extinguishers used.
" 1	216	.....	6.45	120 N. Central ave.	Elizabeth Frank.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $46.13; recall 7 p. m.; fire in a cupboard, caused by a

											lighted candle; extinguishers used.
Satur'y	2	352	.....	5.59	359 Park avenue	W. H. Fisher.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $12; recall 6.13 p. m.; sparks from a grate falling on carpet; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y	7	254	11.11	.....	Jenkins lane, Baltimore county.	Henry Marsh and others.	Slaughter houses, &c.	9	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $4,200; recall 1.30 p. m.; cause, sparks from a chimney.
"	7	313	.....	9.54	143 N. Charles street.	Dr. W. W. Kneass	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $205; rec'll 10.11 p. m.; extinguish'rs of No. 2 Hook and Ladder used; lace curtains blowing against a gas jet
Friday	8	512	9.29	.....	Uhler's alley, between Charles and Hanover streets.	Thos. Godey & Sons.	Furniture factory.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 9.39 a. m.; burning of a foul chimney.
"	8	62	.....	12.46	369 S. Charles street.	Jos. Bode.	Leather store and dwelling	2, 12	2	Three-story brick	Loss $492; recall 1.43 p. m.; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a shingle roof.
"	8	314	.....	1.35	N. W. corner Franklin and Howard st	P. Mullinaax.	Academy hotel	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $77; recall 1.55 p. m.; heat from a furnace setting fire to a partition; extinguishers of Hook and Ladder 4 used.
"	8	541	.....	9.40	291 S. Eutaw street.	Corneli's Monroe colored.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $5; recall 9.54 p. m.; sparks from an open grate setting fire to a woman's clothing, who

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H & L in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										died from effects of burns; 2 Hook and Ladder Company's extinguishers used.
Saturday	9	3	62	8.55	188 Franklin street.	Chas. Rogers.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 9.11 p. m.; chimney.
Sunday	10	3	64	7.24	187 Madison avenue.	Hon. Campbell W. Pinkney.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 7.39 a. m.; chimney.
"	10	4	24	2.56	Waesche street, east of Fremont.	City of Baltimore	Male and Female Colored No. 7 Public School.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Loss none; recall 3.21 p. m.; dense smoke, caused by a party making up fires, mistaken for fire.
T. esd'y	12	3	61	11.19	90 Pearl street.	William Coles. Wm. Stewart.	Shoe store and dwelling.	1	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $750; recall 12.02 a. m., 13th; stove falli'g over with fire in it, on lower floor.
Wedn'y	13	4	26	3.14	61 N. Carrollton ave.	W. H. Warner.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $5; recall 8.25 a. m; explosion of a coal oil lamp; extinguishers used only.
Friday	15	5	2	4.03	24 Conway street.	Theodore Wilson	Livery stable.	.....	.....	Two-story brick and frame.	Loss none; recall 4.18 p. m.; sparks from a pipe setting fire to bags; extinguishers used only.

Friday	15	343	.....	7 19	Near Charles-street bridge.	Thomas Fitzpatrick.	Restaurant and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $100; recall 7.34 p. m; gas jet sett'g fire to a curtain.
Monday	18	382	.....	2 50	257 Druid Hill ave.	F. R. Simpson.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 3.06 p. m.; chimney.
Tuesday	19	62	9.46	.....	27 Brown street.	John Bowers.	Fancy st're and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $15; recall 9.59 a. m.; upsetting of a coal oil lamp in cellar.
"	19	5	.....	12.34	2 Light street.	A. J. Gunderman first floor.	Jewelry store.	.....	.....	Five-story brick.	Loss $10; recall 12.50 p. m.; cause unknown.
"	19	61	.....	7 25	Light and Conway.	.....	Steamb'at Minnie Wheeler	.....	.....	.....	Loss $500; recall 8.11 p. m.; falling of a swinging coal oil lamp; pilot-house burnt; extinguishers of 4 Engine and 2 Hook and Ladder and a line of hose from a steam pump.
Satur'y	23	65	7.13	.....	Foot Jephson street, Spring Gardens.	August Alers.	Brick kiln.	.....	.....	.....	Loss $50; recall 8 a. m.; No. 12 Engine and 2 Hook and Ladder's extinguishers in use.
"	23	272	.....	11.25	284 N. Wolfe street.	Mary Hoffman.	Dwelling.	6, 9	3	Three-story brick	Loss $600; rec'll 12.45 a. m., 24th; bursting of a coal oil lamp.
Monday	25	163	6.43	.....	N. E. cor. Fairmount avenue and Castle street	W Weber.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; recall 6.55 a. m.; falling of a coal oil lamp; extinguishers used only.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Tuesday 26	32	7.50	.....	116 St. Mary street.	F. J. Brough.	Jewelery store and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $65; recall 8.05 a. m.; lighted match thrown amongst waste paper under the counter; extinguishers used only.
Sâtur'y 30	41	4	.....	2.25	9 S. Eutaw street.	Alex Metzell.	Restaur'nt and dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss none; recall 2.41 p. m.; sparks from chimney setting fire to a shingle roof; extinguishers of 2 Hook and Ladder Company used.
"	30	31	3	.....	8.30	3 Cathedral street.	Mrs. Boyd.	Dwelling.	... .	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; recall 8.43 p. m.; chimney; No. 7's extinguishers used.
Sunday 31	8	10.55	.....	8 Cuba street.	Henry Malone.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $120; rec'll 11.35 a. m.; children playing with matches; clothing burnt.

PAY-ROLL.

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID MONTHLY.

1	Chief Engineer	$2,000
2	Assistant Engineers, (each)	1,400
1	Clerk and Secretary	1,200

Engine Companies.

13	Foremen, (each)	500
13	Enginemen, (each)	1,100
13	Assistant Enginemen, (each)	900
13	Hostlers, (each)	900
104	Firemen, (each)	400

Hook and Ladder Companies.

4	Foremen, (each)	500
4	Tillermen, (each)	900
4	Hostlers, (each)	900
2	Housemen, (each)	900
38	Laddermen, (each)	400
212	Total.	

ENGINE

—AND—

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES,

Apparatus and Members.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 1

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, one fuel-wagon, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
J. W. Yeaton	41	Engineman.	9 years.	20 N. Paca street	Machinist.
Chas. E. Freeburger.	35	Ass't Eng'n.	7 "	26 N. Paca street	Machinist.
Lewis J. Fresh	39	Driver	11 "	25 Pearl street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Jacob H. Hayward	59	Foreman	20 "	202 W. Fayette street	Painter.
William White	37	Fireman	14 "	1 Myrtle avenue	Carpenter.
John H. Morgan	31	"	10 "	26 N. Paca street	Paperhanger.
E. R. Addison	35	"	8 "	77 Amity street	Machinist.
Chas. Minton	30	"	3 "	6 Jasper street	Cigarmaker.
Robert Close	29	"	3 "	113 Mulberry street	Laborer.
M. J. Halloran	26	"	2 "	56 N. Greene street	Plumber.
George D. Wernix	38	"	11 "	68 S. Paca street	Tobacconist.
Wm. J. O'Brien	26	"	2 "	12 Welch alley	Carpenter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 2

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, six horses and harness, (two of which are for the use of the Chief Engineer,) with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
Thos. E. Wheatly	42	Engineman	14 years.	216 Lee street	Machinist.
S. W. Stansbury	31	Asst. Eng'n.	7 "	98 Barre street	Machinist.
John Reed	35	Driver	14 "	129 S. Sharp street.	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Jacob Hindes	56	Foreman	14 "	7 Hollins street	Chairmaker.
Thos. S. Rodenhi	46	Fireman	23 "	128 S. Howard street.	Chairmaker.
C. H. Hammel	30	"	7 "	100 S. Sharp street.	Gasfitter.
Charles Causey	30	"	5 "	53 Henrietta street.	Canmaker.
Charles Klessel	39	"	5 "	92 Hill street.	Carpenter.
James Humes	39	"	14 "	156 S. Sharp street.	Glasscutter.
John J. Ledden	32	"	5 "	20 Ramsay street	Clerk.
Charles L. Grund	39	"	1 "	16 Perry street	Boxmaker.
Charles P. Romoser.	45	"	13 "	168 S. Sharp street.	Gasfitter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire-extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
Thomas Humphreys.	40	Engineman.	10 years.	Exeter and Granby. .	Machinist.
George Morris.	41	Asst. Eng'n..	5 "	11 S. Exeter street...	Machinist.
John Pierce.....	38	Driver	8 "	78 E. Lombard street.	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
R. A. Lindsay.....	38	Foreman.....	10 "	56 S. Exeter street....	Paperhanger.
E. A. Peirson..... .	28	Fireman.....	6 "	34 N. Bond street.....	Paperhanger.
J. B. Lehman.....	32	"	4 "	124 S. Caroline street.	Huckster.
J. A. Lindsay.....	40	"	3 "	73 S. Exeter street...	Paperhanger.
Miles Whalen.....	34	"	4 "	9 Bank street.....	Sugar Boiler.
Matt. Amendt.....	37	"	3 "	289 S. Bond street . .	Blacksmith.
T. B. Strahan.....	35	"	2 "	19 E. Fayette street..	Currier.
Charles A. Orem.....	32	"	1 "	36 E. Lombard street.	Painter.
W. F. Pasterfield	27	"	1 "	145 E. Lombard street	Plumber.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
F. K. Conway	31	Engineman	10 years.	99 N. Front street.	Machinist.
John Gaffney	27	Asst. Eng'n	6 "	249 W. Biddle street	Machinist.
Henry Pirie	28	Driver	2 "	152 N. Front street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
George W. Horton	37	Foreman	21 "	166 N. Exeter street.	Wireworker.
George W. Bentz	42	Fireman	14 "	52 N. Eutaw street	Baker.
James Allen	36	"	10 "	200 Barre street	Printer.
J. Oscar Healy	47	"	23 "	180 E. Monument st.	Carpenter.
E. W. Schultz	30	"	5 "	31 Holland street	Tinner.
W. A. Merchant	31	"	10 "	116 N. Schroeder st.	Cigarmaker.
Wm. Conaway	43	"	10 "	221 Mulberry street.	Plumber.
Robert Bradly	27	"	2 "	91 North street	Candymaker.
Joseph H. Daily	30	"	2 "	74 S. Central avenue.	Stonecutter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 5

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
Frederick L. Nelson	35	Engineman	8 years.	145 S. Ann street	Machinist.
John Linderman	35	Asst. Eng'n	2 "	198 S. Ann street	Machinist.
Henry Murphy	31	Driver	3 "	108 Collington ave.	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Wm. G. Miller	59	Foreman	14 "	97 Gough street	Carpenter.
James Peacock	59	Fireman	12 "	113 S. Wolfe street	Carpenter.
James Reilly	30	"	8 "	220 E. Lombard street	Painter.
Julius O. Krauch	47	"	10 "	147 Gough street	Sheet-iron worker.
Charles P. Nelson	30	"	6 "	310 Bank street	Carpenter.
Edwin Bailey	35	"	11 "	178 Gough street	Carpenter.
Wm. T. Disney	33	"	8 "	73 S. Ann street	Bricklayer.
Wm. M. Burns	27	"	2 "	131 Regester street	Canmaker.
Benjamin Price	38	"	3 "	65 S. Bond street	Coffee-roaster.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carrriages, two fire-extinguishers, five horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
M. Mulligan	46	Engineman	12 years.	107 Eager street	Machinist.
Robert F. Boyle	34	Ass't Eng'n.	7 "	112 Hillen street	Machinist.
W. Patterson	27	Driver	2 "	12 S. Exeter street	Saw maker.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
David H. Macauley	56	Foreman	22 "	107 N. Broadway	Painter.
Thos. B. Rial	43	Fireman	14 "	Front and Fayette sts.	Carpenter.
Wilmer West	39	"	13 "	159 High street	Tinner.
Laurence Blake	37	"	11 "	109 Eden street	Painter.
Bernard Shaw	52	"	8 "	158 Monument street.	Stone-cutter.
J. H. Cruse	50	"	3 "	121 Ensor street	Cigar-maker.
W. J. Rafferty	29	"	2 "	68 Harford avenue.	Driver.
J. Gallagher	33	"	2 "	40 Exeter street	Gas-fitter.
Wm. Gordon	30	"	5 m'nths	138 Orleans street	Stonecutter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 7

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John J. McCoy	41	Engineman	9 years.	25 Wyoming street.	Machinist.
Jacob Corns	30	Asst. Eng'n.	3 "	Howard and Franklin	Machinist.
John Friedhoffer	34	Driver	9 "	Monument and Eutaw	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
George H. Houck	54	Foreman	21 "	209 N. Eutaw street.	Railroad agent.
John Gildea	56	Fireman	23 "	216 W. Biddle street.	Driver.
Joseph Lavender	37	"	10 "	79 Pearl street	Carpenter.
J. F. Cook	26	"	5 "	388 Pennsylvania ave	Carpenter.
W. Morrow	33	"	5 "	151 N. Eutaw street.	Painter.
John Hoffman	35	"	5 "	29 Druid Hill avenue	Canmaker.
John J. Houck	31	"	3 "	209 N. Eutaw street.	Machinist.
John Sisson	33	"	2 "	80 Park avenue	Painter.
Henry Walker	35	"	9 "	470 Lexington street.	Painter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 8

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
Michael F. Walsh	31	Engineman	8 years.	524 Lexington street.	Machinist.
John McKee	36	Ass't Eng'n.	5 "	71 Vincent street	Machinist.
Wm. J. Stewart	32	Driver	8 "	412 Mulberry street.	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
John J. Flynn	31	Foreman	4 "	68 N. Arlington ave.	Stone-cutter.
O. D. Burgess	45	Fireman	12 "	493 Lexington street.	Silver-plater.
G. R. Chapman	50	"	12 "	369 Mulberry street.	Shoemaker.
George W. Krager	44	"	16 "	191 W. Fayette street	Cigar-maker.
Frederick Johnston	39	"	8 "	483 Saratoga street.	Carpenter.
Howard Scott	30	"	4 "	501 Lexington street	Bricklayer.
Samuel Marker	32	"	3 "	16 N. Arlington ave.	Carpenter.
A. J. Walters	45	"	12 "	387 Saratoga street.	Cigar-maker.
Lewis Cook	28	"	1 "	218 Pierce street	Stonecutter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 9

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, one reserve steam fire engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, five horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
Daniel Rogers	36	Engineman	11 years.	360 E. Madison street	Machinist.
Wm. Stanton	34	Asst. Eng'n	5 "	222 Chew street	Machinist.
John Harney	35	Driver.	9 "	336 E. Madison street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
F. D. Kerr	42	Foreman	14 "	336 E. Madison street	Rigger.
James McDevitt	40	Fireman	11 "	358 E. Madison street	Harness-maker.
George Meinburg	40	"	11 "	24 N. Central avenue	Barber.
S. Uhlfelder	39	"	11 "	403 E. Madison street	Huckster.
Charles Frey	30	"	6 "	295 E. Madison street	Huckster.
Charles Neilson	29	"	4 "	394 E Madison street	Bricklayer.
Wm. Baker	26	"	2 "	242 N. Ann street	Canmaker.
Lemuel Piercy	26	"	1 "	292 N. Ann street	Laborer.
Wm. Burrier	30	"	2 "	394 E. Madison street	Laborer.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 10

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
William Thompson..	60	Engineman .	14 years.	20 N. Schroeder street	Machinist.
John Walsh.....	33	Asst. Eng'n..	6 "	588 W. Pratt street...	Machinist.
Henry Dunn.....	31	Driver.....	8 "	152 McHenry street..	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Wm. R. Ward.....	38	Foreman.....	10 "		Carpenter.
John Kiely..	34	Fireman.....	10 "	23 Penn street.....	Bricklayer.
Jesse Kielholtz.....	37	"	9 "	382 W. Lombard st...	Mantel-setter.
John Brady.....	31	"	7 "	132 Ramsay street....	Tinner.
John Lynch.....	31	"	8 "	197 Ramsay street....	Stonecutter.
John O. Leary.....	50	"	9 "	164 Ramsay street...	Laborer.
Charles Myers.	27	"	3 "	345 Washington ave.	Porter.
Benjamin Seipp.....	29	"	8 "	26 McHenry street.	Plumber.
Alfred Squires.....	40	"	10 "	98 Washington ave ...	Carpenter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 11

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire-extinguishers, four horses and harness, with all necessary equipments for service

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John Calder	36	Engineman.	12 years.	256 Gough street	Machinist.
P. F. Moriarty	33	Asst. Eng'n.	9 "	42 E. Lombard street.	Machinist.
Wm. Moore	42	Driver	19 "	277 Gough street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Andrew Perry	55	Foreman	22 "	210 Gough street	Pattern-maker.
H. R. Seippel	33	Fireman	8 "	135 Gough street	Barber.
James D. Daniels	43	"	13 "	116 S. Chester street.	Scroll sawyer.
E. Smith	38	"	8 "	278 N. Ann street	Shoemaker.
James A. Kelly	29	"	4 "	29 Stiles street	Carpenter.
Andrew Gier	28	"	4 "	249 E. Lombard street	Painter.
Patrick Bradly	38	"	14 "	50 Fawn street	Carpenter.
James Baldwin	27	"	2 "	187 Gough street	Carpenter.
R. V. Pittinger	34	"	3 "	112 Collington ave.	Carpenter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 12

Has in charge one steam fire-engine two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, one fuel-wagon, five horses and four sets of harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
Michael Lycett	34	Engineman.	10 years.	232 Battery avenue	Machinist.
Thos. S. Atkinson	35	Ass't Eng'n.	2 "	159 Johnson street	Machinist.
George D. Taylor	49	Driver	14 "	36 Fort avenue	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Levin J. Broadwater	35	Foreman	8 "	6 Johnson street	Ship carpenter.
Joseph W. Moon	31	Fireman	4 "	1 Lalope street	Laborer.
Thomas Fitzpatrick	45	"	3 "	82 Cross street	Tinner.
Henry Seeback	31	"	8 "	200 S. Sharp street	Laborer.
Wm. Schultey	28	"	3 "	128 West street	Carpenter.
Benjamin T. Wirts	42	"	14 "	36 Church street	Collar-maker.
Edward Klessell.	30	"	1 "	364 S. Sharp street	Guilder.
Peter McLaughlin	28	"	2 "	4 Ramsay street	Stonecutter.
B. Carter	23	"	2 "	159 Hughes street	Moulder.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 13

Has in charge one steam fire-engine, two four-wheel hose carriages, two fire extinguishers, five horses and harness, and all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John H. Deal	40	Engineman	10 years.	378 Myrtle avenue	Machinist.
John A. Bannon	39	Asst. Eng'n.	5 "	117 N. Poppleton st	Machinist.
Edward McGeehan	38	Driver	7 "	466 N. Fremont street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
James Kelly	31	Foreman	3 "	384 Calhoun street	Plasterer.
Edward Keyser	33	Fireman	7 "	123 Mosher street	Canmaker.
William F. Clabaugh	35	"	7 "	297 Argyle avenue	Painter.
George Bowers	30	"	7 "	378 Argyle avenue	Paperhanger.
James LeDoyne	31	"	9 "	62 Woodyear street	Cigarmaker.
Philip Bowen	31	"	5 "	170 Pennsylvania ave	Cigarmaker.
Lawrence Pistol	33	"	10 "	120 Mosher street	Cigarmaker.
Louis C. Campbell	34	"	3 "	348 Pennsylvania ave	Hay dealer.
Charles C. Clabaugh	25	"	1 "	106 Patterson avenue	Hay dealer.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 1

Has in charge one Hayes truck, two fire extinguishers, one fuel-wagon, four horses and harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John R. Farr	34	Tillerman	8 years.	59 N. Frederick street	Driver.
James E. Pattison	36	Driver	12 "	13½ N. Gay street.	Driver.
John P. Ward	34	Houseman	11 "	1 May street	Undertaker.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Henry W. Mears	35	Foreman	15 "	45 N. Gay street	Undertaker.
John B. Keene	43	Ladderman	18 "	287 N. Eden street	Carpenter.
James Disney	40	"	7 "	187 N. Broadway	Painter.
George W. Haskell	37	"	7 "	— E. Madison street	Carpenter.
John Battee	32	"	10 "	40 E. Lombard street.	Bricklayer.
Wm. M. Dunn	27	"	5 "	184 Aisquith street	Clerk.
Frederick Oelman	22	"	2 "	125 German street.	Blacksmith.
James L. Southcomb.	33	"	9 "	22 N. Front street.	Wireworker.
Alex. D. Chrismer	36	"	6 "	187 N. Central avenue	Engineer.
Joseph V. Dougherty	33	"	13 "	78 N. Front street	Wireworker.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 2

Has in charge one truck, two fire extinguishers, three horses and three sets of harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John J. Gill	53	Tillerman	23 years.	202 W. Fayette street	Painter.
Thomas Montgomery	41	Driver	12 "	28 N. Paca street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Frederick Marston	43	Foreman	12 "	117 Townsend street.	Painter.
Thomas Wagner	40	Ladderman.	14 "	6 Diamond street	Blacksmith.
J. F. Schaefer	43	"	2 "	77 St. Peter street	China-packer.
Lewis Pistol	27	"	4 "	89 Penn street	Diemaker.
Charles Rolf	27	"	4 "	47 Marion street	Boxmaker.
E. W. Windle	36	"	5 "	80 Amity street	Blacksmith.
Frederick Brannan	33	"	2 "	266 Mulberry street.	Harness-maker.
Wm. H. Quigley	27	"	4 "	371 Mulberry street.	Carpenter.
R. F. Rouse	31	"	4 "	21 N. Schroeder street	Canmaker.
Charles Baker	30	"	4 "	16 Diamond street	Scalemaker.
Thomas Strahler	23	"	1 "	35 N. Greene street	Tinner.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 3

Has in charge one truck, two fire-extinguishers, one fuel-wagon, three horses and two sets of harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John McClellan	48	Tillerman	12 years.	139 S. Eden street	Sailmaker.
Wm. E. Vanrassum	34	Driver	12 "	145 Gough street	Driver.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
George W. Foxwell	35	Foreman	12 "	178 S. Ann street	Shipwright.
John N. Downs	34	Ladderman	12 "	410 Orleans street	Painter.
Andrew German	33	"	11 "	117 Fairmount ave	Painter.
George Bosse	40	"	4 "	40 S. Castle street	Cooper.
Louis Locks	26	"	3 "	96 N. Ann street	Confectioner.
Jesse Vickers	49	"	8 "	51 S. Ann street	Painter.
James Sauers	34	"	3 "	118 S. Central avenue	Cooper.
Chas. Schoepperlien	28	"	2 "	55 S Regester street	Upholsterer.
Henry Heiderick	28	"	2 "	12 Watson street	Carpenter.
J. Wernsing	36	"	16 "	66 N. Holliday street	Driver.
Wm. Baker	25	"	1 "	343 E. Fayette street	Brass-finisher.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 4

Has in charge one truck one truck in reserve, one steam fire-engine and hose carriage in reserve, one supply-wagon, five horses and harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	POSITION.	TIME IN SERVICE.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER OCCUPATION
Permanent Employees.					
John W. Blake	46	Tillerman	12 years.	—Pennsylvania ave.	Machinist.
George W. Thorpe	32	Driver	3 "	14 Parkin street	Driver.
James Gill	36	Houseman	3 "	39 Brune street	Iron-moulder.
Members at Call.					*Occupation.*
Paul Hoffman	30	Foreman	9 "	263 W. Biddle street	Candy-maker.
Chas. E. Eichelberger	34	Ladderman	8 "	466 W. Saratoga st.	Painter.
George W. Smith	31	"	3 "	130 McHenry street	Bricklayer.
Lewis B. Schieve	30	"	10 "	9 New street	Paper-hanger.
D. C. Weaver	33	"	3 "	286 Franklin street	Painter.
Jacob Green	27	"	5 "	292 Chase street	Stonecutter.
W. R. La Shone	36	"	9 "	277 Argyle avenue	Upholsterer.
John C. Turner	39	"	10 "	10 Tessier street	Bricklayer.
Andrew Bilson	31	"	3 "	315 Argyle avenue	Plasterer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

REPORT.

Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the
Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit to you my annual report for the year 1882, giving the improvements, extension of lines and work accomplished during that time.

Some of the principal changes made are as follows, viz:

In May, changed twenty-three (23) gongs on independent circuit to work on back stroke. This was made necessary on account of the key being left open so often in the engine-houses, putting us to considerable trouble at night-time.

The Electric Light company erected fifty (50) feet poles on both Gay and Ensor streets, from Saratoga street to Monument street, and placed all our wires on the top cross-arm, they furnishing the material and help. Fifty (50) and sixty (60) feet poles were also erected on Charles street, between German and Barre streets, and our wires changed to them, the telephone

company furnishing all material and help. Three (3) sixty-feet poles were erected by same company on Gay street, between Monument and Madison streets, and our wires placed thereon at their expense.

Western Union Company erected a fifty (50) feet pole on the corner of German and South streets, and placed our wires thereon, they furnishing the material and help.

Work was done on the Lineman's department, as follows, viz:

January.—Renewed and changed wires at No. 1 Engine-house; caused by fire.

February.—Put up a fifty-feet pole corner Greene and Raborg streets, and one at the corner of Fremont and Raborg streets, in order to clear Western Union wires; changed all the wires, box and gongs, from the old to the new No. 4 Engine-house; placed a gong in the house of Foreman Hoffman, of No. 4 Truck; guyed poles Boundary avenue and Greenmount avenue; changed the box on the corner Monument and Ensor streets to the new pole erected by the Electric Light company.

March.—The loop running to private residence of Foreman Ward taken down and gong removed; raised all the wires at Gay-street bridge that impeded the progress of the erection of the new bridge; changed wires and removed the gong at the Salvage Corps; changed telephone and gongs from the old to the new residence of Assistant Engineer Murphy; changed all the wires on the American Building, to keep them from contact with telephone company's wires, said company furnishing all the material.

April.—Took up cable at Long bridge and changed the wires, this being essential for the building of a new draw in said bridge; placed a new box—i. e., No. 317—in the Sun Iron Building, the cost of same being defrayed by the proprietors; placed new fixtures on City Hall and changed the wires, this being necessary in order to clear them of the derrick used in the erection of the new post-office building; changed box No. 521 from old to new pole; put new fixture on Guy's Hotel—old one having been broken.

May.—Changed seven (7) poles on Boundary avenue, between Greenmount avenue and Charles street, in bed of pavement; changed pole corner John street and Hargrove alley, in bed of alley; changed wires running to box No. 341 from the housetops to poles; placed a box corner Biddle street and Lovegrove alley, using two (2) forty-feet poles for this purpose; put gong in private residence of Inspector O'Brien, on Fremont street; extended wire to Superintendent's house, No. 61 Greene street; moved box-pole corner Central avenue and Baltimore street fifteen (15) feet, to give room to electric-light pole; moved pole corner McMechen street and Morris alley across street, it interfering with the erection of a new building; removed loop and gong from the house of Foreman Hindes, No. 7 Hollins street.

June.—Erected a new pole corner Franklin and Calvert streets, and changed the wires, the electric light company bearing the expenses; placed a box, No. 322, in the Seminary building, Paca street, near Franklin street, the cost being defrayed by that institution; removed gong and took down loop communicating with

private residence of Mr. Hoffman, the foreman of No. 4 Truck.

July.—Changed the box corner Monument and North streets to a new pole.

August.—In order to protect 13 and 14 circuits from the wires of the telephone company, placed guard-wire along Hillen and Forrest streets; the gong at the Eastern Police Station being out of order, repaired and replaced it; moved box-pole corner Madison and Boundary avenues from the east to the west side of street, on account of changing the grade.

September.—Erected sixteen (16) feet scantling on No. 4 Engine House, in order to clear the wires from the new building "Middle Police Station;" reset pole on Franklin street, near Carey street, this being necessary on account of the dilapidated condition of same; raised wires at the following localities, in order not to obstruct the passage of the "Oriole" procession, viz: Centre and Calvert, Read and Charles, Hargrove alley, Franklin and Eutaw, Franklin and Jasper, Madison avenue and McMechen street, and Madison avenue and Presstman street; erected two (2) pieces of sixteen-feet scantling on poles, to clear the trees situated on Fremont street, near Lanvale street.

October.—Repaired damage done to cable at Long bridge, caused by a boat dragging her anchor; placed wires permanently on No. 4 Engine House and Middle Police Station; moved pole corner Aisquith and Thompson streets, which interfered with the working of street repairers.

November.—Placed gong in residence of foreman McCauley, No. 111 N. Broadway; erected a new pole corner Eutaw and McMechen streets, to replace the old one, which had rotted at the bottom; changed box No. 21 to the new pole erected by the Electric Light company; erected forty (40) feet poles corner Baltimore and Exeter streets; also, changed wires from housetops to poles, cause being the objection of the property-owners to having the wires on their houses; moved pole on Ann street, near Canton avenue, in way of wagon-entrance to yard.

December.—Moved pole on Columbia avenue, near No. 10 Engine-house, it being in the way of the entrance to coal yard; replaced all the wires at Gay-street bridge on poles, they having been temporarily put on housetops whilst improvements to bridge were being made.

The continued increase of housetop wires belonging to the different telephone companies, compels me to again call your attention to the necessity of placing all our wires on poles. To accomplish this, I would suggest the following housetop circuits be changed, viz: 3, 4 and 5 box circuits and police wire, from the City Hall to American building, to Calvert street; then along German street to Adams Express building; thence to pole. No. 1 box circuit, from City Hall to American building, to corner Calvert and Baltimore streets; from thence to Charles and Lombard streets, on poles; thence on housetop to Canby, Gilpin & Co.; thence down Lombard to South, to Bowly's wharf; thence back to Pratt street, to Gay street and Buchanan's wharf; thence

across housetop to Gay and Baltimore streets, to the City Hall. No. 2 box circuit, from City Hall to Guy's hotel, to Barnum's hotel; thence down Light street to Pratt street; thence across to corner Lombard and Calvert street; thence down Lombard street to corner Exchange Place and Commerce street; thence to Patterson and Cable streets; thence back to Pratt street; then across Lombard street to Marsh-market space, from there to the City Hall, on poles. No. 6 box circuit, City Hall to Guy's hotel, to Barnum's hotel; thence along, between Baltimore and Fayette streets, to Salvage Corps; thence to Clay and Park streets; thence to No. 1 Engine House; thence to Greene and Fayette, and from there to the City Hall, on poles. No. 4 box circuit, loop and police circuit, from pole corner Barre and Sharp streets; thence to housetop; thence to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's building; thence to poles corner Eutaw and Barre streets. No. 9 circuit, loop from alley, west of Gilmor to corner Stricker and Lexington streets, to housetop. No. 3 alarm circuit, loop from corner German and South streets to the Corn Exchange building. Box circuits 14, 15, 13, 19, 16, 20, 18, 17, alarm circuit No. 3, both sides of police, both sides of independent and telephone circuits on Odd-Fellows hall should be removed or a new fixture erected. Box circuits 18, 16, 15, 2, 20, 19, 17, police, two sides of No. 4 alarm, independent circuit, two sides No. 3 Engine-house bell wire and Bayview wire on the "Benjamin" building. To make these changes it will cost about twenty-two hundred dollars ($2200), and would be money well expended.

The constant crossing of our housetop wires by the crossing of the wires of other companies, especially when it occurs after dark, causes the question to arise, may it not be the occasion of a disastrous conflagration occurring in the business section of the city where the circuits are. It is impossible for the linemen to reach the roofs of the warehouses after they have closed for the day. Upon more than one occasion it has been necessary to call out one of the truck companies to assist the linemen to reach the roof of a warehouse so as to enable them to repair damages.

It will be necessary, during the coming year, to replace a number of poles that have become unfit for service.

The repairing of a line necessitates, you might say, its entire renewal every ten (10) or twelve (12) years. The wires in the neighborhoods of the several acid factories are in bad condition and require renewal.

A large number of corner poles will have to be straightened as soon as the weather permits; will require five additional linemen for about one month. There should be an appropriation made of at least $3500 for necessary repairs in the department, so that existing defects can be removed and necessary repairs made in the most economical and expeditious manner.

I beg to call your attention to the lack of protection to the property of citizens through the scarcity of fire-alarm boxes. When the new telegraph was turned over to the city, some seven years ago, there was one hundred and fifty alarm boxes, since which time only nine additional boxes have been put in service by the city

authorities, although private citizens and corporations fully realize their value, and the fact that without proper telegraphic facilities the Fire Department is comparatively helpless, have availed themselves of the provisions of existing ordinances and equipped their premises with fire-alarm telegraph boxes, which has been connected with the wires of this department. Our experience in the past years have taught us they would have saved twenty times their cost in one year. The great increase in the number of wires by telegraph and telephone companies, and the unsightly poles on each side of almost every street in the business portion of the city, will shortly compel some action on the part of the city authorities looking to their removal. There can be but one way to rid the streets of that which is fast becoming a great nuisance, and a danger to life and property in case of fire—that is, to place all wires under ground. The first cost would, of course, be large, but a great saving in repairs, which amounts every ten (10) years, to an entire renewal of air lines.

Material in charge of the Department, viz:

2 barrels blue stone.

80 new zincs.

252 new coppers.

50 cells lacenche battery.

832 cells gravity battery (in use).

88 cells prisem battery (in use).

1 hatchet.

50 pounds old screws.

1 copper scoop.

1 copper water-pot.

175 glass jars (not in use).

Lot of old telegraph instruments.

1 wire-reel.

2 coils No. 10 wire.

1 coil No. 9 wire.

100 pounds old wire.

2 pike poles.

1 butt pole.

4 digging irons.

1 cant hook.

5 old shovels.

6 two-wire cross-arms.

1 large vise.

6 drawing knives.

1 kite-tail burner.

1 soldering pot.

1 twenty-feet ladder.

2 straps and vises.

1 single vise.

1 pair plyers.

1 ratchet brace.

12 old bits.

1 three-inch auger.

4 chisels.

1 hand axe.

1 grindstone.

The following material will be necessary for the year 1883:

45 barrels blue stone.

2800 new zincs.

500 coppers.

50 cells.

75 poles, 35, 40, 45 and 50 feet long, as necessity requires.

100 4-wire cross-arms.

25 2-wire cross-arms.

25 T-arms.

2 coils No. 9 galvanized wire.

1 coil No. 10 galvanized wire.

200 feet copper wire, No. 16.

200 Bolts and washers.

1 keg spikes.

50 pounds 5-inch nails.

4 7-feet shovels.

3 files.

2 half-inch bits, 20 inches long.

8 bits, different sizes.

4 pike poles.

1 axe.

2 hand axes.

300 glass insulators.

50 rubber hook insulators.

50 porcelain knobs and screws.

50 8-wire office brackets.

25 2-wire office brackets.

1 pair plyers.

1 small saw.

1 long chisel.

25 springs for gongs (asst'd sizes).

2 bottles watch oil.

Alarms of fires passed through as follows, viz:

First alarms, 245.

Second alarms, 6.

General alarm, 1.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. MCALEESE,
Superintendent Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

McDONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND

AND INSTITUTE,

AND THE

CATALOGUE

OF

McDonogh School,

(Post Office, McDonogh, Baltimore County, Maryland)

JANUARY, 1883.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

—OF THE—

McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.

1882-83.

	Office.	Residence.
Wm. A. Stewart	44 N. Charles street	133 Lanvale street.
H. Clay Dallam	51½ St. Paul street	269 N. Eutaw street.
Samuel H. Tagart	43 Lexington street	84 W. Madison street.
David L. Bartlett	24 Light street	57 Hollins street.
German H. Hunt	7 German st., near South	192 McCulloh street.
Charles H. Mercer	72 Exchange Place	328 E. Baltimore street.
Robert T. Baldwin	Nat'l Mechanics' Bank	335 Madison avenue.

PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL H. TAGART.

Vice-President:

WILLIAM A. STEWART.

Secretary and Agent:

H. CLAY DALLAM.

Finance Committee:

SAMUEL H. TAGART.
DAVID L. BARTLETT.
ROBERT T. BALDWIN.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF McDONOGH
EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE.

Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The first of the year finds us in possession of our new building, which in our last report we informed you was in the course of erection. The wing for boarding use, and forming a part of the original plan, has not been commenced for want of the necessary means. We have expended the sum of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, which has not only exhausted the accretions set aside for the new buildings, but has created a deficiency of twenty-nine thousand dollars. It has ever been the avowed policy and invariable rule of the Board to limit its expenditures within its income. This deficiency was caused by the necessary completion of such portions of the buildings as were then under contract, and the erection of an

additional wing embraced in the original plan. Until this deficiency has been supplied from the surplus income, the Board have determined to be content with their present accommodations. They furnish all that is necessary for educational purposes, being at this time occupied by the School.

We herewith submit our annual financial report, from which you will perceive an addition to the value of the trust, which in our last annual report amounted to $905,326.25, whilst the present value is $923,375.32. This statement sufficiently establishes the conservative action of the Board in the management of the trust, and the beneficial results from their policy. The report not only contains a list of all the assets composing the fund, and the revenue arising therefrom, but shows in detail how the same was expended. This is not only proper, in affording the authorities of the city and the community the means of intelligently judging of the disbursements of the *fund*, but, if always required, will prove one of its strongest securities. We are the more impressed with the propriety of making suggestions at this time, involving the security of this fund, which we have guarded with such jealous care, because of the almost daily announcement of the conversion and embezzlement of equally sacred trusts.

Notwithstanding the ordinance requires us to annually report the work and operation of the School, we are relieved, to a great extent, of that labor by the very comprehensive report of the Principal made to the Board and accompanying our report. His opportunities of supplying all the details furnishes the Board

with all the desired information necessary to them, and will be particularly gratifying to all connected with or interested in the School. The recommendations of the Principal, as to the increase of the number of scholars, so creditable to him and so desirable to the Board, have been very carefully weighed. There would be no hesitation in their immediate adoption, did it not involve a further outlay of money, which the Board have not at the present time at command. No present advantage to the School by an enlargement of its numbers, or in any manner would, in our opinion, justify an increase in our indebtedness already incurred on that account. We feel continually the pressure for admission into the School, which we would gladly relieve, were it not followed by creating deficiencies in the fund, which we could not justify. The Trustees deplore their inability to accomplish more than they have done, in bestowing the benefits and advantages of this School, upon a much larger number. It certainly is not owing to a proper amount of consideration, as it is a subject almost daily presented to them. The Principal has recommended, as one of the plans for an increase, the reception of boys of means, whose fees of admission would enable us to add one more foundationer for every pay boy so received.

The Board refer to this recommendation, as every suggestion, emanating from the Principal, touching the subject of education, receives as it deserves, their serious consideration. The subject is now before the Committee on Education, where it will receive the consideration due to its importance. Without express-

ing any opinion as to their action upon the subject, as it has not yet been formally presented to them, the Board can readily appreciate the alacrity with which parents or friends of boys of means, would avail themselves of such a privilege, if presented.

The time has arrived when we are realizing our predictions of the productive character of our farm. Under the skilful management of Mr. V. J. Clousher, the Superintendent, it has developed to our entire satisfaction all the qualities we expected for it, at the time of our purchase. By a continuance of the course adopted and maintained heretofore, for a few years, we will not only be in receipt of a considerable revenue from this source, but have the further satisfaction of being possessed of a model farm. This we believe is the aim of the Superintendent and the desire of the Board. It is a source of great gratification to know that the farm, in its own sphere, is rapidly attaining as high a reputation as the other departments of the Institute. Efforts are now being made by the Board, to ascertain the marketable value of such portions of the lands belonging to the trust in the State of Louisiana, as lie out of the city of New Orleans. The Board are induced in these enquiries to effect a sale of these properties, if a reasonable price could be obtained for them. They are so distant as to require the employment of agents at an expense to the trust, and yield no revenue. The lands in the city of New Orleans, whilst increasing in value with the growth of that city, are held at but a small expense beyond the taxes. Nothing has occurred at the School or with the fund, since

our last report, worthy of your attention. You have now, as heretofore, all the evidences that the Board of Trustees have, of the condition and operations of the fund and School. Regret it as much as we may, there can be no change until the surplus revenue shall justify the erection of the back building, a necessary adjunct to the building just completed. Then the whole revenue can be applied to the increase of the School. There is no other plan, with the means in our possession, by which any increase in the number of boys can be accomplished, unless you encroach upon the principal. The moment you do this, you inflict, in our judgment, a fatal stab upon the institution.

We are very happy to be able to state, that good health and contentment have prevailed at the School during the past year. Separated as the boys are from contact with others, inhaling only the purest air, and guarded by the vigilant eyes of the officers of the Institute, it is not probable that any epidemic disease can make a lodgment at our School.

As we have been protected by a kind Providence in the past, it is meet that we invoke a continuance of similar blessings in the future.

Very respectfully,

S. H. TAGART,
President.

Test: H. Clay Dallam,
Secretary and Agent.

REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

BALTIMORE, January 2, 1883.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh
Educational Fund and Institute:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is a statement of Recepts and Disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1882:

RECEIPTS:

Cash on hand, as shown by last report	$ 7,045 13
For temporary loan	20,000 00
" interest on City Stocks and temporary loan	38,913 33
" part payment of judgment—City of Baltimore vs. City of New Orleans	1,013 07
" loan from National Mechanics' Bank	29,000 00
	$ 95,971 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

For additions to library and school apparatus			$ 187	48
" additions to garden and orchard			454	09
" additions to live stock			1,675	00
" farm implements			563	40
" repairs to buildings			900	21
" printing report and catalogue for 1881, and address of S. Teackle Wallis, Esq			224	32
" W. Md. R. R. transportation			51	20
" taxes and expenses on property in New Orleans			389	75
" expenses in protecting property in Louisiana			600	00
" interest on temporary loans			289	88
" miscellaneous expenses			263	86
" new buildings in process of erection			62,200	64
			$73,799	83
" expenses of tuition	$3,579	87		
" expenses of subsistence	7,941	52		
" expenses of house and lodging	2,936	65		
" expense of clothing	2,199	92		
" medical attendance, &c	352	35		
Am'ts carried forward	$17,010	31	$73,799	83

Am'ts brought forward.	$17,010 31	$73,799 83	
For stationery and postage	109 90		
" expenses of the trust..	2,322 68		
		19,442 89	
Balance of cash on hand,		2,728 81	
			$95,971 53

The investments are as follows:

Six Per Cent. Stock of Baltimore City.

Defence Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	$210,000 00

Exempt Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	70,000 00

Funding Loan of 1900.

Interest payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st	85,000 00

Five Per Cent. Stock of Baltimore City of 1916.

Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st	310,000 00
Amount carried forward	$675,000 00

Amount brought forward		$675,000 00
FIVE PER CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OF 1900.		
Interest payable quarterly, February, May, August and November		30,000 00
Productive investments		$705,000 00
To which add:		
Real estate—Foxleigh farm and improvements		127,500 00
Payments on account of real estate in Louisiana		3,490 87
New school buildings		99,480 64
Personal, viz:		
Live stock	$7,675 00	
Household furniture and material,	3,500 00	
Library, school furniture and instruments	1,000 00	
Farming implements	2,000 00	
		14,175 00
Amount of cash on hand		2,728 81
		$952,375 32
From which deduct:		
Amount due National Mechanics' Bank		29,000 00
Present value of the Trust		$923,375 32

In addition to the real estate, stocks, &c., already enumerated, the Trust owns the following properties, viz:

1st. A tract of about..... 3,000 Acres
of heavily timbered land, lying about 96 miles north of New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and about two miles from the river. It is situated in the Parish of Iberville, about three or four miles from Bayou Goula, which is the seat of the Parish. There are no improvements of any considerable value on the tract. Before the war this property was esteemed very valuable, and the Board of Trustees which preceded the present Board, made a contract for the sale of 1300 acres of the tract, at $73,000. This was the year before the war began, and during the war the purchaser made default, and Baltimore had to take the property back.

2d. A tract of.. ..... 10,000 Acres
about fifty-five miles north of New Orleans, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, situated in the Parish of St. James.

In 1859 the joint Commissioners, who made the partition between New Orleans and Baltimore, appraised this property at $75,000, and it was charged to Baltimore at that appraisement.

In the report of the former agents (A. D. 1860) they, however, spoke of

this tract as "low swamp land, probably of no great value."

3d. A one-half undivided interest with New Orleans to 177 Arpents of land, lying in the rear of the city of New Orleans, known as the "Livaudais Tract." The partition of this tract has never been made so as to definitely ascertain the respective rights of the parties in and to the same, and the suit is still pending in regard to it. It is alleged New Orleans holds possession of a portion of this which rightfully belongs to Baltimore. 88½ Arpents

4th. A small tract in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard and Orleans, bought in by Baltimore, under a judgment in its favor, at $280. 1 Tract

5th. A tract of..... ..... 640 Acres
in the Parish of Livingston, La. It was the property of Mr. St. Martin, a debtor to Baltimore, and was sold under execution, and bought in by Baltimore for $640.

6th. One hundred and eighty-five squares of ground in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard, sold in 1859 to W. Dunbar, for $2000, but not paid for.

7th. Twenty-four certain lots of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, in square known as Number 370, bounded

by Toulouse, White, St. Peter and Duprez streets; said property having been bought in by Baltimore at a tax sale, 5th October, A. D. 1875, for $138.85, it having been sold for payment of taxes due by J. O. Thread, a debtor to Baltimore. Property assessed at $2000.

8th. The "Fassman" lots, situate in square Number 753, New Orleans, bounded by Scott, Pierre, Bank of Palmyra. Assessed at $1200.

The books of account, containing the various items embraced in the foregoing statements, were duly balanced on 31st ultimo; and the committee now present for your examination a balance sheet of the Trust Ledger, showing the investments of the Trust Funds on January 1st, 1883.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET. *Cr.*

City Stocks	$705,000 00	Nat'l Mechanics' Bank	$ 29,000 00
Real Estate—Foxleigh Farm	127,500 00	McDonogh Trust Fund	923,375 32
Real Estate—New Orleans	3,490 87		
New School Buildings	99,480 64		
Live Stock on Farm	7,675 00		
Household Furniture	3,500 00		
Library and Instruments	1,000 00		
Farming Implements	2,000 00		
Cash	2,728 81		
	$952,375 32		$952,375 32

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. TAGART,
D. L. BARTLETT,
ROBERT T. BALDWIN,
Finance Committee.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, sct:*

I hereby certify that on this 2d day of January, A. D. 1883, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city and State aforesaid, Samuel H. Tagart, President of the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute; H. Clay Dallam, the Agent and Secretary thereof, and Robert T. Baldwin, one of the Trustees thereof, and did each make oath, in due form of law, that the matters stated in the foregoing reports are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

GEO. McCAFFRAY,
Justice of the Peace.

Report of the Principal.

REPORT.

McDonogh School, January 1, 1883.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute:

Gentlemen: The plan upon which the McDonogh School has been organized, and the purposes kept in view in its development, have been so fully set forth in former reports, that it is not necessary to recapitulate them here in detail. A brief extract from a former report will recall the outline.

"Our pupils are boys of good character and fair capacity. They enter at an average age of twelve years, and by successive annual re-appointments may remain until they are sixteen years of age. Special merit may win an additional year of residence. These boys we aim to train well in the elements of English, in Arithmetic, in Geography, in elementary Drawing and in some part of History. They have also systematic instruction in the Bible and in Vocal Music. To these subjects are added, in the case of the greater number, German, Algebra and Geometry, the elements of Physics or Chemistry and Physiology. As much time, care and labor are devoted to instruction as in the best private

schools. While engaged in this course of study, the boys are subjected to a strict and steady discipline, the object of which is to make them truthful, honest and manly; and to develop habits of industry and self-reliance. Our pupils will be dependent upon themselves for their station and progress in after life. We would equip them with sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon any of the avenues of life-work that may be open to them; we would do what is far more important, develop and confirm by habit, such moral and mental characteristics as will be most certain to render them good men and useful citizens. The course of instruction has been arranged in view of the fact, that our scholars all come to us from the city, and for the most part will return to it, to find an entrance into some mercantile or manufacturing pursuit. At the same time every facility and encouragement are offered to those who have the capacity and ambition to work their way into the literary or scientific professions. The scholars do some out-door work during term time, in the afternoons and on Saturdays, but not enough to interfere, in any degree, with their school duties. During the vacation of two and one-half months in the summer they are regularly employed at work on the farm and in the garden."

The change begun by the Board some years ago, by which the appointments were gradually to become annual, is complete, and all the scholars now in the School hold appointments which terminate with the scholastic year. I am more and more impressed, by continued experience, with the wisdom of this action,

which converts places in the School into prizes, to be won from year to year by continued diligence and good conduct. At the end of each year, only those boys who have given satisfactory evidence of their disposition and capacity to improve the advantages afforded by the School, are reappointed.

The gradual change, too, which has taken place in the method of conferring appointments on new applicants has been productive of the best results. The desirability of thoroughly sifting the candidates for appointment, so as to secure the admission of those whom the School was most likely to profit, had been felt from the outset, and such means as were within reach made use of, to effect it; but the difficulties which surrounded this matter have been greatly lessened by the steady increase in the number of candidates. A system of competitive examination has thus resulted, as at once the best mode of selection and the fairest way of distributing the appointments among a number of candidates largely in excess of the number of places to be filled. Thus, in June last, at the end of the scholastic year, there were ten vacancies, due principally to the graduation of the older boys, and for these vacancies there were nearly seventy applicants. After the elimination of such as were for various reasons ineligible, or were evidently unprepared, there still remained twenty-five. To these was given a public examination, in the presence of the Educational Committee of the Board and of Professors Clarke and Raddatz, of the Baltimore City College, who had kindly consented to attend and grade the candidates.

The ten boys who stood highest on the graded list thus prepared received the appointments. The development of this method of selection has had a most beneficial effect in elevating the tone and improving the *esprit* of the School, as well as in securing better material.

Those portions of the permanent buildings which have been in course of erection for twenty months past, are now so nearly completed as to admit of occupancy. In August the boys were transferred to their new lodging rooms. But it has only been within the last few days that the class-rooms, library, &c., have been ready for use. The transfer of all departments of the School, except the boarding department, to the handsome and commodious building provided for them, constitutes an era in our school history. It marks, too, a good point at which to begin our plans for the future development of the School, to map out the line of progress and growth along which we desire it to move. In this connection, I respectfully make the following recommendations:

1. That the remainder of the buildings be put up as speedily as is consistent with solidity and economy. The School would then be thoroughly equipped for work and would have all of its operations concentrated instead of divided. The erection of these additional buildings will involve a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000, which, added to the debt on those already constructed, would increase the entire debt to some $50,000. (Of this last sum, however, $22,000 is really due to an

enlargement of the permanent endowment fund, which has been advanced from $683,000 to $705,000.) The payment of this $50,000 could be made in a few years from surplus revenue, if it were still found inadvisable to sell the real estate in Louisiana.

2. That the number of scholars be gradually increased from year to year, beginning with the next scholastic year. It will be better, whenever the School is enlarged, to do so gradually, rather than derange its organization and course of instruction by suddenly doubling its numbers. Hence it appears to me wiser to distribute the increase over five or six years, than to put it all at, say, three years off. An increase of from eight to ten boys per annum would in five or six years, enlarge the School to one hundred boys, while the surplus revenue of those same years, would liquidate the debt. Should anything, meantime, be realized from the Louisiana property, the numbers could be increased more rapidly.

3. That a class of not more than ten non-foundationers or pay boys be admitted next year upon such terms as the Board may prescribe. The new building gives us, for the first time, the room necessary for this purpose, and the period seems to be at hand when we may try the experiment of admitting other boys to the School besides those on the foundation. I have heretofore so fully given my views as to the advisability of such a course, that it is not necessary to repeat them.

Experience has shown us the great extent of the field of operations which lies before the McDonogh School.

Our pupils are already successfully at work in many of the departments of mechanical and commercial life, the great majority making most creditable progress. Each year the value of the School seems to be more widely recognized, for the pressure for admission is constantly growing. The work to be done is limited only by our resources. We can provide for only a small part of the excellent boys who knock at our doors, and to whom three or four years of training here would be a priceless boon. The completion of our buildings and improvements will relieve the funds from a heavy drain, and enable us to enlarge our numbers, but we shall probably be no nearer meeting the demand then than now. We can only hope to more fully occupy the field through the help of additional benefactions; through the aid of generous lovers of their kind, who, by endowing additional scholarships, may extend the noble work of McDonogh.

We are under great obligations to the members of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University, for their continued kindness and courtesy in giving us a pleasant and instructive course of lectures during the last winter. This course comprised a lecture, January 13, by Professor C. S. Hastings, on "The Top;" one, January 27, by Professor Austin Scott, on "The American Constitution;" one, February 10, by Professor H. N. Martin, on "The Cross-fertilization of Flowers;" one, February 24, by Professor A. M. Elliott, on "The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play;" one, March 31, by Professor Henry Wood, on "German Country Life," and one, April 14, by Professor Ira Remsen, on "The Candle."

Our thanks are also due to the Rev. Robert H. Williams for his lecture on "Reading as a Fine Art." Other lectures were delivered by the Principal and by Messrs. Gantt and Johnson of the School.

The exercises on our last commencement day, June 3, were held in the new building. On that occasion a large and appreciative audience gathered to hear S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., who delivered an eloquent and discriminating address on the life and work of John McDonogh. After the delivery of the usual certificates of distinction on that day, a prize for excellence in reading was awarded by a committee selected for the purpose. The prize, a handsome book, had been offered by the Rev. R. H. Williams. From a number of competitors, three were selected to read on commencement day. Of these, Master C. P. Landreth received the prize.

Last spring, Mr. S. H. Tagart generously placed $50 at my disposal, to be offered as prizes for the best plots of corn grown by the boys. Forty-five dollars of this amount were divide into seven prizes of $12, $8, $7, $6, $5, $4, $3, respectively. The prizes were offered for the best crops grown on plots containing one-twelfth of an acre. Twenty-seven of the older boys became contestants. Twenty-seven plots were carefully laid out on a piece of upland as nearly uniform as possible. The land had been ploughed, but the planting, manuring, management and working of the crops were left to the boys. A large proportion of the boys showed great interest in the matter and worked their crops carefully.

After gathering and weighing, the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st prize, W. H. Chabot; 2d prize, W. F. Chase; 3d prize, W. R. DeWitt; 4th prize, A. C. Richard; 5th and 6th prizes, A. H. Atwood and W. H. Miller; 7th prize, B. F. Baldwin.

Master Chabot's plot produced 491 lbs corn, which was at the rate of 16.83 bbls. per acre. Master Baldwin's plot produced 460 lbs., at the rate of 15.8 bbls. per acre. The whole twenty-seven plots averaged 14⅔ bbls. per acre.

At the same time $5 were divided into prizes and offered to the little boys for the best crops of pop corn raised in one hundred hills. There were twenty-one contestants, and the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st prize, E. W. R. McVeigh; 2d prize, R. L. McColm; 3d prize, G. E. M. Taylor; 4th prize, B. A. Franklin.

These prizes were awarded on Founder's day, November 21st, on which occasion short addresses were made to the School by the Rev. Dr. Freysinger and by Messrs. S. H. Tagart, G. H. Hunt and Judge H. Clay Dallam.

Arrangements were made a year ago to secure religious services on every Sunday afternoon at the School. These services have been conducted during the past year by the Rev. W. S. Jones, of St. Thomas' Parish.

The Farm and Garden have continued to be efficient contributors to the health and comfort of the establishment. The Farm, under the management of Mr. V. J.

Clousher, has been greatly improved, and the crops of the past year have been the best grown on it since it came into the possession of the Board.

It is pleasant to record my obligations to my associates in charge of the School and to Mrs. Young for the efficient manner in which they have co-operated in whatever pertained to the welfare of the institution.

We have continued to enjoy during the year, a rare exemption from sickness and painful accident, for which and all other blessings our gratitude is due to the Giver of all good.

Respectfully submitted,

W. ALLAN,
Principal.

CATALOGUE

OF

McDONOGH SCHOOL.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.

H. L. GANTT, A. B.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., A. B.

C. H. SUMWALT (*Music and Drawing*).

Matron:

Mrs. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

Origin of the School.

The McDonogh School was founded in accordance with one of the provisions of the will of John McDonogh, a wealthy merchant of New Orleans, who at his death in 1850 left his entire estate of $1,400,000 to charitable purposes. He divided the bulk of his property between Baltimore, his native city, and New Orleans, the city of his adoption. The portion given to Baltimore was devoted to the establishment of the McDonogh School on a large estate near the city. This foundation is designed primarily for the benefit of poor boys of the city of Baltimore. Those admitted on the foundation have no fees of any kind to pay, the entire expense of their maintenance being borne by the school.

Admission of Scholars.

The following paragraphs, taken from the report of a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to prepare a general plan for the organization of the school, set forth the rule of action that has guided the Board in making the appointments of scholars.

"It is suggested that pupils be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen.

"The description of boys proposed to be taken may be defined as poor boys, of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore.

"By 'poor' are meant those who are without adequate means for their maintenance, or who, in consequence of their indigent condition, are withdrawn from the public schools before acquiring a sufficient degree of education.

"By 'respectable associations in life,' it is intended to designate those whose parents or guardians may be expected to duly appreciate the advantages of education and of moral and physical training."

Appointments are made for the current scholastic year only, all of them terminating on the 1st of June next succeeding the date of entrance. Boys who improve their opportunities are eligible for reappointment at the end of that time.

Number of Scholars.

At the close of the session of 1880–'81, 49 boys were present, and 18 were appointed during the following school year. Of these 67 boys, 13 were honorably discharged because they had completed their term of residence, 2 were withdrawn, 1 was not reappointed, and 1 left without permission. There were thus 50 boys present at the close of the session of 1881–'82. Their names and standing are given below.

Register of Scholars.

The "Standing" is the average mark for the whole session of ten months, and is estimated with reference to 100 as the maximum.

FIRST CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Atwood, Albert Hammond	87.
2.	DeWitt, William Russll	83.
3.	Anschutz, Frank Hamilton	79.
4.	Chabot, William Hinson	71.
5.	Henry, William Coltman	66.

SECOND CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Riston, James Preston	75.5
2.	Johnson, Ernest Hemsley	71.3
3.	Collier, Charles Ashby	71.
4.	Kersey, John David	68.
5.	Miller, William Elliott	65.
6.	Dorsey, Thomas Henry	63.

THIRD CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Taylor, Frank Wilhelm	81.
2.	Middlekauff, William Emanuel	77.
3.	McColm, Robert Lewis	75.5
4.	Rogers, Harry	75.
5.	Baldwin, Benjamin Franklin	73.
6.	*Miller, William Haman	72.6
7.	Brown, George Russell	72.
8.	Diamond, Walter Gormley	70.
9.	*Chase, William Floyd	66.
10.	*Russell, Allen Traves	65.
11.	*Dannelly, Charles Otis	63.
12.	Schutz, John Lawrence	62.6

*Promoted from the Fourth Class at the beginning of the year.

FOURTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	†Richard, Augustus Claude	79.
2.	†Leamy, Eugene	77.
3.	Lanier, Charles Day	76.9
4.	†Fairbank, David Church	76.5
5.	Lewis, Robert Proud	74.
6.	Strong, Harry Clinton	70.
7.	Crook, Henry Wallis	67.
8.	Duvall, James Birch	64.5
9.	Marsh, William Lee	64.
10.	Chandler, Archibald Louis	63.5
11.	Black, Samuel Sutton	63.2
12.	Smith, James Vernay	63.
13.	Sheffer, John William	62.6
14.	Evans, Charles Amos	57.

FIFTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Franklin, Benjamin Alvey	83.
2.	Crist, George Edward	80.
3.	Gantt, Charles Steuart	77.
4.	McVeigh, Edward Warren Ratcliffe	76.
5.	Landreth, Clarence Patterson	75.
6.	Jones, Russell Aubrey	74.
7.	Tayor, George Edward Marshall	71.
8.	Delphey, Charles Duhurst	70.8
9.	Nason, Robert Lautenbach	69.
10.	Ditman, Nelson Gibson	67.
11.	Hauer, Daniel Jacob	66.
12.	Anderson, John William	61.
13.	Billingsley, Thomas John Russell	58.

†Dropped from the Third Class at the beginning of the year.

Prizes.

A Certificate of Distinction is conferred at the close of each half session of the school upon every boy whose mark on the examination and final standing are each 80 per cent. or more in any three of his studies—one certificate being given for each group of three studies in which the requisite 80 per cent. is made. But in awarding these certificates, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Drawing (in the Third or Fourth Class), and Declamation, are counted as one study each; while English, Geography, German, History, Physiology (in the Third Class), Botany, Drawing (in the First or Second Class), and Book-Keeping are counted as two studies each; and Mathematics, Physiology (in the First or Second Class), Chemistry and Physics, are each counted as three studies.

A Certificate of Special Distinction is conferred upon each boy who obtains two or more Certificates of Distinction, if his grade is not below 60 per cent. in any one of his studies.

Certificates of Distinction were awarded in accordance with the above scheme to a respectable proportion of the boys, and were conferred by the Principal at the close of the examinations in January and in May.

Certificates of Special Distinction were won at the examinations in January by the following boys, who passed satisfactorily all their examinations and made

distinguished attainments in the required number of studies:

First Class—A. H. ATWOOD, W. R. DEWITT.
Third Class—R. L. MCCOLM, F. W. TAYLOR.
Fifth Class—G. E. CRIST, B. A. FRANKLIN.

At the examinations in May, Certificates of Special Distinction were awarded to the following boys:

First Class—W. R. DEWITT.
Third Class—F. W. TAYLOR.
Fourth Class—C. D. LANIER.
Fifth Class—B. A. FRANKLIN.

Scholarships.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees the term during which boys may continue in the school expires when they reach the age of 16 years.

But to encourage a spirit of excellence and attention to duty, as well as to furnish still further advantages to those who are most worthy, the Board has established scholarships, which are conferred as prizes at the end of each session on those boys who, up to the age of 16 years, have best improved the opportunities afforded them at the school.

Recipients of these Scholarships are entitled to the privileges of the school for an additional year, and are required, in consideration thereof, to perform such extra duties as may be assigned to them.

In accordance with this action of the Board, Prize Scholarships for the year 1882-'83 were conferred on

A. H. ATWOOD,
J. P. RISTON.

Debating Society.

At the beginning of the session of 1878-'79 a number of the older boys organized the Allan Debating Society. During the past session its exercises were conducted regularly and with spirit; and at the close of the session a gold medal, offered by the Principal to the best debater, was conferred by the president,

WILLIAM C. HENRY,

upon

CHARLES A. COLLIER,

who had been selected by the Society as their best debater.

Course of Instruction.

The school was divided into five classes.

The First Class (the highest) completed all of Eliot and Storer's Elementary Chemistry except Organic Chemistry; Houston's Natural Philosophy; one hundred pages of Peck's Elementary Mechanics; Bradbury's Solid Geometry; Chauvenet's Plane Geometry; Todhunter's Algebra, to quadratics; half of Thompson's History of England; half of Guyot's Grammar School Geography; Anderson's Manual of the United States Constitution; Bryant and Stratton's Book-keeping; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, and one hundred and twenty

pages of Freytag's Soll und Haben; and had English composition, mechanical drawing and music throughout the year.

The Second Class completed Morse's First Book in Zoology; Dunglinson's School Physiology; fifty pages of Packard's Our Common Insects; White's Arithmetic, from interest to the end; Wentworth's Algebra, through equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity; Swinton's History of the United States; Bryant and Stratton's Book keeping; selected parts of Swinton's Language Lessons, English Grammar and Composition; a part of Thompson's History of England; and had English composition, mechanical drawing and music throughout the year.

The Third Class completed White's Arithmetic, from interest to the end; Wentworth's Algebra, through equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity; the Eclectic Intermediate Geometry, with exercises in map-drawing; Swinton's Language Lessons, and parts of Swinton's English Grammar; Otto's Second Book in German, and half of Sheldon's German Grammar; seventy pages of McGuffey's Spelling Book; and had music, writing and free hand drawing daily throughout the year.

The Fourth Class completed Swinton's Language Lessons; White's Arithmetic, from common fractions to interest; sixty pages of Otto's Second Book in German; seventy-five pages of the Eclectic Intermediate Geography, with exercises in map-drawing; half of

Harrington's Spelling Book; read selected stories; and had writing, music, English composition and free-hand drawing daily throughout the year.

The Fifth Class completed White's Arithmetic, from the beginning to percentage; half of Harrington's Spelling Book; the Eclectic Primary Geography; Swinton's Language Primer; and had writing, music and English composition daily throughout the year.

Text-Books.

The following were used during the year: The Bible; McGuffey's and Harrington's Spelling Books; Swinton's Language Primer, Language Lessons, English Grammar and School Composition; the Eclectic series of Geographies; Guyot's Grammar School Geography; Thompson's History of England; Swinton's History of the United States; Andrew's Manual of the United States Constitution; Bryant and Stratton's Book-keeping; Mason's Music Charts and Second Music Reader; Krusi's Elementary and Synthetic Drawing Books; Walton's Arithmetical Cards; White's Complete Arithmetic; Ray's Test Examples in Arithmetic; Fish's Arithmetical Problems; Venable's, Wentworth's and Todhunter's Algebras; Bradbury's and Chauvenet's Geometries; Sheldon's German Grammar; Otto's Second German Books and German Reader; Adler's German Reader; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell; Freytag's Soll und Haben; Adler's and Whitney's German Dictionaries; Eliot and Storer's Elementary Chemistry; Houston's Natural Philosophy; Peck's Elementary Mechan-

ics; Morse's Text-book of Zoology; Dunglinson's School Physiology; Packard's Our Common Insects.

Religious Instruction.

The school is opened with religious exercises, and closed with sacred music. Rev. W. S. Jones holds regular services at the school every Sunday afternoon; and the scholars are divided into four classes, to which systematic instruction in the Bible is given.

Military Tactics.

The school is organized into a military company, and regularly drilled, in good weather, about twenty minutes a day. Only the simpler evolutions of squad and company drill are taught, without arms. Four Sergeants and four Corporals are appointed each year, who not only have authority over the company while in ranks, but have considerable power and responsibility in the general management and discipline of the school. The officers during the past year were

W. R. DEWITT, First Sergeant,
W. H. CHABOT, Second Sergeant,
C. A. COLLIER, Third Sergeant,
A. H. ATWOOD, Fourth Sergeant,
J. P. RISTON, First Corporal,
E. H. JOHNSON, Second Corporal,
W. F. CHASE, Third Corporal,
J. V. SMITH, Fourth Corporal.

Length of Session.

The school session opens on the second Monday in August, and closes on the first Saturday in June. It is divided into two terms, the second of which begins on the 1st of February.

Distribution of Daily Exercises.

The work of the day has been distributed as follows: The boys rise at 5:30, and make up their beds. The rooms are then put in order by the boys detailed for this duty, and a Sergeant afterwards inspects rooms and beds. At 6:30, chapel exercises for fifteen minutes; then a lecture of fifteen minutes by the Principal on the current news of the day. Breakfast at 7. At 7:40, recitations begin, and continue, with two recesses of ten minutes each, till 1:15, at which time the school is dismissed with music, and the boys march out.

Dinner at 1:30. At 2:25, squad or company drill. The remainder of the afternoon is given to play, or in busy seasons to outdoor work. Those boys, however, who fail on the morning's recitations, are required to devote a part of the afternoon to making up the deficiency.

Supper at 6:30. After supper the school library is opened and books are given out or returned. At 7:10, the preparation of lessons for the next day is begun, and is continued for an hour and fifty minutes. At 9:10 all the boys are required to be in bed.

Saturday is given to recreation or to work, according to circumstances.

School Library.

A library for the use of the scholars and officers of the school has been established. It now contains about 1700 volumes, which have in great part been selected with reference to furnishing the boys with pleasant and healthful reading. Other books will be added, from time to time, as means and opportunity permit.

Outdoor Work.

During the session of the school, which extends over ten months in the year, the outdoor work required of the boys is little, and is not allowed to interfere with school duties – the conviction being entertained that it would be unwise to require any considerable amount of manual labor of boys while their energies are fully occupied with study. The result of such a requirement would be to cripple the efficiency of the school without securing any compensating advantage. Yet during the session, there are many ways in which the boys aid in the current farm and garden work. A certain amount of outdoor work to be done in their play-time is the penalty attached to many minor offences, (not failures in recitation,) and takes the place of translations, or columns of words to be written, and the simple confinement, that constitute the usual penalties for such faults. In this way, almost every afternoon, a number of boys are required to work at tasks assigned them, for from one to two hours. In addition to this, in busy

seasons, such as the time for corn-planting and corn-gathering, all the pupils are required to work on Saturdays, and sometimes in the afternoons. Such work, however, is considered as extra, and is only imposed when it cannot be conveniently avoided.

For the months of June and July, covering the period most important as regards garden and farm work, school duties are suspended, and the boys are regularly employed out of doors. They work from seven in the morning till noon. They also work in the afternoon when harvest renders it necessary to keep the whole force at work all day.

Care is taken so to vary and arrange the work assigned as to familiarize each boy with all the more important operations on the farm and in the garden.

Furloughs and Visits.

Furloughs are given to all the boys for four or five days at Chistmas to allow them to visit their homes or friends. A holiday, varying in length from four to ten days, according to the standing of the boy during the preceding session, is also given at some time during the vacation months.

The afternoons of the first Saturday in April and the first Saturday in October are set apart for visits to the boys from their relatives and friends. At no other time are visits to the boys permitted.

EXAMINATIONS.

In addition to special examinations in certain classes, held at various times during the year, there are two general examinations for the whole school—one at the end of the first half-session, the other at the end of the school year.

The following are some of the examinations that were given in May, 1882:

FIRST CLASS.

PHYSICS.

(*240 pages of Houston's Natural Philosophy. Time, 2 hours.*)

1. Describe the three conditions of matter; the composition and resolution of parallel forces; the pulley.

2. State the law of universal gravitation, and explain the method of determining the centre of gravity of a body.

3. Discuss the equilibrium of floating bodies, the reaction of the escaping jet, and the overshot water wheel.

4. Describe and discuss the barometer. Explain the refracting telescope.

MECHANICS.

(*150 pages of Peck's Mechanics. Time, 3 hours.*)

1. Obtain a formula for the resultant of two forces applied at the same point, in the same plane, and apply it to the following example: A weight of fifty pounds suspended by a string is drawn aside by a horizontal force until the string makes an angle of thirty degrees with the vertical. Required the value of the horizontal force and the tension of the string.

2. Obtain a formula for the resultant of any number of concurrent forces in the same plane.

3. Three men carry a cylindrical bar, one taking hold of one end, and the others at a common point. Required the position of this point in order that the three may sustain equal portions of the same weight.

4. Explain the compound balance.

5. Discuss the motion of bodies projected vertically upwards, and apply to the following example: A body is projected upwards with a velocity of 161 feet, from a point $214\frac{3}{5}$ feet above the earth. In what time will it reach the earth and with what velocity will it strike?

6. Define work. Explain how work is measured.

7. Discuss specific gravity. Solve the following: Two lumps of metal weigh 3 pounds and 1 pound, and their specific gravities are 5 and 9. What will be the specific gravity of an alloy formed by melting them together, supposing no contraction of volume to take place?

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(200 pages of Anderson's Manual of the United States Constitution. Time, 2 hours.)

1. Name the three branches of the United States government and in half a dozen words tell what is the duty of each in regard to the laws. In what body is the impeachment power lodged? Who is the presiding officer of the body before which impeachments are tried? What penalties may it inflict upon convicted persons? Are such persons liable to any other punishment?

2. Describe the various ways in which a bill may become a law. What is the process of electing a president of the United States? Beginning with the meeting of the electors, tell all that the Constitution prescribes in the matter. Give in your own words five of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon Congress.

GERMAN.

(135 pages of Freytag's Soll und Haben. Time, 3 hours)

1. *Translate:* Aber wie Ruhe sah es in dem Hause nicht aus. Vor der Thur stand ein grosser Fracht-

wagen, in dem Hause machtige Fasser und Ballen, und riesengrosse, breitsch ultrige Manner mit Lederschurzen und kurzen Haken im Gurtel trugen Leiterbaume, klirrten mit Ketten, rollten die Fasser und schnurten dicke Stricke durch kunstliche Knoten zusammen; dazwischen eilten Commis, die Feder hinter dem Ohr, Papier in der Hand, ab und zu, und Fuhrleute in blauen Blousen nahmen die Papiere, die Ballen und die Fasser mit der geschaftlichen Wurde in Empfang, welche die Thatigkeit aller verantwortlichen Menschen zu bezeichnen pflegt.

2. Tell the mood, tense, number, person, and principal parts of every strong verb in 1.

3. *Translate:* Fast alle Lander der Erde, alle Racen des Menschengeschlechts hatten gearbeitet und eingesammelt, um Nutzliches und Werthvolles vor den Augen unseres Helden zusammenzuthurmen. Der schwimmende Palast der ostindischen Compagnie, die fliegende amerikanische Brigg, die alterthumliche Arche der Niederlander hatten die Erde umkreist, starkrippige Wallfischfanger hatten ihre Nasen an den Eisbergen des Sud- und Nordpols gerieben, schwarze Dampfschiffe, bunte chinesische Dschonken, leichte malaische Kahne mit einem Bambus als Mast, alle hatten ihre Flugel geruhrt und mit Sturm und Wellen gekampft, um dies Gewolbe zu fullen. Diese Bastmatten hatte eine Hindufrau geflochten, jene Kiste war von einem fleissigen Chinesen mit roth und schwarzen Hieroglyphen bemalt worden, dort das Rohrgeflecht hatte ein Neger aus Congo im dienst des virginischen Pflanzers uber den

Ballen geschnurt; dieser Stamm Farbeholz war an dem Sande herabgerollt, den die Wellen des mexicanischen Meerbusen angeworfen haben, jene viereckige Block von Zebra-oder Zacarandaholz hatte in dem sumpfigen Urwald Braziliens gestanden, und Affen und bunte Papageien waren uber seine Blatter gehupft.

4. Give gender, number, and case of the first twenty nouns in 3.

5. *Turn into German:* Several times Veitel had seen a light in the mysterious room. Occasionally he had heard his host and a stranger whispering to each other there. And once, returning home late at night he had seen people loading a canvas-covered wagon standing before the door of the adjoining house, with barrels and boxes and bundles; and the same night two of the guests of the worthy Pinkus—taciturn fellows, who seemed always to be endeavoring to avoid observation—disappeared and were not seen again. From all this Veitel drew the conclusion that Pinkus was a smuggler. But he was too shrewd to make his discovery known. He only dropped hints enough to make Pinkus feel constrained to treat him with great consideration.

SECOND CLASS.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(175 pages of Dunglinson's Physiology and 50 Pages of Packard's Our Common Insects. Time, 3 hours.)

1. Describe fully the eye under the following heads: Shape, size, coats, cornea, lens, humors, iris, optic

nerve, blind spot, muscles, lachrymal glands, Meibomian glands, use of eyebrows, eyelashes, yellow spot, position of image in near-sightedness, in far-sightedness.

2. Describe the three parts of the ear, and explain in a general way how sound is appreciated. Give the functions of each of the four parts of the cerebro-spinal system. Explain reflex action. Describe the sympathetic system and explain its use.

3. Give the life-history of the mosquito, the seventeen-year cicada, and the dragon-fly.

THIRD CLASS.

ALGEBRA.

(*Wentworth's Algebra, through equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, omitting fractions. Time, 4 hours.*)

1. Solve the equation $\frac{x^2-a}{bx} - \frac{a-x}{b} = \frac{2x}{b} - \frac{a}{x}$.

Find what value x must have to make the fraction $\frac{3x+8}{2x+3}$ greater by $1\frac{1}{6}$ than the fraction $\frac{x+4}{3x+5}$. Find the value of x in the equation $\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}(x-1)} + \frac{x-\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}(x+1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{15\left(1-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$. A tank

can be filled in 24 minutes by one pipe, in 30 minutes by another, and emptied by a third in 20 minutes; in what time will it be filled if all the pipes are running at the same time?

2. A man walks to the top of a mountain at the rate of $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles an hour, and down the same way at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and is out 5 hours; how far is it to the top of the mountain? At what time between 8 and 9 o'clock are the hands of a watch opposite to each other? A hare takes 4 leaps to a greyhound's 3, but 2 of the hound's leaps are as long as 3 of the hare's; the hare has a start of 50 of her own leaps; how many leaps must the greyhound take to catch the hare?

3. The length of a rectangle is an inch less than double its breadth, and when a strip 3 inches wide is cut off all around, the area is diminished by 210 inches; find the size of the rectangle at first. A mass of tin and lead weighing 180 pounds, loses 21 pounds when weighed in water, and it is known that 37 pounds of tin lose 5 pounds, and 23 pounds of lead lose 2 pounds, when weighed in water; how many pounds of lead and how many pounds of tin are in the mass? Find the numerical value of $\frac{bc+dc}{b^2+d^2-bd}$ when $b = 2$, $c = 3$, and $d = 4$. Find the value of n in the equation $\frac{6n+13}{15} - \frac{3n+5}{5n-25} = \frac{2n}{5}$.

ENGLISH.

(*Parts of Swinton's Language Lessons, School Composition, and Progressive Grammar. Time, 3 hours.*)

1. Make a complex sentence using *this* as a demonstrative. Make a compound sentence containing *that* as a relative. Analyze both of these sentences.
2. Combine each of the following groups of sentences into a single simple sentence, then into a compound sentence, then into a complex sentence: 1. Sugar is a sweet substance. It is gotten from the juice of the sugar cane. This is a reed-like plant, growing in hot climates. It is supposed to be a native of the East. 2. We diverged toward the prairie. We left the line of march. We traversed a small valley.
3. Give the principal parts of the verbs in 1 and 2, and the class of each adjective.
4. Give a synopsis of the third person singular, subjunctive and potential, of *break*, active and passive.
5. Write a composition of at least two hundred words, on Dogs.

FOURTH CLASS.

GERMAN.

(*80 pages of Otto's Second Book in German. Time, 2½ hours.*)

1. Write out the present and past indicative of *haben, sein, lieben, begegnen.* How is the genitive singular of

masculine or neuter nouns formed? When is *es* added? When *s*? How is the dative singular formed? The accusative singular? How are feminine nouns declined in the singular? Decline in the singular *der Vater, die Mutter, das Kind, der Hobel, der Gedanke, der Kuchen, das Ei.* Write out the inflections of the three declensions of the adjective, the limiting words that precede each declension, and tell how these limiting words are declined. Decline in the singular *das warme Wasser, die susse Milch, der alte Mann, mein liebes Kind, unser altes Pferd, meine arme frau, dieses neue Kleid, sein treuer Hund.*

2. *Translate:* Ich war bei dem Schneider, aber er war nicht zu Hause, er war ausgegangen. Ich brauche einen neuen Rock und einen neuen Hut. Das Silber ist ein kostbares Metall. Die unaufmerksame Magd hat die neue Lampe zerbrochen. Mein Sohn ist ebenso fleissig als der Ihrige. Das Blei ist nutzlich, das Silber ist nutzlicher, das Eisen ist am nutzlichsten. Welches ist die schonste Frau? Ich kenne den Mann nicht.

3. Give the gender, number, and case of every noun in 2. Tell the mood, tense, number, and person of *war, brauche, hat, ist, kenne.*

4. *Turn into German.* This boy is my brother. That girl is my sister. Your dress is beautiful. The brother loves his sister. I have seen the hat. Do you know my teacher? My cousin has not bought the garden but he has bought the house. Which garden has your grandfather bought? I have seen your cousin's book. Who has the key of the room? The

boy has lost his father's ring. My friend's garden is very large. Where is your hat?

GEOGRAPHY.

(*50 pages of Eclectic Intermediate Geography. Time, 3 hours.*)

1. Describe the following rivers and name a city on each: Weser, Loire, Moldau, Danube, Po, Vistula, Amoor, Ganges, Niger, Duero. Name mountains in Italy, in France. Where are the Taurus mountains? Kong? Lupata? Locate Astrachan, Dantzic, Dresden, Cologne, Genoa, Naples, Manchester, Glasgow, Hong Kong, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Bushire, Adelaide, Delhi, Strasbourg, Tunis, Havre, Carlsruhe, Cadiz, Mecca.

2. Bound, give name of capital, and one product of France, Egypt, Persia, Japan, Spain. Locate the islands Madeira, Corsica, St Helena; the lakes Tsad and Albert; the seas and gulfs Cabes, Azov, Spencer; and the Scandinavian peninsula and Corea.

FIFTH CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

(*Compound Numbers and Parts of Percentage. Time, 5 hours.*)

1. Reduce 20 reams, 16 quires, 16 sheets to sheets. Reduce 4 lb. 1 oz. 1 pwt. 3 gr. to grains. Divide 637 a. 128 p. 11 sq. yd. 4 sq. ft. 16 sq. in. by 16. A man and his son walk from Hartford to New Haven, 36 miles; the man steps 2 ft. 9 in. and the boy only 1 ft. 10 in.; how many more steps

does the boy take than the man? Multiply 160 A. 106 P. 20 sq. yd. 1 sq. ft. 72 sq. in. by 150. If a horse eats 19$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. oats in 18$\frac{3}{4}$ da., how many bushels would 14 horses eat in 30 days?

2. A pedestrian training for a foot race traveled 75 mi. 157 rd. 5 yd. 2 ft. 10 in. the first week; the second week 127 mi. 249 rd. 1 yd. 3 ft. 10 in.; the third week 89 mi. 129 rd. 2 yd. 1 ft. 10 in.; how far did he travel in the three weeks? Find the sum in units of lower denominations, of $\frac{2}{3}$ yd., $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., and $\frac{7}{8}$ mi. How many yards of carpeting, $\frac{7}{8}$ yd. wide, will cover the floor of a room 18 ft. 6 in. long, and 16.4 ft. wide; and what will it cost at $2 37$\frac{1}{2}$ a yard. Change 6 lb. 10 oz. 15 pwt. Troy to Avoirdupois weight.

3. How much beef at 7 d. per pound ought I to receive for 27 lb. 12 oz. of butter at 1 s. 9d. per pound? How many boards 12 ft. long will be required to enclose a field 48 rd. by 36 rd. with a tight board fence 5 boards high? If a gallon of distilled water weighs 8 lb. 5.42 oz., what is the weight of 17 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt. 1 gi.? Change to units of lower denominations 1.92 da.; 67 leagues; .715°. My garden, which is 180 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, is surrounded by a tight board fence 5$\frac{1}{3}$ ft. high; how much will it cost to paint this fence on both sides at $0.12 a square yard?

4. A boulder containing $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of 23$\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. is what fraction of a perch? If an army of 5000 men

have provisions for 15 days, at the rate of 20 ounces a day to each man, and they be reinforced by 3000 men, upon what daily allowance must each man be put that the same provisions may last 20 days? I purchased 6000 bushels of wheat in Chicago at $1.37\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel and shipped the same to my agent in Albany who sold it at $1.62\frac{1}{2}$; how much did I make, after paying $543 for expenses and a commission of $2\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. for selling?

5. What per cent. is gained by buying oil at 80 cents a gallon and selling it at 12 cents a pint? What per cent. do I gain by buying goods at $10 and selling them at $20? What per cent. do I lose by buying goods at $20 and selling them at $10? I sent $12,300 to my agent in New York with which to purchase flour at $10 a barrel, after deducting his commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; how many barrels of flour did I receive?

GRAMMAR.

(*All of Swinton's Language Primer. Time, 4 hours.*)

1. Correct the errors in the following: The folks are to home. He don't like them. William come back this morning. Have you wrote your letter. Last Sunday I went to church with g. Jones, esq. Columbus the discoverer of America was cast into prison. John james and me seen him when he done it. The squirrel in the trees eat chest-

nuts. italian marble is the finest. The norweigen winter is very cold.

2. Name four different kinds of pronouns, and illustrate each kind by two sentences. Give the possessive plural of deer, ox, horse, chief, valley, brother. Tell how you form the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives; give two examples. Form nouns from glad, good.

3. Combine each of the following groups of sentences into a single sentence: 1. We could not see the Governor. He was unwell. 2. Jefferson was the third President of the United States. He wrote the Declaration of Independence. 3. The sea-dykes in Holland are generally about thirty feet high. They are erected all along the coast.

4. Tell the parts of speech of the words in italics: The *man that was here has* gone. *This* book and *that* are yours. The *Russians burning* Moscow compelled the French to leave the city. Milton, the *poet*, was *blind*.

5. An English composition. (The boys wrote in their own words a short story that had been read to the class.)

SESSION OF 1882-'83.

OFFICERS.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.
H. L GANTT, A. B.
J. JOHNSON, JR., A. B.
C. H. SUMWALT, (*Music and Drawing.*)

Matron:

MRS. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

PUPILS.

FIRST CLASS.

Atwood, Albert Hammond.
Henry, William Coltman.

SECOND CLASS.

Brown, George Russell,
Diamond, Walter Gormley,
Johnson, Ernest Hemsley,
*Lanier, Charles Day,
McColm, Robert Lewis,
Middlekauff, William Emanuel,
Miller, William Haman,
Miller, William Elliott,
Riston, James Preston,
Rogers, Harry,
Taylor, Frank Wilhelm.

*Promoted from the Third Class at the beginning of the year.

THIRD CLASS.

Biggin, Frederick Childs,
Chase, William Floyd,
Crook, Henry Wallis,
Dannelly, Charles Otis,
Duvall, James Birch,
Fairbank, David Church,
Leamy, Eugene,
Lewis, Robert Proud,

Richard, Augustus Claude,
Russell, Allen Traves,
Schutz, John Lawrence,
Strong, Harry Clinton.

FOURTH CLASS.

Black, Samuel Sutton,
Crist, George Edward,
Ditman, Nelson Gibson,
Evans, Charles Amos,
Franklin, Benjamin Alvey,
Gantt, Charles Steuart,
Hall, Amherst Belcher,
Jones, Russell Aubrey,
Landreth, Clarence Patterson,
Marsh, William Lee,
McVeigh, Edward Warren Ratcliffe,
Nason, Robert Lautenbach,
Sheffer, John William,
Smith, James Vernay.

FIFTH CLASS.

Allen, Edward Reuben,
Cook, Joseph Guild,
Delphey, Charles Duhurst,
Fergusson, Alan Robb,
Grafflin, Charles Frederick,
Hauer, Daniel Jacob,
Kerlinger, Joseph Henry,
Littlefield, William Stephenson,
McCaw, Thomas Degraffinread,
Selby, James Lee,
Taylor, George Edward Marshall.

SCHEDULE.

The table below gives the number of hours of preparation and recitation assigned per week to the various branches of study during the First Term of the session of 1882-'83.

	English.	Geography.	History.	German.	Mathematics.	Physics.	Mechanics.	Physiology.	Writing.	Drawing.	Book-Keeping.	Music.	Total.
First Class	5	...	..	7	12	...	7	...	..	2½	...	1½	35
Second Class	4	...	4	6	10	...	..	6	...	2½	1	1½	35
Third Class	9	3½	...	6½	11	...	...	...	2	1½	...	1½	35
Fourth Class	12	4½	...	....	10½	..	...	...	2	1½	...	1½	32
Fifth Class	9	5½	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	1½	30

DONATIONS.

The following gentlemen have presented books to the library of the school during the year:

MR. R. T. BALDWIN, Financial Report of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, December 31, 1881. Two volumes.

MR. H. M. COWLES, Report of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore, 1881.

PROF. S. F. BAIRD, Smithsonian Report, 1880.

PROF. ELI M. LAMB, Annual of Scientific Discovery. 21 volumes.

MR. D. L. BARTLETT, Sketch of the History of Manufactures of Maryland.

HON. J. F. C. TALBOTT, Memorial Addresses on the Life of Hon. G. S. Houston. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1879 and 1880. Production of Gold and Silver in the United States, 1880. Report of Contagious Diseases of Domestic Animals.

MR. S. H. ADAMS, Fifty years in both Hemispheres.

MR. R. L. DEWITT, Bible Stories for the Young. Boyhood and Manhood of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Marcus, or the Boy-tamer.

HON. W. G. WRIGHT, Report of Commission of Engineering, 1881, Parts I. II. III. The Upper Columbia River. United States Geographical and Geological Survey of Idaho and Wyoming, 1877.

MR. R. L. NASON, Wide Awake.

GEN. JOHN EATON, Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1879 and 1880.

MR. J. W. DICKINSON, Report of the Board of School Commissioners of Massachusetts, 1878-'79.

MR. E. H. LONG, Report of the Board of School Commissioners of St. Louis, 1880-'81.

COL. W. ALLAN, Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, Volumes 9 to 19 inclusive.

GEN. B. W. HAZEN, Report of Chief Signal Officer, 1880.

MESSRS. CUSHINGS & BAILEY, Uniform Trade List.

CATALOGUE OF ALUMNI.

INSTRUCTORS.

W. ALLAN, A. M., appointed July, 1873. Principal.

D. C. LYLE, M. A., appointed November, 1873.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT, B. S., C. E., appointed November, 1873. Resigned June, 1878. Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad; stationed at Algiers, La.

A. C. H. RUSSELL, appointed July, 1874. Resigned August, 1877. Passed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy; station at Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. T. MORELAND, C. E., M. A., appointed August, 1876. Resigned August, 1880. Professor of Physics in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

D. C. HUMPHREYS, C. E., appointed August, 1878. Resigned April, 1879. Chief Draughtsman to the Corps of United States Engineers engaged in the survey of the Missouri and Arkansas rivers; stationed at St Louis, Mo.

W. I. JONES, appointed August, 1877. Resigned August, 1879. Traveling agent for Guggenheimer & Co., wholesale grocers, 46 Hanover street, Baltimore.

H. Lee SELLERS, M. A., appointed April, 1879. Resigned July, 1881. Principal of the City College, Galveston, Texas.

H. L. GANTT, A. B., appointed August, 1880.

JOHN JOHNSON, JR., A. B., appointed August, 1881.

C. H. SUMWALT, appointed August, 1881.

ALUMNI.

1874.

Ashlock, Charles Marion. From December, 1873, to June, 1874.

Baker, George Franklin. From January, 1874, to June, 1874.

Carlisle, Edward Grafton. From November, 1873, to June, 1874.

Cook, Joseph Thomas. From November, 1873, to July, 1874.

Keller, Samuel Frederick. From November, 1873, to October, 1874.

Scrimger, Harold Bruce. From December, 1873, to July, 1874.

Switzer, George Washington. From January, 1874, to July, 1874.

1875.

Adreon, Christopher Columbus. From November, 1873, to June, 1875. Dentist, 196 Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore.

Baker, John Lee. From November, 1873, to February, 1875. House painter in Washington, D. C.

Clark, George Beauregard. From December, 1873, to February, 1875.

Cochrane, Charles Edward. From November, 1873, to August, 1875. Pier clerk at the Northern Central Railway freight office, Canton.

Criss, Lloyd Parks. From December, 1873, to February, 1875. On United States ship Saratoga.

Hutchinson, Robert James. From August, 1874, to February, 1875.

Jarrett, Harry Millington. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Reporter for the *Morning Herald*, Baltimore.

Judson, Edward Stoubt. From February, 1875, to June, 1875. Clerk with Alphonso Young, Washington, D. C.

McDuffie, Archibald Fitzhugh. From February, 1874, to February, 1875. Removed to Florida.

Mealy, Alfred. From November, 1873, to January, 1875. Shipping clerk for Gilbert Brothers & Co., manufacturers and wholesale druggists, 92 S. Howard street, Baltimore.

Person, Samuel Jones. From January, 1874, to June, 1875. Lawyer in North Carolina.

Rourke, William. From January, 1874, to July, 1875. Painter for the Baltimore Plow Company, 104 S. Charles street, Baltimore.

Smith, Franklin. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. In the shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., iron founders and machinists, Scott and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

Stewart, William Francis. From January, 1874, to May, 1875. Removed to Nebraska.

Stocksdale, Jacob Papplar. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Buyer for Edwin W. Adams & Co., shipping and commission merchants, 114 Wall street, New York.

Taliaferro, Gawin Corbin. From December, 1874, to February, 1875.

1876.

Barton, Lewis Philip. From February, 1874, to June, 1876. Removed to Indiana.

Burgan, Charles Edward. From July, 1874, to May, 1876. Clerk in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Express, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Cutino, Andrew Vincent. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. Reporter for the *Baltimore Item.*

Finney, John Alphonso. From March, 1874, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875-6. Order clerk for Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, Woodberry, Md.

Haney, Charles Knowles. From January, 1874, to December, 1876. Honorary scholar 1876–7. Clerk in the Merchants' and Miner' Transportation Company, Baltimore,

Hook, Richard Franklin. From January, 1873, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875–6. Book-keeper for R. T. Waters & Son, lumber commission merchants, 1 Union Dock, Baltimore.

Hynson, Percy Ringgold. From January, 1874, to October, 1876. Clerk with George Young & Co., commission merchants, 80 North street, Baltimore.

Mealy, James Nelson. From December, 1873, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875-76. Merchant at Hoy's Depot, Braxton county, W. Va.

Medairy, John Sommerfield. From November, 1873, to May, 1876. Clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio Express warehouse, Barre and Howard streets, Baltimore.

Nullet, George. From January, 1874, to May, 1876. Employed on McDonogh Farm in charge of the Short Horn Herd.

Smith, Horace Lawrence. From November, 1873, to May, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875–6. Senior of the firm H. L. Smith & Co., wholesale coffee jobbers, 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Straughn, William Lawrence. From July, 1874, to September, 1876. Honorary scholar 1876–7. Clerk in the accounting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Underwood, Harry. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. In the shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co, iron founders and machinists, Scott and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

Willis, Hervey. From January, 1873, to May, 1876. Machinist, Mount Clare works. Died August, 1880.

1877.

Bond, George Lednum. From November, 1873, to May, 1877. With T. K. Carey & Co., rubber commission house, S. Charles street, Baltimore.

Dawson, Charles Francis. From November, 1873, to May, 1877. End assistant in the biological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dunn, James William. From August, 1874, to August 1877. Artist in oil and crayon, 410 E. Madison street, Baltimore.

Gibbons, Francis Marion. From October, 1876, to July, 1877.

Gilmyer, William. From June, 1875, to May, 1877. Blacksmith in Baltimore.

Harding, Charles Howard. From February, 1874, to January, 1877. Clerk with Moses Cohen & Sons, dry goods, 269 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Harding, William Henry. From November, 1873, to January, 1877. Clerk in the Consolidated Gas Company, 8 South street, Baltimore.

Jones, William Irving. From November, 1873, to July, 1877. Honorary scholar 1876-7. Teacher on the McDonogh farm 1877-9. Instructor in Music in McDonogh School 1877-9. Traveling agent for Guggenheimer & Co., wholesale grocers, 46 Hanover street, Baltimore.

King, John Clinton Foulk. From December, 1873, to March, 1877. Tonnage clerk in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Kolb, William Albert. From June, 1875, to May, 1877. In training to become a pilot. Stationed at Cape Henry.

Medairy, Charles Marshall. From December, 1873, to February, 1877. Clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio Express warehouse, Barre and Howard streets, Baltimore.

Nicols, Jeremiah Dorsey. From January, 1874, to August, 1877. Honorary scholar 1876-7. Salesman with Hodges Brothers, 23 Hanover street, Baltimore.

Pollitt, Frank Alexander. From November, 1873, to August, 1877. Book-Keeper for David Reay & Co., wholesale paints, 17 S. Gay street, Baltimore.

Wilson, William Hiland. From August, 1875, to July, 1877.

1878.

Bieler, Alphonsus Henry. From July, 1874, to August 1878. Clerk of works, with Henry Smith & Son, carpenters and builders, 49 S. Register street, Baltimore.

Brooks, Joseph Dixon. From December, 1874, to August, 1878. Honorary Scholar, 1877-8. Employed on the farm of S. H. Bleakley, Baltimore county, Md.

Canby, Harry Lee. From September, 1876, to July, 1878.

Dorrittee, Thomas Edward Aringdale. From August, 1877, to July, 1878.

Edwards, Americus. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. Honorary scholar 1877-8. Teacher on the McDonogh farm 1879–80. Assistant corresponding clerk for Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, Woodberry, Md.

Gantt, Harry Laurence. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. Honorary scholar 1877-78. A. B. of the Johns Hopkins University, June, 1880. Instructor in McDonogh School.

Garrett, Frank Lee. From January, 1873, to July, 1878. Orange farming at Wild Wood, Sumter county, Florida.

Nevins, William Wilberforce. From August, 1875, to July, 1878. Clerk with William J. Youngman, provisions, Townsend street and Argyle avenue, Baltimore.

Poet, Harry Benson. From November, 1873, to August, 1878, Clerk at the Northern Central Railway shops, Baltimore.

Richards, Arthur Orlando. From July, 1876, to August, 1878.

Russell, John William. From March, 1875, to July, 1878.

Smith, Rush. From November, 1873, to July, 1878. Clerk for the Sterling Manufacturing Company (limited,) 25 Green street, Baltimore.

Wigart, Pliny Earl. From August, 1877, to July, 1878. Clerk for F. H. Wilson, boots and shoes, 232 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Traylor, James Geddy. From February, 1875, to August, 1878. Secretary for Maj. T. B. Ferguson, U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

Young, Charles Selden. From November, 1873, to July, 1878. Honorary scholar 1877–8. Civil engineer on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

1879.

Adams, Walter Scott. From March, 1875 to July, 1879. Clerk for Gibson & Kirk, lock and bell manufacturers, 5 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Bremer, Harry Cooper. From June, 1875, to October, 1879. With Darby & Co., confectioners, Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore.

Crane, Arthur Bathurst. From July, 1876, to June, 1879. In the United States Signal Corps, stationed in New York city.

Dorman, John. From July, 1878, to August, 1879. Farmer in Jefferson county, W. Va.

Glascock, Eustace Straughn. From January, 1875, to August, 1879. Naval cadet at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Haynes, Austin Baldwin. From September, 1876, to July, 1879. Clerk in the accounting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Johnson, John, Jr. From November, 1873, to August, 1879. Honorary scholar 1878–9. A. B. of the Johns Hopkins University, June, 1881. Instructor in McDonogh School.

Lindsley, William Lawson. From March, 1875, to July, 1879. Clerk in the Pension office, Washington, D. C.

Lusby, Louis Edward. From April, 1877, to June, 1879. Clerk with N. H. Sollers, ladies shoes, 75 Lexington street, Baltimore.

Marriott, James Curley. From October, 1876, to October, 1879. On United States training ship in the Pacific Ocean.

Rogers, Grafton Lloyd. From August, 1875, to August, 1879. Honorary scholar 1878–9. Solicitor for the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, South and Second streets, Baltimore.

Titchner, James. From August, 1877, to August, 1879. In the office of Thomas F. Baer, attorney, 49 Lexington street, Baltimore.

Williams, George Franklin. From March, 1877, to June, 1879.

Wilson, James Kirkland. From August, 1878, to June, 1879.

1880.

Betts, William Bailie. From August, 1876, to July, 1880. With Sharp & Dohme, chemists and druggists, Pratt and Howard streets, Baltimore.

Brundige, Edward Parish. From July, 1876, to May, 1880. Bookkeeper for William H. Rothrock & Co., plumbers and gas and steam fitters, 57 Light street, Baltimore.

Cole, Doyens Ballard. From July, 1879, to July, 1880. With Thos. J. Irving & Co., manufacturers of shirts, St. Paul and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

DeWitt, Robert Lee. From January, 1875, to August, 1880. Honorary scholar 1879–80. Collector for J. P. P Jones & Son, real estate brokers, 3 and 4 Law Building, St. Paul street, Baltimore.

Evans, Walter Mead. From June, 1877, to July, 1880. In the shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., iron founders and machinists, Scott and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

Fairbank, William Prescott. From January, 1877, to August, 1880. Honorary scholar 1879–80. Notice clerk in the delivery office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Fales, Charles Eshbaugh. From January, 1877, to June, 1880. Clerk with Charles T. Foster & Co., public weighers, 61 S. Gay street, Baltimore.

Fardwell, Harry Ringgold. From February, 1875, to June, 1880. Assistant engineer with the corps of United States Engineers engaged in the improvement of the Missouri river; stationed at Glasgow, Missouri.

Fowler, Harry Milton. From August, 1879, to July, 1880.

Harrington, John Samuel. From October, 1879, to July, 1880.

Morris, John Edward. From July, 1876, to June, 1880. With Mann & Co., solicitors of patents, 116 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Riley, John William Matthew. From September, 1876, to June, 1880. Clerk with R. T. Walters & Son, lumber commission merchants, 1 Union Dock, Baltimore.

Masson, Charles Edgar. From October, 1879, to July, 1880. With the Herald Publishing Company, Eutaw and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

Roberts, Howland. From December, 1879, to July, 1880.

Simonds, James Montgomery. From July, 1879, to August, 1880. With A. Hoen & Co., lithographers, Holliday and Lexington streets, Baltimore.

Wagner, Charles Flemming. From August, 1878, to December, 1880. With C. B. Hamilton, paperhanger, 135 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore.

Wilkinson, Allen Byron. From August, 1976, to July, 1880. Stock clerk with Sickle, Hellen & Co., wholesale notions, 22 Hanover street, Baltimore.

1881.

Bourne, Thomas. From November, 1876, to June, 1881. With Dorgan & Co., stoves, Light and Lombard streets, Baltimore.

Briessen, Robert. From July, 1878, to June, 1881. In the office of the Beaver Dam Marble Company, Constitution street, near Madison, Baltimore.

Brundige, John Price. From July, 1878, to July, 1881. Clerk in the accounting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden station, Baltimore.

Burgess, George Lewis. From June, 1877, to June, 1881. Honorary scholar 1880–81. Draughtsman for Snowden & Cowman, manufacturing machinists, 86 W. Fayette street, Baltimoae.

Chenowith, Richard. From August, 1878, to July, 1881. Clerk for S. M. Sindall & Co., stoves, 6 and 8 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Griffith, Alfred Crabb. From January, 1877, to August, 1881. Honorary scholar 1880-81. Clerk for Frank & Hammerslough, wholesale hats, 306 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Hinton, Presley Lewellyn. From July, 1879, to February, 1881. With Henry McShane, brass finisher, 127 North street, Baltimore.

Johnson, William Broadbent. From August, 1879, to July, 1880. In the general telegraph office at Camden Station, Baltimore.

Milburn, Robert Frederick. From June, 1877, to June, 1881. City salesman for Charles E. Keyworth, tobacconist, 217 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Miller, George Winchester. From June, 1877, to November, 1881. Entry clerk with Pearre Brothers & Co., wholesale dry goods, 2 and 4 Hanover street, Baltimore.

Netre, Edward. From February, 1875, to June, 1881. Discount clerk in the Howard Bank, Howard and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

Norris, Lloyd Matson. From August, 1878, to January, 1881. Weaving mats with S. L. Stern & Co., 101 German street, Baltimore.

Riach, William. From June, 1875, to June, 1881. Clerk in the office of Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, 7 German street, Baltimore.

Sanderson, Harry Schley. From August, 1877, to August, 1881. Clerk for White & Curtner, commission merchants, 11 W. Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sumwalt, Charles Hamlin. From August, 1876, to August, 1881. Honorary scholar 1880–81. Instructor in McDonogh School.

Thompson, DeValangin Francis. From July, 1878, to July, 1881. Clerk in the accounting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Van Hollen, George Henry. From August, 1876, to June, 1881. Clerk for Tyler & Brothers, cracker bakers, 47 and 49 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

1882.

Anderson, John William. From August, 1881, to June, 1882. With Mrs. F. Hirsch, milliner, 547 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Anschutz, Frank Hamilton. From August, 1888, to August, 1882. Honorary scholar 1881–2. Clerk in the accounting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Baldwin, Benjamin Franklin. From August, 1879, to August, 1882. In a mercantile house at New River Depot, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in Virginia.

Billingsley, Thomas John Russell. From August, 1881, to July, 1882. At the Manual Labor School, Catonsville, Md.

Chabot, William Hinson. From August, 1878, to August, 1882. Honorary scholar 1881–2. Postmaster and steward at McDonogh School.

Chandler, Archibald Louis. From Juiy, 1879, to July, 1882. Clerk for Baker Brothers & Co., manufacturers of glass, 32 and 34 S. Charles street, Baltimore.

Collier, Charles Ashby. From July, 1878, to June, 1882. Honorary scholar 1881–2.

DeWitt, William Russell. From August, 1877, to August, 1882. Honorary scholar 1881–2. Student at the Johns Hopkins University.

Dorsey, Thomas Henry. From July, 1878, to June, 1882. Clerk for William Corse & Son, Clairmount and Furley Hall nurseries, Baltimore.

Kersey, John David. From July, 1878, to June, 1882. Assistant shipping clerk for Willis & Co., wholesale tobacconists, 16 Hanover street, Baltimore.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OF THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1882.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

—OF THE—

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OF THE CITY AND PORT OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D.
Commissioner of Health and Registrar.

JAMES F. McSHANE, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner of Health.

JAMES McHENRY HOWARD, M. D.
Resident Physician at the Quarantine Hospital of the Port of Baltimore.

A. ROBERT CARTER,
Secretary.

GEORGE C. VANSANT,
Index Clerk and Assistant.

V. BURGESS HINES, *Nuisance Clerk.*
B. M. BENSON, *Permit Clerk.*
W. TAYLOR HALL, *Clerk to Registrar.*

Assistant Permit and Assistant Registrar Clerk:
MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE.

Collector of Vital Statistics:
EMANUEL WEINMAN.

Sanitary Inspectors:

GEORGE E. BROWN,
JOHN E. DURDING,
SAMUEL A. CLAGETT,
GEORGE RINEHART,
JOSEPH V. FITZPATRICK,
HENRY M. McKEWEN,
GEORGE R. CRAGG,
ALEXANDER ROBINSON.

Inspectors of Sewers:

HENRY PAFF, *Eastern District.* JOHN W. LEE, *Western District.*

Superintendents of Public Cemeteries:

MICHAEL COLEMAN, *Eastern.* F. A. KERCHNER, *Western.*

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

First and Second Wards,

J. C. McPHERSON, M. D., 16 Thames Street.

Third and Fourth Wards,

S. H. MARTIN, M. D., 133 E. Pratt Street.

Fifth and Sixth Wards,

W. N. HILL, M. D., 196 E. Baltimore Street.

Seventh and Eighth Wards,

SILAS W. HUNTER, M. D., 36 Greenmount Avenue.

Ninth and Tenth Wards,

J. H. SCARFF, M. D., 45 Mulberry Street.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards,

W. F. LOCKWOOD, M. D., Madison Street and Park Avenue.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards,

B. F. PHILLIPS, M. D., 327 W. Lombard Street.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,

E. MICHEAU, M. D., 158 S. Sharp Street.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards,

W. A. JONES, M. D., 326 Hollins Street.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards,

FRANK J. FLANNERY, M. D., Wilson and Division Streets.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER.

REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT—CITY HALL,

BALTIMORE, MD., January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with my duty, as Commissioner of Health, I hereby present a report of the conduct of the Health Department, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Permit me to congratulate you and the citizens of this corporation, upon the extraordinary low mortuary rate for the past year, although diphtheria and small-pox have existed to a greater degree than usual. Ten months ago, by the preference of his Honor the Mayor, and your acquiescence, I was made chief of this department, and, upon assuming the duties thereof, I discovered that AGAIN I had inherited small-pox as a legacy, from my predecessor, 46 cases having been reported in January, and 53 more in February.

Entertaining the same opinion that I expressed and carried out in 1872, viz: that immediate and general

house to house vaccination and re-vaccination were the bulwarks of safety, I advised a large increase in the vaccine force, believing that the ten vaccine physicians appointed March 1, 1882, were thoroughly unable to meet the necessity and urgency of the occasion.

I immediately proceeded, with the force at my command, to encircle the infected, and protect those who were susceptible to the disease in the infected locality.

When and where a case was reported, I dispatched a vaccine physician, with instructions to make the infected house the centre, and vaccinate and re-vaccinate *all* persons within a square, North, South, East and West; and lastly, the inmates of the infected premises.

I am satisfied that this mode of procedure has prevented the occurrence of an epidemic such as we had in 1872. In that year we had no law compelling the report to this Department of any disease, not even the cause of death—nevertheless, 4,000 cases of small-pox were discovered, and probably the same number were concealed.

The whole number of cases reported in the year 1882 was 2,825, the majority of which were east of Jones' Falls, with the plurality in the 1st and 2d Wards, as shown by reference to table marked No 1.

During the past year about 90,000 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were made by the regular force, in conjunction with about 20 extra physicians who were appointed by consent of his Honor the Mayor, for those Wards where small-pox prevailed to the greatest extent.

It affords me great satisfaction to report to you that I have been assured by *eminent physicians* of this and

other cities, who are well versed in the management and control of contagious diseases, that the large number of vaccinations made by this Department, precludes the possibility of an epidemic. To enter into a detailed statement of the measures that have been taken to control small-pox would be unnecessary, as by frequent consultation with the Mayor and yourselves, and daily notices by the press, everything has been made known to him, you, and to the public.

A just appreciation of the services of every officer of this Department demands that I ask for them, at your hands, special favor, they having faithfully and fearlessly performed their arduous duties with such zeal and energy as will be sure to secure success.

In combatting small-pox, the expenses have been, and ever will be, necessarily large, resulting from the purchase of virus, burying the dead, disinfecting houses, transporting patients to the pest hospital, destroying infected articles, purchase of horses, wagons and supplies for the Sanitary Inspectors, restoring beds and bedding, and paying extra vaccine physicians, all of which is clearly exhibited by table marked No. 12, prepared by the very able and efficient Secretary of this Department.

The prevention and non-existence of small-pox, in this or any other city, can only be accomplished by general, annual and successful vaccination and re-vaccination.

Past experience has fully demonstrated the fact that small-pox appears in large cities at intervals of 8 or 10 years, as the sequel of neglected general vaccination.

To counteract this, I respectfully suggest that a vaccine physician should be appointed for each ward, and make it obligatory for such physician to visit and re-visit, vaccinate and re-vaccinate every person residing in his ward who is not thoroughly protected, within 12 months after his appointment; record the name, age, color, sex, number of house, name of street and ward; primary or secondary; successful or otherwise—he to receive his salary monthly; but before receiving the same, he shall qualify before a Justice of the Peace that he has faithfully performed at least one-twelfth of his work, and he shall report the same in a book kept for that purpose, for the inspection of the Commissioner of Health, or a Superintendent of Vaccination, appointed by and under the control of said Commissioner of Health, who, upon examination, if satisfied that such work has been done as stated, shall certify the fact, and the Commissioner of Health shall then draw a warrant upon the Comptroller for payment of salary of such physician.

With such safeguards thrown around the public health, and a faithful adherence to and enforcement of the law, there would never be any amount of small-pox in this community.

In performing general public vaccination, it becomes necessary to use animal virus, first, because the vaccinator must hold himself guiltless, and be able to assure the people that his virus is the purest and best, uncontaminated by contact with any other arm; and secondly, that it would be almost impossible to obtain sufficient pure and reliable humanized virus to accomplish the work that this Department proposes to do.

In accomplishing the 90,000 vaccinations this year, this Department, desirous of giving the public the benefit of the purest virus, has purchased it from many sources. 80,000 points from the New England Company at Chelsea, Mass.; 9,000 from the "National Virus Company," Washington, D C.; 1,000 from the "Maryland Vaccine Farm;" 1,000 from the "Mountain Company," Maryland, and 1,000 from the "Chambersburg Farm," Pennsylvania, all of which was first-class virus.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever have prevailed in this city during the past year to an alarming extent, which, in my opinion, is due in a great measure to the imperfect construction of privy vaults, and our faulty sewerage, aggravated by an unwarranted use of the same. Instead of the former receiving the legitimate excretion from the body, and the latter carrying off the surface drainage and storm water *only*, they are gorged with refuse of every kind, animal and vegetable, in their most decomposing and putrid state. Faithful adjuncts to the two former, are the lanes, private alleys and courts, unpaved, or if paved, in the most imperfect manner, ready and retentive receptacles for the waste from kitchen, packing houses, stables and privies, festering in themselves and generating disease germs of every character.

The construction of an independent sewer system, and the passage of a law, enforcing speedy paving and grading of all private alleys, lanes and courts, would undoubtedly curtail the number of cases of disease now attributable to these causes.

I respectfully call your attention to another fruitful source of disease, viz: the imperfect ventilation of houses, together with faulty plumbing of the same. This does not arise from want of skill on the part of our mechanics, but from the fact that the work is given out to the lowest bidder. Competition is so great that some one must lose.

To correct this evil, I respectfully suggest the passage, by your Honorable Body, of an ordinance, giving this Department supervision over the above-mentioned work in all houses hereafter to be constructed; also authority to examine, when complaint is made, all houses heretofore constructed, and enforce a proper remedy.

The complete removal and utilizing of the offal from all large cities is still an unsolved problem. This Department has nothing to do with the removing of garbage or cleaning of the streets.

The disposal of night-soil is still in the hands of this Department, and is a most annoying and perplexing task, which neither kindness nor curb can fully and satisfactorily accomplish. While the city regulates the manner, cost and time of removal of night-soil, and designates the place of delivery, it has nothing to do with the labor of its removal; and as all the difficulty this Department has to contend with arises from some misunderstanding between the laborer and the contractor for its transportation, I respectfully suggest that your "Joint Committee on Health" take the matter under consideration; hear the grievance of the men who empty the privy vaults; devise some plan by

which the city may be relieved, the laborer satisfied, and the work accomplished.

The duties of this Department for the year past have been very arduous, and the work immense. While the expense has been greater than usual, every dollar expended has been judiciously invested, the details of which are shown by the tables accompanying this report, and, I am proud to say, that no instance of sharper, decisive and more economical work of the same extent is shown in this country.

"A city's health is her wealth," and it is doubtful economy to stint any city in regard to sufficient means to combat disease, as it is almost impossible to estimate in advance what will be required.

The tables accompanying this report are numerous, but necessary to give you an idea of the enormous work of this Department, and showing how thoroughly your Commissioner was acquainted with the location, extent and virulence of small-pox and all other diseases in the city. They are compiled in such form that a careful examination will make them perfectly intelligible and very satisfactory to those interested.

It is proper that I should submit an estimate of how much money will be necessary to appropriate for the expenses of this Department for the year 1883. Before doing so allow me to assure you, that small-pox has reached its utmost prevalence, and while its decline will not be so lengthy as its advance, there are many nuisances that it will leave behind, thereby more than

doubling the usual work of sanitation done by this department, and making it absolutely necessary to continue the entire force until the whole city is placed in a good sanitary condition. Houses must be inspected from garret to cellar, yards, alleys and lanes, and most of all, the sewers, (hot beds of disease germs,) should be cleared of everything, and a flow of pure water through them should be allowed every day for the next six months.

In view of the expenses of small-pox alone, together with the necessary work that must be done regarding nuisances and sewers, I respectfully submit the following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year 1883, viz:

General health	$20,000 00
General health, indebtedness	19,584 24
Nuisances and sewers	6,000 00
Salaries	31,600 00
Post Mortems	600 00
Quarantine Hospital	25,000 00
Quarantine Hospital, indebtedness	854 07
10 Additional Vaccine Physicians	3,000 00
Extra expenses for small-pox	100,000 00
	$206,639 31

In discharging the duties of this Department I have endeavored to be as economical as possible and consistent with justice and equity; and while the work has

been more onerous than usually falls to the lot of those occupying this position, if I receive your approbation,

I shall be ever,

Gratefully and truly yours,

GEO. W. BENSON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health and Registrar.

TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

SMALL-POX.

Whole number of Cases in each Ward reported each week, from the 1st of January, 1882, to the 1st of July, 1882; how many sent to Hospital, Died and Recovered.

CASES REPORTED.	WARDS.																						
	First.	Second	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh	Twelfth.	Thirteenth.	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	Sixteenth.	Seventeenth.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth.	Twentieth.	Total.	Hospital.	Died.	Remained in City.
Week ending January 7									1							1				1	3	3		
" " " 14																			2	1	3	1		2
" " " 21	2										1					2		1	5	1	12	9	1	2
" " " 28							2		1			2		1	5	2			8	1	22	19	1	2
" " February 4													1		4	4			8		17	18	1	
" " " 11	1						3		2					1	2	9	1		2		21	13	2	6
" " " 18													1			1	2	2	2		8	4		4
" " " 25															1	2			6		9	2	3	4
" " March 4			1						4						2	1		1			9	7	3	
" " " 11	2			1									1		1	1		3	3		12	9	2	1
" " " 18							1								1	3	1	6	1		13	7	1	5
" " " 25																2		3		1	6	9	4	
" " April 1																		2			2		1	1
" " " 8			1			1			4						3	8	1	2		1	21	11	1	10
" " " 15						2									2	2	2			1	9	6	3	

Week ending April 22			2		1		1	1		4	1		1							3	1	3	1		2	21	13	3	5
" " " 29			1		1		1		1	4				1					1			13	2	1		26	7	5	14
" " May 6					3			1		1					1	3				5	4	1	2			21	7	3	11
" " " 13			1		3					1										3		12				20	3	7	10
" " " 20			3		1		5	2		6				1					3	3	2	9	1			36	9	4	23
" " " 27							12			2			1	1						1		5	3			25	7	3	15
" " June 3					3					3				3						4		3	1			17	6	1	10
" " " 10					2		4			2			1	1	1	2				3	2	1				19	4	3	12
" " " 17			2		3		9			4					1				1	3		2				25	6	5	13
" " " 24			1		3		3			4				1							1	1		1		15	4	4	7
Totals for six months			15		20		37	5	1	34	7		15	8	3	8	3	7		46	48	57	30	39	9	391	184	61	157

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

SMALL-POX.

Whole number of cases in each Ward reported each week, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1882; how many sent to the Hospital, Died and Recovered.

CASES REPORTED.	WARDS.																			Total.	Hospital.	Died.	Remained in City.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth.	Thirteenth	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	Sixteenth.	Seventeenth.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth.	Twentieth.				
Totals brought forward.....	15	20	37	5	1	34	7	..	15	8	3	8	3	7	46	48	57	30	39	9	391	184	61	157
Week ending July 1.....	9	1	9	..	..	3	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	....	1	..	44	5	4	35
" " " 8.....	3	....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	....	..	1	16	18	6	....
" " " 15.....	5	2	4	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	..	..	18	4	2	12
" " " 22.....	23	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	3	27
" " " 29.....	10	1	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	31	5	8	18
" " August 5.....	5	8	7	1	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	9	2	22
" " " 12.....	9	7	3	15	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	....	..	..	51	15	6	30
" " " 19.....	23	4	3	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	54	11	10	33
" " " 26.....	17	14	5	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	....	..	..	53	11	6	36
" " September 2....	22	15	8	1	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	62	10	15	37
" " " 9....	13	21	9	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	1	..	..	64	9	17	38
" " " 16..	27	18	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	64	19	14	31
" " " 23....	17	14	5	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	54	16	15	23

Week ending	September	30	14	15	14	1	1			1	1					13				1	63	10	10	43
"	"	October	7	23	11	3	1	1	2	2				1		17		1	1	1	64	27	16	21
"	"	"	14	41	34	4			3							8	1	6			97	6	12	79
"	"	"	21	31	29	6			6	5						9		2	5		93	13	22	58
"	"	"	28	15	31	3	1		12	4						9	1	5			81	12	13	56
"	"	November	4	10	35	1			6	2		2				9		6	2		73	9	21	43
"	"	"	11	31	29	11		1	7	5						8	4	12	4		112	12	20	80
"	"	"	18	25	33	4		1	12	2	1	1			1	14	2	9	6		111	26	32	53
"	"	"	25	32	30	14	1	1	5	6		2		1	1	7	7	32	2		141	27	21	93
"	"	December	2	32	27	2	1	3	20	7		2		1	2	9	3	17	1		127	23	25	79
"	"	"	9	44	38	10	1	5	5	4	1	1	2	2	1	12	10	16	8		160	29	23	108
"	"	"	16	39	53	16	4	9	27	5		2	1		4	12	16	18	11	1	219	47	41	121
"	"	"	23	34	73	8	5	5	17	7	2	1	1			6	3	15	20	1	198	27	57	114
"	"	"	30	45	75	30	10	7	16	6	2	5	2	1	4	10	20	14	30	31	2	5	315	69	71	175
Totals for 12 months			614	642	230	50	63	215	65	74	2	21	5	12	10	25	283	116	237	126	44	18	2825	658	551	1616

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 2.

SMALL-POX.

A Table showing the Number of Cases and Infected Houses in each Ward under care of this Department at the end of each week, from July 1st to September 30th, 1882.

WEEK ENDING	WARDS.																			Totals.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth.	Thirteenth.	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	Sixteenth.	Seventeenth.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth.	Twentieth.	
July 8—Cases.....	6	2	5	....	3	5	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	5	4	3	....	2	....	39
Houses.....	5	1	4	....	3	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	....	1	....	31
" 15—Cases.....	8	2	7	....	3	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	4	....	....	....	40
Houses.....	7	1	6	....	3	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	4	....	....	....	36
" 22—Cases.....	25	5	5	....	3	4	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	2	....	....	....	55
Houses	20	3	4	..	2	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	...	....	....	41
" 29—Cases	28	3	5	...	3	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	12	2	1	....	....	....	59
Houses. ...	20	2	4	....	3	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	8	1	1	....	....	....	46
Aug. 5—Cases.....	20	6	5	1	....	6	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	51
Houses.....	18	5	5	1	....	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	44
" 12—Cases.	18	6	4	16	4	4	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	63
Houses.....	15	4	3	15	3	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	51
" 19—Cases.....	32	6	6	5	5	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	65
Houses.....	19	4	6	4	5	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	46

" 26—Cases	28	10	8	3	10	6			2							4	1			72
Houses	23	6	7	3	8	5			1							3	1			57
Sept. 2—Cases	35	13	9	2	6	7			2						6		2			82
Houses	23	11	8	1	5	5			1						5		1			60
" 9—Cases	33	19	4	2	3	12			1					1	10	1	2			88
Houses	25	14	3	2	2	7			1					1	7	1	2			65
" 16—Cases	21	20	5			10									10		1			67
Houses	15	4	4			8									8		1			50
" 23—Cases	20	20	8		2	6			1						16					73
Houses	18	17	7		1	5			1						13					62
" 30—Cases	18	17	16	1	1	2		1	1						18				1	76
Houses	17	15	14	1	1	1		1	1						16				1	68

GEORGE W. BENSON, M.D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 2—Concluded.

SMALL-POX.

A Table showing the Number of Cases and Infected Houses in each Ward, under care of this Department at the end of each week, from October 7th to December 31st, 1882.

WEEK ENDING	WARDS.																				Totals.
	First	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth.	Thirteenth.	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	Sixteenth.	Seventeenth.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth	Twentieth.	
Oct. 7—Cases	23	25	9	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	1	3	....	....	80
Houses	16	17	8	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	1	2	....	....	56
" 14—Cases	42	41	5	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	5	1	....	....	115
Houses	29	28	5	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	2	1	....	....	80
" 21—Cases	52	35	5	....	....	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	6	5	....	....	129
Houses	40	22	4	....	....	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	3	3	....	....	94
" 28—Cases	58	38	6	....	1	19	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	7	4	....	....	152
Houses	42	28	5	....	1	15	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	4	2	....	....	109
Nov. 4—Cases	44	40	12	....	....	15	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	8	6	....	....	144
Houses	35	35	10	....	....	10	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	8	6	....	....	118
" 11—Cases	36	42	16	....	1	11	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	15	9	....	....	147
Houses	24	31	12	....	1	8	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	15	7	....	....	114
" 18—Cases	33	44	5	....	2	11	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	4	17	5	....	....	143
Houses	27	35	5	....	2	10	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	3	17	3	....	....	123

" 25—Cases.....	43	61	8	1	3	8	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	16	6	30	1	.....	.....	187
Houses. ..	28	44	6	1	2	8	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	15	6	20	1	.....	.....	139
Dec. 2—Cases.....	41	74	9	1	5	15	8	....	....	..	....	1	1	2	11	8	33	1	.....	.....	210
Houses.....	28	51	7	1	2	11	5	..	....	..	....	1	1	2	11	8	24	1	.....	.....	153
" 9—Cases.....	60	78	13	3	5	20	8	1	1	2	1	2	....	2	12	12	35	15	.....	.....	270
Houses.....	45	55	10	2	3	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	10	10	30	12	.....	.....	205
" 16—Cases	60	78	16	2	6	37	9	....	....	1	...	2	1	4	14	15	39	18	.....	..	302
Houses.....	45	55	13	2	5	26	7	....	....	1	....	2	1	4	12	13	30	15	...	....	231
" 23—Cases.....	70	115	15	7	3	30	9	2	1	2	....	3	....	1	10	10	14	17	.....	.....	309
Houses.....	53	74	10	6	3	24	8	2	1	2	....	3	...	1	10	9	12	15	...	....	233
" 31—Cases.....	75	118	25	8	9	35	11	1	2	2	....	2	....	3	18	13	35	32	....	5	394
Houses.....	59	75	19	6	7	29	9	1	1	2	...	2	....	3	18	13	24	22	....	4	294

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 3.

SMALL-POX.

Whole Number of Cases reported from January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882, per week and month; color, age, sex; vaccinated and not vaccinated.

CASES REPORTED.	Per week.	Per month.	COLOR.		SEX.		AGE.		Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.
			White.	Black.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Minor.		
January 7	3	46	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
" 14	3		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
" 21	12		6	6	7	5	6	6	6	6
" 31	28		3	25	15	13	10	18	16	12
February 4	11	53	4	7	6	5	4	7	6	5
" 11	21		9	12	14	7	12	9	14	7
" 18	8		5	3	4	4	5	3	3	5
" 28	13		4	9	10	3	3	10	9	4
March 11	17	38	8	9	7	10	8	9	8	9
" 18	13		7	6	9	4	7	6	3	10
" 25	6		1	5	5	1	4	2	3	3
" 31	2		1	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1

April	8	21	78	11	10	13	8	12	9	10	11
"	15	9		3	6	6	3	3	6	3	6
"	22	21		13	8	9	12	11	10	8	13
"	30	27		22	5	12	15	7	20	12	15
May	6	20	107	12	8	8	12	9	11	9	11
"	13	19		18	1	12	7	4	15	12	7
"	20	38		24	14	20	18	5	33	28	10
"	31	30		19	11	20	10	11	19	20	10
June	10	31	106	14	17	11	20	7	24	20	11
"	17	24		19	5	13	11	6	18	7	17
"	24	15		10	5	5	10	5	10	7	8
"	30	36		8	28	18	18	9	27	16	20
Totals for six months		428	428	223	205	226	202	150	278	224	204

GEORGE W. BENSON, M.D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 3—Concluded.

SMALL-POX.

Whole Number of Cases reported from July 1 to December 31, 1882, per week and month; the color, sex, age; vaccinated and not vaccinated.

CASES REPORTED.	Per week.	Per month.	COLOR.		SEX.		AGE.			
			White.	Black.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Minor.	Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.
Totals brought forward	428	428	223	205	226	202	150	278	224	204
July 8	24	114	14	10	13	11	6	18	9	15
" 15	18		13	5	10	8	3	15	7	11
" 22	35		30	5	24	11	7	28	12	23
" 31	37		22	15	21	16	14	23	20	17
August 5	27	237	17	10	16	11	5	22	14	13
" 12	51		30	21	19	32	9	42	27	23
" 19	54		41	13	28	26	10	44	9	35
" 31	105		84	21	56	49	18	87	47	58
September 9	74	255	63	11	39	35	14	60	34	40
" 16	64		50	14	31	33	16	48	36	28
" 23	54		40	14	27	27	10	44	32	22
" 30	63		49	14	31	32	13	50	44	19

October	7	65	362	52	13	31	34	35	30	40	25
"	14	96		86	10	50	46	9	87	57	39
"	21	93		76	17	44	49	25	68	57	36
"	31	108		89	19	59	49	25	83	50	58
November	4	46	483	42	4	29	17	16	30	7	39
"	11	112		91	21	61	51	28	84	64	48
"	18	111		86	25	52	59	21	90	64	47
"	30	214		162	52	117	97	53	161	90	124
December	9	215	946	172	43	119	96	63	152	107	108
"	16	218		162	56	119	99	80	138	145	73
"	23	197		152	45	103	94	41	156	100	97
"	31	316		231	85	170	146	89	227	199	117
Totals for twelve months		2825	2825	2078	747	1495	1330	760	2065	1496	1319

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 4.

SMALL-POX.

Total Number of Deaths Monthly in each Ward—Adult, Minor, Male and Female.

WHITE

—1882.—	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.				TOTALS.				Grand Totals.
—AGE—	Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		
—SEX—	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
First Ward											1												2		1		3	2			7	4	1		5	8	2	1	6	2	3	2	13	8	3	1	19	22	10	4	53	49	116
Second Ward			1																1	2					1		1	2	1		5	2	1		10	8	1	2	20	12	4	2	17	19	5	3	34	28	13	7	89	75	184
Third Ward																												1			1	1	1		7	1	1		1				2		2		1	2	4		11	5	20
Fourth Ward																											1				1												1		1	1	2		1	2	5
Fifth Ward																													2																		4			2	4	6
Sixth Ward													2						2											1	1		1				1				1	2	4	1	1	1	6	5	5	3	14	7	29
Seventh Ward																																			1							1			1		2		1	2	2	5
Eighth Ward																																																			
Ninth Ward																										1																					2			1	2	3
Tenth Ward																													1																						1
Eleventh Ward																																																		
Twelfth Ward																																																		
Thirteenth Ward																																			1											1		1	1	2
Fourteenth Ward													1																															1			1			2
Fifteenth Ward						1									1																		1		2	2			3	1	1			5	2	1	5	10	18
Sixteenth Ward			1		1		2	1			1				1																									1			2	1	1		7	6	14
Seventeenth Ward													1				1		2	8			2	4			2									1	1		2		1	1	8	4			6	3	3	2	22	20	47
Eighteenth Ward								1			1	3							1		2	4																	1				1				3	1		1	4	7	12
Nineteenth Ward											2																																						2		2
Twentieth Ward																																																		
Totals			2		1	1	2	2			4	4	2	2		2	1		5	10		1	2	8	2	1	6	5	2		15	9	5		27	20	5	3	33	17	9	7	46	36	13	6	75	75	40	21	217	188	466

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 4.

SMALL-POX.

Total Number of Deaths Monthly in each Ward—Adult, Minor, Male and Female.

COLORED.

—1882.—	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.				TOTALS.				Grand Totals.
—AGE—	Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.		Adult.		Minor.					
—SEX—	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
First Ward																															1												1		1		1		2		3
Second Ward																																																				
Third Ward																									1		1																		1				2		1		3
Fourth Ward																																												1					1			1
Fifth Ward																									1						1																2		1	1	4
Sixth Ward													1		1		1					1						1						2	1			1								1	3	3	2	9
Seventh Ward																																															1				1
Eighth Ward																																																		
Ninth Ward																													1																				1		1		2
Tenth Ward																																																		
Eleventh Ward																																					1												1			1
Twelfth Ward																						1																											1			1
Thirteenth Ward																																																	1			1
Fourteenth Ward																																																			
Fifteenth Ward																						2			1						2	1	1	1	2	2	1		4	1			2	1	2	3	5	2	12	8	27
Sixteenth Ward									1						1	1				1												1							1				1		3	1	4	4	12
Seventeenth Ward																																										1			1				2		3
Eighteenth Ward																							1														1				2				2	6	2		3	8	13
Nineteenth Ward				1	1																			1																								1			2	3
Twentieth Ward													1																																				1				1
Totals				1	1				1				2		1	2	1			1		1	3	1	3		1	1	1		3	1	2	4	4	2	2		6	2			2	3	8	3	11	11	21	8	31	25	85

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar.*

TABLE No. 5.

Total number of deaths monthly in each Ward from Small-pox.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
First			1			2	6	11	15	11	26	47	119
Second	1				3	2	4	8	19	35	42	70	184
Third							3	1	9	2	2	6	23
Fourth								2				4	6
Fifth							1	3	1			5	10
Sixth				5	2	1	1	1	5	2	8	13	38
Seventh									1		1	4	6
Eighth													
Ninth							1	1				3	5
Tenth								1					1
Eleventh										1			1
Twelfth						1							1
Thirteenth									1			2	3
Fourteenth				1								1	2
Fifteenth		1		1		2	1	3	11	10	2	14	45
Sixteenth	1	4	2	2	2				1	2	4	8	26
Seventeenth				1	11	6	2		1	3	15	11	50
Eighteenth		1	4			1				2	3	14	25
Nineteenth	1	1	2			1							5
Twentieth				1									1
Totals	3	7	9	11	18	16	19	31	64	68	103	202	551

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health and Registrar.

TABLE No. 6.

Report of the Regular Vaccine Physicians for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1882.

Wards.	Physicians.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Number of Vaccinations.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Failed.	Not heard from.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Re-Vaccinations.	Certificates of Vaccination given.
1st and 2d	J. C. McPherson.	23 S. Chester st	200	7,556	3,176	4,380	2,895	974	3,687	3,524	4,032	7,380	176	....	3,200
3d " 4th	S. H. Martin	133 E Pratt st	2,747	3,678	1,191	2 487	763	428	2,487	1,506	2,172	3,092	586	2,487	181
5th " 6th.	J. E. Gorsuch	Fayette and Aisquith sts	2,463	2,252	1,686	566	2,062	149	41	1,448	804	1,507	745	.....	2,800
	W. N. Hill	196 E. Baltimore st	3,207	2,212	1.172	1,040	977	419	816	980	1,232	1,728	848	....	115
7th " 8th.	E. H. Rutledge	151 Aisquith st	2,022	5,404	1,306	4 098	928	313	4,163	2,073	3,331	5,001	403	....	650
	S. W. Hunter	36 Greenmount ave	3,891	2,835	734	2,101	777	518	1,540	1,189	1,646	2,580	255	600	400
9th " 10th.	J. V. Coonan	41 Courtland st	73	890	51	839	424	135	331	465	425	689	201	.....	18
	J H. Scarff	45 Mulberry st	1,444	1,462	212	1 251	493	236	734	619	844	464	999	461	311
11th " 12th.	I. R. Page	220 Linden ave	678	737	118	619	90	23	624	283	454	282	455	?	.....
	W. F. Lockwood	Madison st. and Park ave.	1,142	1,046	248	798	44	277	725	357	689	584	462	100	121
13th " 14th.	B. F. Phillips	327 W. Lombard st	4,365	3,132	396	2,737	1,126	724	1,283	1,305	1,828	2,265	868	650	840
15th " 16th.	J. D Blake	168 S. Paca st	1,816	2,11-	249	1,865	600	125	1,389	1,056	1,058	1,003	1,111	.....	950
	E. Micheau	158 S. Sharp st	4,090	7,850	650	7,200	2,360	600	4,890	3,790	4,060	2,850	5,000	1,040	1,900
17th " 18th.	J H. Smith	Charles and Hamburg sts	.....	1 561	348	1,213	190	52	1,319	704	857	1,382	179	.....	.....
	W. A. Jones	326 Hollins st	8,561	5 211	892	4,319	921	114	4,176	2,257	2,954	4,483	728	472	660
19th " 20th	L R. Wilson	Calhoun and Fayette sts	890	2,189	524	1,665	796	178	1,215	907	1,282	1,037	1,152	.....	.....
	F. J. Flannery	Wilson and Division sts	2,637	3,159	600	2,559	82	142	2,935	1,554	1,605	2,009	1,150	.....	291
			40,226	53,290	13,553	39,737	15 528	5,407	32,355	24,017	29,273	38,336	15,954	5,817	12,437

Fifty-two extra physicians were appointed during August, September and December, who performed 41,403 vaccinations, 4,652 of which were primary, making a grand total of 94,993 vaccinations, 18,205 of which were primary.

TABLE No. 7.

Vital Statistics of the City of Baltimore for the year 1882.

Population by U. S. Census, taken June, 1880—white 278,487, colored 53,703, total	332,190
Population estimated by police census, taken middle of May, 1882—white 348,900, colored 59,620, total	408,520
Marriages reported during the year 1882	3,634
Births " " "	7,759
Still births " " "	677
Total number of deaths—white 6,878, colored 2,045	8,923
Annual death-rate per 1,000 of the population	21.81
" " " " white	19.70
" " " " colored	34.00
" marriage-rate " " population	8.88
" birth-rate " " "	19.97
" still birth-rate " " "	1.65
Total deaths from small pox	551
" " measles	71
" " scarlatina	179
" " diphtheria	707
" " croup	222
" " whooping-cough	43
" " typhoid fever	165
" " typhus fever	3
" " typho-malarial fever	44
" " cerebro spinal fever	38
" " yellow fever	
" " relapsing fever	
" " cholera	
" " phthisis pulmonalis	1,217
" " pneumonia	517
" " bronchitis	110
Total deaths of children under 5 years of age	3,755
Percentage of deaths of children under 5 years of age, to the total mortality	42.07

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

Diarrhœal Diseases.

Total deaths of children under 5 years of age	582
Total deaths of all ages	705
Total deaths from zymotic diseases	2,802
Percentage of deaths from zymotic diseases, to the total mortality.	31.40

Diseases of the Puerperal State.

Total deaths from puerperal fever	16
" " " convulsions	11
" " " metritis	5
" " " peritonitis	6
" " " mania	1
" " " septicæmia	11
" " child birth	13
" " miscarriage	8
" " post partem hemorrhage	2
" " rupture of uterine artery	1

A. R Carter,
Secretary Health Department.

TABLE No. 8.

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1882.

From Signal Service Records.

PRESSURE.

Mean Barometer..... 30,101 inches, .033 above normal.
Highest " .....30,918 " on January 24th.
Lowest " .....29,350 " on February 21st.
Range of " ..... 1,568 "

TEMPERATURE.

Mean Thermometer.....55.7 degrees, or only 0.2 below normal.
Highest " ....97 " on June 25th.
Lowest " ..... 7 " on January 24th.
Mean Winter (1881 and 1882) Temperature, 39.9 degrees—7.5 degrees above that of 1880 and 1881, and 3.3 degrees above normal.
Mean Spring Temperature..52.1 " 1.6 degrees below normal
" Summer " ..74.8 " 1.3 " "
" Autumn " ..58.3 " 1.1 " above normal.

RAINFALL.

Rain or snow fell on 174 days, measuring 42.11 inches, an excess of only .06 of an inch above normal. The wettest month was September, with 9.38 inches of rainfall; the dryest, November, with 0.65 inches.

WINDS.

Prevailing direction of wind, northwest.
Highest velocity of wind, 28 miles per hour, January 22d.
Mean velocity of wind, 5.5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind, 48,435 miles.

HUMIDITY.

Mean Relative Humidity, 67.9 per cent.
First frost of season, November 3d.
First ice, November 19th.

Geo. W. Felger,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TABLE No. 9.

Annual Report of Deaths from all Causes in the City of Baltimore for the year 1882.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Abscess, Brain	1											2	3
" Ears		1											1
" Abdomen			1										1
" Liver			1										1
" Pericaecal			1										1
" Pelvic			1				1						2
" Lung				1								1	2
" Parotid Gland						1							1
" Toe							1						1
" Perinephritic											1		1
Anaemia	2				2			4					8
Angina Pectoris	2	4	1	1		2					1	5	16
Apoplexy	11	11	15	11	8	8	11	9	19	8	5	8	124
Ascites	1	4	2	1			1					2	11
Asphyxia	1	3	2			2	1	1	2		2	1	15
Asthma	5	3	3	4	8	3	3	2	4		1	6	42
Asthenia	5	5	5	1	8	2	11	3	3	2	9	6	60

Atelectasis Pulmonum	2			1									3
Albuminuria		1	1	3	1	1	1		2		1	2	13
Aneurism of Aorta		1								2		3	6
Atrophy			1	4	1		2	1	1	1			11
Adynaemia			1			1			1				3
Addison's Disease			1										1
Abdominal Distention					1								1
Amputation of Penis					1								1
Amputation of Arm							1						1
Anuerism of Umbilical Cord								1					1
Bright's Disease	8	10	6	13	8	15	14	8	13	6	18	5	124
Burns	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	6	10	36
Bronchorrhoea		1											1
Cancer, Kidneys	1							1					2
" Mouth	1								1	1		1	4
" Breast	2	1		4	1	1	3	3		3	1	4	23
" Liver	2	2	2	2	2	1	1				1	2	15
" Uterus	5	3	2	3	2	7	2	6	7	2	2	5	46
" Oesophagus		1											1
" Axilla			1										1
" Groin			1					1					2
" Tibia			1										1
" Stomach			2	2	2	1	5	1	5	2	2	3	25
" Anterior Mediastinum				1									1

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	November	December.	Totals.
Cancer, Maxillary				1									1
" Penis				1									1
" Lip				1									1
" Heel				1									1
" Carcinoma over the 10th Rib				1									1
" Nose					1							1	2
" Tongue					1								1
" Ventricular					1								1
" Omentum						1							1
" Face						1	2	1		1		1	6
" Diffused						2		1		1			4
" Larynx						1							1
" Pylorus							1			1			2
" Jaw							1			1			2
" Rectum							2	1	2	1			6
" Vagina							1						1
" Scrotum							1						1

Cancer, Abdomen								2			1	1	4
" Ovarian									1				1
" of Neck										1			1
" Haemaitodes										1			1
" Bladder												1	1
" Leg												1	1
Capillary Bronchitis	13	5	6	3	1	1	3	1	5	4	2	9	53
Carbuncle	1	5	1							1			8
Child Birth	3		1	2	1	1	2		1			2	13
Cholera Morbus	1	1				4	6	7	2				21
" Infantum			1	2	3	28	238	71	42	10	4		399
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	5	4	2			2	1			5	22
Concussion of Brain	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		2			1	11
Compression of Brain						1	2						3
Congestion of Brain	4	2	2	3	3	6	9		6	2	3	4	44
" Lungs	6	7	6	3	7	5		2	3	4	4	9	56
" Bowels			1								1		2
" Liver				1				1					2
" Stomach										2			2
Consumption of Lungs	110	111	86	120	97	87	117	78	104	85	89	133	1217
" of Bowels				1		1	1	2	1				6
" Bronchial						1							1
Convulsions	25	24	24	27	30	28	48	25	36	26	29	40	362
" Puerperal	1	2			2		2	1	1	1		1	11
Croup	28	16	12	25	10	4	8	5	21	24	28	41	222
Cyanosis	4		3	7	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	28

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Totals.
Congestive Chill	1			1	3	1	1	1	3	1			12
Catarrh	1			1		1						2	5
" Bronchial	2					1							3
Cramps		1		1									2
Catarrh Senile			1										1
Calculus				1		1				2			4
Collapse of Lungs				1									1
Coxalgia						1							1
Caries of Pelvis						1							1
Cholerine							1	1					2
Colic (Bilious)							1	1					2
Chorea							1						1
Caries of Vertebræ								1					1
Concussion of Spine								1					1
Colitis									1				1
Cellulitis of Penis												1	1
Disease of Hip	1						1	1					3
" Heart	32	22	21	22	31	26	22	17	22	18	20	33	286

Disease of Spine	1	1	3	1	3		1		1	1	1	1	14
" Brain		2	1	3	1							2	9
" Liver					2				1	1			4
" Prostate								1					1
Dyspepsia	1						1	1				1	4
Dropsy General	5	1	3	4	2	6	3	7	6	5	9	6	57
" of Heart	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	3		1	1		19
" Ovarian	1												1
" Renal				1									1
" Liver								1					1
" Abdominal											1		1
Drowned	2	1	1	4	1	2	10	6	7	5	1	2	42
Dysentery	2	2	1	3	2	4	15	10	5	6	7	1	62
Diarrhoea	3	3	2	5	2	5	22	4	11	3	5	2	67
Dentition	2	3	10	4	5	6	14	15	11	9	5	3	87
Diabetes	2			1	1		1		1		1	1	8
Diphtheria	78	52	30	35	35	31	23	43	80	107	93	100	707
Delirium Tremens			1	3			1		2		1		8
Debility							1	1		2	1	2	7
Empyema	2												2
Erysipelas	3	6	5	2	9	1	2	2		1	4		35
Epistaxis	1	1				2						1	5
Embolism	2	2							1				5
Epilepsy		2	1	1		2		3	1		1		11
Effusion of Brain		1	1	1			1			1		2	7
Entero Colitis				2		5	11	11	6		2	2	39

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Totals.
Endo Carditis				2			1					1	4
Eczema				1									1
Elephantiasis				1									1
Exposure									1				1
Fevers, Scarlet	12	12	15	31	18	18	9	14	8	12	10	20	179
" Typhoid	11	10	8	14	8	9	14	23	29	17	5	17	165
" Asthenic	1												1
" Bilious	1					1	1				1		4
" Intermittent	1		3	1		3	1		2	1	2		14
" Puerperal	1		4	3	1	2				1	2	2	16
" Catarrhal	1	1	2	1								2	7
" Pyogenic	1												1
" Malarial		1	3	4	6	2	6	9	8	5	7	4	55
" Brain			1					2					3
" Remittent			1		1	1		1	1	1	2		8
" Congestive				1									1
" Typho Malarial				6		1	4	4	18	6	3	2	44
" Pernicious				1			1			1			3

Fever, Typhus				1		1			1				3
" Continued						1							1
" Gastric							1						1
" Rheumatic							1						1
" Eruptive								1					1
Fracture of Thigh	1	1			1	1	1	2	1	2		1	11
" Vertebrae		1			1			1	1				4
" Fibia and Tibula			1	1									2
" Skull				1	2	2	2	2	1		1		11
" Leg					2					1			3
" Legs and Arm						1							1
" Pelvis						1							1
" Neck							2						2
" Multiple										1			1
" Arm												1	1
Gangrene Senile	3	1	1										5
Gangrene of Navel	1												1
" Lungs					1						1	1	3
" Foot						1	1						2
Gastro Enteritis		4	2	2	1	7	17	5	8	4	3	2	55
Gastro Intestinal Catarrh				1			3						4
Gout							1						1
Gangrenous Cellulitis							1						1
Hemorrhage of Bowels	1	1					1	1			2	1	7
" Ueterus	1		1		1		1			1			5

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	November	December.	Totals.
Hemorrhage Post-Partem	1						1						2
" of Brain		3		1	1			1	3	1		2	12
" Navel		2	2	1				1	1				7
" Stomach		1								1		1	3
" Lungs		1	1	1		1		2	2	1	2	2	13
" Bladder							1						1
Hydrocephalus	1	1	5	4	2	4	5	2		3	1	1	29
Hernia		1	1		1			1			1		5
" Strangulated		1	1	1			4	1		2		2	12
" Femoral			1										1
" Umbilical										1	1		2
Hydrothorax			3			1				1	2		7
Hypertrophy of Prostate Gland				1									1
Heart Clot					1	1						1	3
Helminthopyra						1							1
Haematoria								1					1
Hypertrophy of Liver										1			1

Haematemesis													1	1
Inflammation of Brain	2	2				3	4	1			3	1		16
" of Bladder	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	2		4		23
" of Bronchi	12	5	17	14	6	9	9	3	3	11	6	15		110
" of Kidneys	1		4	1	3	3	3		1	3	2	1		22
" of Liver	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3		2	3		19
" of Peritoneum	7	2	6	2	3	4	6	1	6	1	4	3		45
" of Pleura	1	2	2	4			3			1		1		14
" of Tonsils	1							1		2	1			4
" of Bowels		3	1		5	2	14	12	9	6	5	5		62
" of Stomach		3	4	2	3	6	5	3	7	2	4	3		42
" of Larynx		1		1	1					1		3		7
" of Lungs		2												2
" of Pericardium				2	1	3	1		2			2		12
" of Throat										1				1
Inanition	9	12	6	9	7	10	32	15	21	10	7	10		148
Indigestion	1		1		1					1				4
Intussusception		1	2			2	1	1	1		1			9
Intemperance		5	1	1	3	5	2	4	2	2	3	5		33
Incontinence of Urine				1										1
Infanticide				1					1		1			3
Instrumental Labor					1							1		2
Ischuria Renalis							1	1						2
Insolation							2							2

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Ileus									1				1
Insanity											1	1	2
Jaundice	2	2	1	2	1	1		1	1			1	12
Leucocythæmia		1				1						1	3
Malformation	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	3	3	13
Marasmus	7	10	8	7	7	13	42	27	25	27	16	15	204
Meningitis	11	11	14	17	5	10	27	16	14	11	5	10	151
" Tubercular	2	10	5	8	6	7	4	7	7	5	5	4	70
" Cerebro Spinal	1		3	1	5	5	12	2	2	2	2	3	38
Murder	1					1	1		2	1		1	7
Malnutrition	1	1	2			5	5	5	2	2	3	1	27
Myelitis		1				1		1	1		2		6
Measles		2	2	3	17	17	18	7	1		2	2	71
Malaria		1		2			2		2		1	3	11
Miscarriage				1	1					2	3	1	8
Morbus Cæruleus										1			1
Malignant Sore Throat										1			1

Metrorrhagia												1	1
Metritis												1	1
Necrossi	1					1					1		3
Nervous Exhaustion		1		1			1						3
Nausea Marina						1							1
Non Viable								1	1				2
Nasal Catarrh											1		1
Old Age	22	25	30	23	22	28	34	20	23	19	19	40	305
Œdema of Lungs		1	1		1		1		1		1	1	7
" of Glottis		1	1										2
" General				1									1
" of Brain							1						1
Otitis		1		1			1						3
Ossification of Heart						2							2
Otorrhoea										1			1
Paralysis	10	12	12	16	13	9	19	14	11	11	10	23	160
Pneumonia	62	84	48	58	45	21	17	11	13	13	24	62	458
" Typhoid	3	3	3	4	7		4		1	1	2	2	30
" Pleuro		1		2	2	1			1		2	4	13
" Traumatic		1		1									2
" Broncho				1	6	1		3	2				13
Premature Birth	11	5	11	14	7	15	19	14	19	12	6	12	145
Pyæmia	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	21
Pelvic Cellulitis	1												1
Purpura Hæmorrhagica		2			1					1			4
Puerperal Metritis			2	2	1								

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Totals.
Poison			1	2		1			2	2	2		10
Parotitis			1	1									2
Puerperal Peritonitis				1	2				1			2	6
Pneumonia Hypostatic				1									1
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia				1	1		1					1	4
Placenta Prævia					1			1					2
Phthisis Laryngeal					2		1	1					4
Pneumothorax					1								1
Puerperal Mania						1							1
Potts' Disease							1						1
Prostatitis								1					1
Protracted Labor								1	1	1			3
Poison by eating Toad Stools									1				1
Preturnatural Birth										1			1
Putrid Sore Throat										1			1
Prolapsus Funis												1	1

Rheumatism			1		1		1						3
" Inflammatory	2	3	1	4		1	1		2			5	19
" Heart	2	2		2				1	1				8
" Syphilitic											1		1
Rupture of Uterine Artery		1											1
Rachitis					1	1							2
Ricketts					1					1	1		3
Scalds	1	1			1				1		2	2	8
Suffocation by Gas	1		1										2
Scrofula	4	3	3	7	2	6	6	4	2	1		3	41
Small-Pox	2	6	10	12	17	13	22	24	71	63	94	217	551
Softening of Brain	4	3	4	2	1	4	4	2	3		2	1	30
Septicæmia	2	1		2	1	2	1	1		1		3	14
" Puerperal			2			5	2			1		1	11
Stricture of Intestines	1			1	1			1	1		1	1	7
" Œsophagus	1												1
Suicide	1		4	3	1	4	4		4		2	7	30
Shock	1												1
Syphilis		3	2		2	2	3	3	3	2		3	23
Suppression of Urine		1											1
Stomatitis		1		1			3	3		1	1	1	11
Spinal Apoplexy		1											1
Splenic Leucæmia				1									1
Scorbutus						1							1
Sun Stroke								3					3
Starvation										1		2	3

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Totals.
Spina Bifida											1	1	2
Suffocation												1	1
Sarcoma												1	1
Tetanus	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	1		23
Trismus Nacentium	1	4	3	2	1	2	4	5	4	2	4	3	35
Tumor of Eye	1												1
" Uterus		1					1						2
" Throat			1										1
" Abdomen				1			1						2
" Brain				2			1					1	4
" Liver											1		1
Tumor Ovarian					2	1						2	5
Traumatic Pleuritis	1												1
Tabes Mesenterica		1		3	1		1		1		1		8
Thrombosis			1										1
Typhomania											1	1	2
Unknown Adults	1		2	1	1		1		1				7
" Infants	6	2	4	1	3	1	4	9	6	3	6	8	53

Uræmia		1	2	4	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	15
Uræmic Convulsions						1							1
Ulcer of Bowels			1	2	2			1			1		7
" Stomach				1	1	1		3			2		8
" Uterus					1								1
" Heel							1						1
" Leg							2					1	3
Vesicular Emphysema		1		1									2
Vasico Vaginal Fistula									1		1		2
Whooping Cough	4	4	3	3	3	5	7	3	5	2	1	3	43
Wounds	6	9	3	4	4	3		6	11	5	4	1	56
" Fall		1									4		5
" Gunshot			1							1			2
" Explosion of Boiler				7									7
Total	651	647	583	720	603	632	1100	701	848	673	696	1069	8923

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

AGES.	January.	Feb'ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'ber	October.	Nov'ber.	Dec'ber.	Totals.
Under 1 year.....	145	141	134	126	124	176	471	204	205	144	134	194	2198
Between 1 and 2 years.....	52	66	35	52	44	45	98	87	88	95	76	106	844
" 2 and 5 "	52	49	36	67	42	43	62	44	66	61	79	112	713
Total under 5 years.....	249	256	205	245	210	264	631	335	359	300	289	412	3755
Between 5 and 10 years...	65	42	45	51	56	44	48	48	84	85	87	145	800
" 10 and 15 " ...	6	9	12	12	10	11	18	8	17	15	23	20	161
" 15 and 20 " ...	15	18	15	23	19	21	28	17	29	15	16	41	257
" 20 and 30 " ...	58	57	63	62	60	60	72	57	80	52	54	92	767
" 30 and 40 " ...	63	62	36	65	42	44	60	51	63	45	56	80	465
" 40 and 50 " ...	39	50	45	48	46	45	48	38	47	45	47	63	561
" 50 and 60 " ...	41	39	49	68	54	31	54	44	53	32	35	61	561
" 60 and 70 " ...	56	46	47	66	44	48	63	48	52	36	45	64	615
" 70 and 80 " ...	40	51	42	56	46	41	54	32	44	38	28	55	527
" 80 and 90 " ...	18	14	21	20	12	21	19	20	17	9	16	27	214
" 90 and 100 " ...	1	3	2	3	4	2	5	2	3	.....	1	8	34
" 100 and 110 " ...	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	6
Totals.....	651	647	583	720	603	632	1104	701	848	673	696	1060	8923

NATIVITY.													
United States-- White	398	371	333	409	349	366	684	427	524	438	450	686	5435
" Colored	143	167	146	185	138	166	262	167	174	143	138	216	2045
Foreign	110	109	104	126	116	100	154	107	150	92	108	167	1443
Totals	651	647	583	720	603	632	1100	701	848	673	696	1069	8923
Still Births	53	44	49	63	51	47	71	48	72	47	51	81	677
WHITE.													
Males	260	256	215	288	249	251	443	275	355	304	269	441	3606
Females	248	224	222	247	216	215	395	259	319	226	289	412	3227
COLORED.													
Males	61	87	66	95	73	80	134	88	84	77	59	103	1007
Females	82	80	80	90	65	86	128	79	90	66	79	113	1058
Totals	651	647	583	720	603	632	1100	701	848	673	696	1069	8923
Marriages	306	305	216	298	283	277	257	302	351	300	391	348	3634
Births (reported)	624	667	613	674	608	467	604	606	799	615	703	779	7759

Total Mortality during the year 8,923. United States, White, 5,434; Foreign, 1,443; Colored, 2,046; Total, 8,923.
Annual Death-rate per 1,000, whole population, 21.81; White, 19.70; Colored, 34.10.
Total Births, (reported) 7,759; Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 18.97.
Total Marriages, 3,634; Marriage-rate per 1,000 population, 8.88. Total Still Births, 677.

TABLE No. 9—Concluded.

Total Number of Deaths Monthly in each Ward.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Totals.
First	43	50	36	31	33	32	75	71	83	64	64	107	689
Second	22	19	17	32	29	37	64	50	72	75	86	133	636
Third	17	24	19	24	34	36	66	32	50	33	29	57	421
Fourth	24	14	11	16	32	21	42	25	36	24	26	39	310
Fifth	30	23	32	24	33	27	53	41	35	25	30	51	404
Sixth	36	20	21	40	31	34	55	42	36	35	40	57	447
Seventh	59	64	61	64	37	35	69	35	40	26	25	47	562
Eighth	26	18	33	32	23	24	43	24	30	26	21	33	333
Ninth	22	23	23	38	37	43	56	31	44	31	31	51	430
Tenth	15	22	21	21	26	23	44	35	48	16	32	40	343
Eleventh	20	23	19	32	27	25	67	25	28	30	19	30	345
Twelfth	27	33	17	32	34	37	71	42	32	29	34	54	442
Thirteenth	29	18	14	30	33	34	65	38	34	29	41	60	425
Fourteenth	18	17	25	46	11	21	46	29	29	23	28	33	326
Fifteenth	39	36	35	29	32	45	48	44	66	54	34	53	515
Sixteenth	38	32	39	37	24	29	46	28	33	42	25	43	416
Seventeenth	39	46	31	41	44	30	66	32	63	36	51	58	537

Eighteenth	54	48	35	51	37	43	54	36	37	35	40	57	527
Nineteenth	57	65	51	53	33	28	46	27	33	23	24	40	480
Twentieth	36	52	43	47	13	28	24	14	19	17	16	26	335
Totals	651	647	583	720	603	632	1100	701	848	673	696	1069	8923

A. R. CARTER, *Secretary Health Department.*

TABLE No. 10.

LONGEVITY.

The following Decedents aged seventy years and upwards are reported for the year 1882.

Males—White.	Ages.	Males—White.	Ages.
James B. Clark	70	John O'Donnell	70
Samuel W. Walfpenny	70	John Gardner	70
William Whitelock	70	Godfrey Kercher	70
James Gibney	70	Matthew Stroacher	70
John McCarthy	70	Herman F. Thiemeyer	70
John M. Schaeffer	70	Stephen Broadbent	70
Henry Albers	70	Wm. Coghlan	70
Manuel Zun	70	W. H. Taylor	70
John S. Miles	70	John McGuire	71
Charles Tydings, Sr	70	Charles C. Gogel	71
Joseph Farrell	70	Samuel G. Kneller	71
Thomas Kilalea	70	John G. Lester	71
Henry McAully	70	George Leo Clarkson	71
John Schoupoff	70	Charles Taylor	71
Andrew Schad	70	Conrad Kahler	71
William Salsman	70	William D. Kitzner	71
Jacob Shryach	70	Michael Kessler	71
Joseph B. Taylor	70	Helfrich Schott	71
John G. Endress	70	Edward Lathell	71
George Hartley	70	Nicholas Reinhart	71
Alexander Jaffers	70	Samuel Loewenthal	71

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Males—White.	Ages.	Males—White.	Ages.
John Luber, Sr.	71	Philip Filipo	72
Hannibal H. Chase	71	James Cole	72
Hiram D. Brown	71	Lawrence Earhart	72
John D. Farquharson	71	Daniel Wittenbecher	72
Michael Herget	71	George W. Bandell	72
Joseph Pazourek	71	Henry Garbside	72
Richard Tume	71	Franz Roel	72
John Ports, Jr	71	Edward G. Starr	72
George Fuller	71	John Sellers	72
Henry S. Yeager	71	George L. Bush	72
John Martin	72	Henry Baugher	72
George T. Rosensteel	72	Valentine Feller	72
Conrad Volkman	72	Antonio Persagus	73
Samuel H. Lyeth	72	Moses Cohen	73
Carlo Retlaghata	72	John H. Garner	73
Gustavus R. Henderson	72	John J. Weigand	73
John McPherson	72	Solomon Loudenslager	73
Jacob Bissar	72	Frederick Ludwig	73
John Brahm	72	Capt. E. G. Sturgeon	73
Robert Bankhead	72	Benjamin Purcell	73
James P. Donnelly	72	Frank Hartman	73
Frederick A. Tiller	72	W. H. D. Alcock	73
George Gabeleni	72	John A. McGreevy	73
John Ettel	72	J. B. Young	73
Nicholas R. Woodward	72	Uri Kilburn	73
Matthias Heitzman	72	Charles C. DeGoey	73
Samuel Dawson	72	Dieterich Schnibbe	73
Charles Boadecker	72	William Moan	73

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Males—White.	Ages.	Males—White.	Ages.
Alfred Barker	74	George W. Nedwell	75
Louis Klassing	74	William Rundle	75
Frederick Wernder	74	Charles F. Cloud	75
James Graub	74	Jacob Trust	75
Edward B. Grayson	74	Richard Hugg	75
James O'Neil	74	Samuel R. Kirby	75
Veit Hoffman	74	George Brunnig	75
William H. Hozy	74	Philip Wehn	75
Isaac Coriell	74	George Wagner	75
Conrad Kersting	74	Henry Humphreys	75
John B. Carroll	74	Joseph Schmidt	75
John Recherd	74	John M. Eighelbager	76
Anthony Romane	74	Hugo J. Meyer	76
Francis John Healy	74	Joshua Barnes	76
Oliver T. Cromwell	74	Charles Lee	76
Patrick Luby	75	Martin Meagher	76
Francis O. Laughlin	75	Francis Rohmann	76
James Maccater	75	Rev. John Poisal, D. D	76
Charles B. Smoot	75	Daniel Ratcliff	76
John Haretzek	75	Owen Gorman	76
Jacob Wohllober	75	Martin Aman	76
Conrad Shafer	75	John Burk	76
William Byrn	75	James McQuade	76
Justus Bruchl	75	John Krein	76
Samuel Redman	75	Matthew Streb	76
John G. Spies	75	Martin Ebuer	76
Henry S. Shryock	75	William Lamdin	76
Daniel Bixler	75	John W. Spedden	76

TABLE No. 10—Concluded.

Males—White.	Ages.	Males—White.	Ages.
John McCall	76	Joseph E. Trippe	78
Jacob Gruber	77	Kahlman Tranermann	78
Andrew Emge	77	Wm. Jones Blackston	78
Frederick Kitzenger	77	Robert Steele	78
Frederick Becker	77	James McCohey	78
John G. Steigenwald	77	Isaac Pratt	78
John Poleininger	77	Joel Wright	78
John P. Hobbs	77	Anthony Dienst	78
Christopher Hirsch	77	John N. Bernberg	79
Bernhard Hotz	77	Flolintine Shuman	79
James Sevier	77	Ludwig D. Lohmeyer	79
Charles N. Vierlinger	77	James Tracy	79
Joseph Anzman	77	Pancratino Grief	79
Augustus Bochman	77	John Kreamer	79
John Mauser	77	Alexander J. Marshall	79
Edward Leatherbury	78	Walter Gevynn	79
Michael Knight	78	Abert Meters	79
Patrick Riordan	78	George Hildt	79
Henry Rolf	78	Leonhard Waly	79
Eli Ross Homer	78	August Hauselbaugh	79
Robert Hamill	78	Samuel O. Kirby	79
Wesley Mason	78	Richard Gallager	79
George Everhardt	78	John Sauerhoff	79
Jacob Barrichman	78	Patrick Burns	79
Casper Hammer	78	John Gand	79
W. H. Richardson	78	Alexander Tunis	79
Hugh Donnely	78	William Wilson	79
Peter Zirkle	78	Ulrich Koenig	80

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Males—White.	Ages.	Males—White.	Ages.
Harry F. Turner	80	Launcelot Warfield	81
Barrett Bond	80	Peter Claussen	81
Peter A. Watts	80	George Staches	81
Herman Dettman	80	Charles Zentz	81
Arnold Schultz	80	George W. Mitchell	81
Jessy Heineman	80	George Breidenstein	82
James D. Clark	80	Robert Hunter	82
John Sullivan	80	Isaac Redgrave	82
Owen Kernan	80	John Doyle	82
Jacob McLean	80	Peter Smith	82
Christopher Kassman	80	Jacob Fee	82
Michael Corrigan	80	Daniel Smith	82
Conrad V. Burkard	80	Henry Chirboln	83
Samuel D. Klose	80	William Ecelston	83
James Cole	80	Thomas T. Tucker	83
Patrick M. Holbrook	80	Theo. Emanuel Mueller	83
John Gridley	80	Elijah McDowell	83
James Heagy	80	L. P. Clark	83
Henry Bee	80	C. H. Baker	83
John Cook	80	Nathan Greenebaum	83
Henry Lesmbach	80	James Hogan	83
Thomas Coleman	81	Horatio Moore	83
Henry Kares	81	Samuel Watkins	83
Wolfgan Engelmeyer	81	Francis J. Litz	83
Samuel P. Welsh	81	James Flynn	83
Thomas Milbourn	81	Lazarus Meyers	83
Isaac H. Clare	81	Franz Schott	83
George Wallace	81	Admiral H.Y. Purviance	84

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Males—White.	Ages.	Males—White.	Ages.
Elias S. Richards	84	Albert Ziegler	87
John Harrigun	84	George Koehlin	87
Thomas Weems	84	Charles Crook	88
Richard Smith	84	Henry Suter	88
John Daneker	84	George T. Cross	88
Patrick McKee	84	Matthew McElroy	88
Thomas Irons	84	Patrick Holmes	88
Patrick Little	84	Archibald McKewen	88
William J. Bunting	85	John D. Boss	88
William Tucker	85	Elisha Harrington	89
William Lefferman	85	John Colein	89
Robert Brown	85	Paul Kust	89
John Beere	85	Absalom Hanesch	89
T. S. W. Boyd	85	Achilles Simpson	90
David M. Perine	86	Michael Christopher	90
Robert L. Hollins	86	Charles A. Waters	91
John Konkle	86	Joseph Everest	92
Henry Sauerlann	86	John Travers	92
Anton Schwedner	87	Denwood Barrow	95
Lazarus Herzberg	87	Andrew O'Brian	98
Fred. W. Mueller	87	Abner Webb	100
James O'Donnell	87		

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Famales—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Emeline V. Smith	70	Margaret Betzenberger	70
Margaret Stewart	70	Rachael Truman	70
Mary Archer	70	Anna Maria Jones	70
Elizabeth Rowe	70	Fromet Daniel	70
Mary Corliss	70	Mary Collins	70
Mary A. Beeler	70	Harriette Boyd	71
Charlotte Armstrong	70	Mary A. Therion	71
Elizabeth Wirth	70	Zelpha Bailey	71
Adelaide Henderson	70	Caroline Kirby	71
Elizabeth Lanahan	70	Mary E. Meeks	71
Mary E. Hennings	70	Sarah King	71
Anne Reily	70	Mary A. Koehler	71
Elizabeth Inloes	70	Mary A. Thompson	71
Sarah E. Lanpher	70	Teresie M. Pfisterer	71
Isabella Brown	70	Bridget Lester	71
Bridget Weeks	70	Mary P. Courts	71
Cuvann Greigs	70	Elizabeth Arnold	71
Frances McManus	70	Elizabeth Bock	71
Berendina Meyer	70	Christine Winter	71
Josephine Michael	70	Margaret Garth	71
Gertrude Wells	70	Ellanor Burton	71
Margaret S. Aldwell	70	Mary Ann Wilson	71
Ann M. Rea	70	Margaret Been	72
Margaret Clarke	70	Christine Volk	72
Catharine Irving	70	Sarah Ann Foos	72
Marianna Dedofsky	70	Maria Macho	72
Kunigunder Poeringer	70	Mary Ann Killduff	72
Ann Murray	70	Rebecca Slee	72

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Ann M. Simpson	72	Ann Collins	72
Eliza F. Mosher	72	Johanna Lindeman	72
Catharine Quinn	72	Sarah A. Bondel	72
Anne K. Koch	72	Jane Cheutes	72
Emaline Jones	72	Emeline Mopps	72
Harriett E. Welch	72	Julia H. Smith	72
Rachael Potts	72	Elenor Ruskell	72
Louisa A. Lerp	72	Elizabeth A. Cromwell	73
Emeline P. Hopkins	72	Gertrude Hirth	73
Elizabeth Trunk	72	Isabella Baterill	73
Margaret McIntire	72	Conradine Rottemig	73
Catharine E. Weigard	72	Elizabeth Hawkins	73
Anna Blume	72	Ann Maria Hart	73
Anne Gaskins	72	Elizabeth Mory	73
Johanna Dorsey	72	Maria Jane Rose	73
Mary Ann Haywood	72	Hannah Poole	73
Mary Nalley	72	Margaret Neal	73
Jane Ruark	72	Ann Halton	73
Sarah H. Merrill	72	Elizabeth Snyder	73
Louisa Eschrich	72	Mary Ann Ruth	73
Sabine Johnson	72	Nancy Dishman	73
Ruth Henry	72	Sarah Shipley	73
Susan R. Emory	72	Ann M. Horton	73
Mary McKeon	72	Maria Lechie	73
Mary Nally	72	Martha Kernan	73
Elizabeth Kelly	72	Annie M. Doberer	73
Mary A. Mohle	72	Eliza Doherty	73
Margaret Conlan	72	Charlotte Junke	73

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Betsy M. Mason	73	Wilhelmemo Schultze	74
Mary T. Coleman	73	Sarah A. Hall	74
Rebecca R. Sherwood	73	Mary A. Cissel	74
Mary Campbell	73	Catharine A. Porter	74
Ann M. Ward	73	Mary A. Jackson	74
Mary Elizabeth Walton	73	Thurse Gilbert	74
Dora Hess	73	Mary Woodall	74
Elizabeth Mitchell	73	Sarah T. Simpson	75
Jane G. Smith	74	Sophie Bowers	75
Sarah M. Worley	74	Catharine Reitz	75
Sarah R. Oliver	74	Mary Sheeler	75
Barbam Maertz	74	Bridget Feeny	75
Magdaline Huber	74	Mary Ann Martin	75
Ann Winemiller	74	Rebecca Haswell	75
Catharine Kelly	74	Anna Galagher	75
Louisa B. Walbach	74	Mary Brooks	75
Hannah S. Uhlfelder	74	Margaret Celler	75
Priscilla Martin	74	Jane Fuller	75
Rosina Wagner	74	Ruth Hartlove	75
Ellen Broah	74	Margaret Fowler	75
Caroline M. Campbell	74	Mary Dignan	75
Mary Smith	74	Sarah Huppman	75
Caroline D. Spedden	74	Julia Bailey	75
Ann Ward	74	Elizabeth Thomas	75
Mary K. Winkle	74	Sarah A. Stuart	75
Ann Taylor	74	Mary Ann Lehr	75
Louisa Littig	74	Magdalene Dillfelder	75
Catharine Laragg	74	Annie Bailey	76

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Anna Sills	76	Mary Tall	77
Mary Earhart	76	Mary Filte	77
Elizabeth A. Simmons	76	Regina Fleishman	77
Esther Austin Morling	76	Eliza Elder	77
Mary A. Brice	76	Anne Maria Koehler	77
Elizabeth Powell	76	Sophia M. Robinson	77
Catharine Harnichfeger	76	Rose Ann Hacher	77
Elizabeth A Read	76	Magdalene Allrecher	77
Eliza Ball	76	Matilda R. Bancroft	77
Margaret C. Felthauser	76	Sarah Ann Dorsey	77
Elizabeth Crugh	76	Elizabeth Younger	77
Jane Hagans	76	Margaret Ann McNeal	77
Catharine Leimbach	76	Emmaline Bauergett	77
Ellen Poole	76	Christine Shuman	77
Hannah S. Schraeffer	76	Susan McCammon	77
Isabella McCall	76	Johanna Gueith	77
Elizabeth O. Higgins	76	Margaret Herzet	78
Ellen Larrimore	76	Elizabeth Scarborough	78
Elizabeth Sapp	76	Elizabeth Rae	78
Susanna Asmus	76	Jane Senseney	78
Ellen Bushie	76	Margaret Parrish	78
Josephine Schott	76	Amelia Bozer	78
Eliza J. Burnett	76	Katharine Kornbeehler	78
Ellen Aires	77	Julia A. Decker	78
Louisa C. Jenkins	77	Catharine Dehnert	78
Annie Lang	77	Margaret Riley	78
Mary Ann Cox Krebs	77	Ann C. Richardson	78
Eliza A. Greer	77	Mary Ann Watts	78

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Bridget Flanagen	78	Harriet Hillyard	80
Mary Richards	78	Margaret Wagner	80
Susan Smith	78	Cassandra Cooper	80
Ann B. Dulin	78	Ann Buckmiller	80
Susan Coburn	78	Isabella Cullers	80
Catharine Vogler	79	Sophia W. D. Mayford	80
Harriett N. Wharton	79	Elizabeth Braner	80
Elizabeth Clerline	79	Sarah McCann	80
Louisa Shryach	79	Ann Maria Gunby	80
Kate Helmsteter	79	Elizabeth Bosman	80
Elizabeth A. Kehoe	79	Louisa F. Madden	80
Jean N. Crane	79	Juliet A. Campbell	80
Sarah Henderson	79	Mary Ogle	80
Eliza Gibbons	79	Margaret A. Townsend	80
Ann E. Reth	79	Regina Vogel	80
Martha Ann Glenn	79	Susanna Carter	80
Elizabeth Ann Smith	79	Elizabeth Mason	80
Eva Catharine Hilbert	79	Emily Gardiner	80
Ann Mary Dietz	80	Elizabeth Snyder	80
Bridget McManus	80	Rebecca E. Wayson	80
Henrietta Mitchell	80	Mary Dunn	80
Catharine Houser	80	Inka Jacobi Meyer	81
Elizabeth Pyle	80	Clarinda Hughes	81
Dora Gloch	80	Aramitta Brown	81
Mary Ann Mann	80	Margaret B. Ehrlicker	81
Bridget Dunn	80	Ruth Hare	81
Catharine McDonald	80	Priscilla Turner	81
Ann Hamilton	80	Eliza P. S. Jones	81

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Ann Howell	81	Caroline Bengal	82
Fanny Churchman	81	Ann M. Meanley	82
Mrs. William Ward	81	Bathsheba P. Keith	82
Sarah Metz	81	Catharine C. League	82
Ann Dashields	81	Elizabeth Marsh	82
Dolithy S. Pow	81	Sarah Hughes	82
Regina Herzberg	81	Abigail Chadbourn	82
Ann E. Dangerfield	81	Mary Clark	82
Catharine A. Eilerman	81	Ann Allison	82
Elizabeth Michael	81	Catharine L. Kiersted	82
Mary E. Kaufman	81	Sarah A. Thornton	83
Anna M. Lauf	81	Elizabeth Wilkerson	83
Elizabeth Crispens	82	Melia E. Mamux	83
Margaret Mullen	82	Martha Ports	83
Mary Toole	82	Mary A. Frederick	83
Catharine Wellslager	82	Elizabeth Albaugh	83
Mary Commings	82	Annie M. Amon	83
Rose Gentner	82	Ann Jenkins	83
Meta Korff	82	Margaret Williams	83
Mary L. Einhorn	82	Ann Hance	83
Catharine Lang	82	Mary B. Jenkins	83
Mary G. Kemp	82	Sophia Heckinger	83
Ruth Ann Taylor	82	Margaret Lous	83
Amelia Conrad	82	Julia Relligatta	83
Elizabeth Armiger	82	Barbara Rott	84
Elizabeth Powers	82	Mary McGlone	84
Ann Bower	82	Dora Schmidt	84
Alice Smith	82	Jemima Atkinson	84

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Bridget Collins	84	Anna Maria Wilson	87
Mary A. Barthelson	84	Agnes Kirkland	87
Sarah Heafer	85	Annie E. Chisholm	88
Margaret Moses	85	Dora Einolf	88
Catharine Gleason	85	Elizabeth Donohoo	88
Delilah Johnson	85	Catharine Boardman	88
Elizabeth Sedicum	85	Barbettee Bamburger	88
Maria Nicolai	85	Elizabeth Miller	88
Elizabeth S. Small	85	Sarah Conlan	89
Annie Meister	86	Elizabeth Weaver	89
Angi Bruggmann	86	Ann Jones	89
Vashti Bartlett	86	Kezias Cross	89
Susan Kenly	86	Elizabeth Niles	89
Martha Valiant	86	Susannah Carroll	90
Margaret Gruetter	86	Catharine Goulden	90
Ann Conway	86	Maria Moore	90
Ann Miller	86	Clara E. Schroder	90
Maria Loane	86	Sophia Bartol	90
Mary Greentree	87	Rebecca C. Rhodes	90
Ann S. Wheeler	87	Sarah B. McGee	90
Ann M. Bailey	87	Elizabeth Foley	90
Rebecca Allers	87	Ann Annetia Kous	90
Mary Nally	87	Rebecca Carter	90
Emily Shelley	87	Mary R. Crowther	91
Salome Diffenderffer	87	Annie Hambleton	91
Elizabeth Harney,	87	Mary Conway	91
Elizabeth Brieham	87	Esther Klein	91
Ann Griffith	87	Catharine Maria Raborg	92

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—White.	Ages.	Females—White.	Ages.
Margaret Dinsmore	92	Ann McDonald	95
Margaret Baum	92	Mary Meherell	95
Mary A. Blanchard	92	Rebecca McMachin	96
Maggie McGongle	93	Elizabeth Jones	97
Catharine Jones	93	Mary Hugg	97
Minnie Rosensewig	93	Catharine Murray	99
Catharine Green	93	Elizabeth Stewart	101
Mary Richey	93	Mary Larkins	103
Margaretha Trencange	93	Catharine Manian	106
Mrs. Frances Champlain	94		

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Males—Colored.	Ages.	Males—Colored.	Ages.
John Sudler	70	Thomas Askins	75
George T. Burk	70	Samuel J. Hutchins	75
John P. Jones	70	William Johnson	75
George Barton	70	William Green	76
Louis Richardson	70	Denis Johnson	76
Horace Scott	70	Alfred Bias	78
William Wesley	70	Lewis Clare	78
John W. Church	70	Emile Joseph DuBois	79
Samuel Green	71	George Neal	79
Henry Johnson	71	Adaway McWharter	80
Jerry Graham	71	Levi Gaunt	80
Elijah Dickson	71	John H. Noble	83
Alfred Taylor	72	Charles Grandison	84
James King	72	Samuel Brown	85
Robert Brooks	72	James Dickerson	86
George W. Perkins	72	Thomas Jackson	86
Solomon DeCoursey	73	Ezedeck Green	87
Israel Waters	73	Richard Hawkins	88
Peter Crook	75	Daniel Miller	90

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Females—Colored.	Ages.	Females—Colored.	Ages.
Margaret Scott	70	Margaret Young	75
Delia Chew	70	Margaret King	75
Rhodie Thomas	70	Jane Curtis	75
Ann E. Hitchins	70	Rachael Waters	75
Elizabeth Mason	70	Henrietta Sewell	75
Ellen Shirlle	70	Eliza Keeth	75
Christina Stalee	70	Matilda Cargo	75
Sarah Dowden	70	Dinah Lee	75
Louisa Williams	70	Sarah Washington	75
Anetta Brown	70	Catharine Landis	76
Susan Ann Siefers	70	Elizabeth Foot	76
Drucis A. Stripley	70	Julia Robinson	76
Retta Stanley	70	Rebecca V. Gooding	77
Fanny Brown	71	Margaret Commock	78
Sophia Myers	71	Lethe Frederick	78
Eliza Tyler	72	Martha Benson	78
Nancy Logan	73	Julia Ann Meads	78
Maggie Posey	73	Elsey Holiday	79
Maria Smith	73	Mary Sinclair	79
Susan Jains	73	Jennie Shields	80
Mary Amerson	73	Margaret Wright	80
Maria Lee	73	Hettie A. Marshall	80
Litty Bond	73	Henrietta Mayloons	80
Elizabeth Jackson	74	Eliza Fenwick	80
Lilue Turner	74	Anna Groosberg	80
Nellie Hock	74	Lydia Roberts	80
Hanna Wilson	75	Harriett Butler	80
Catharine Heleway	75	Mary Thomas	80

TABLE No. 10—Concluded.

Females—Colored.	Ages.	Females—Colored.	Ages.
Anna Murray	80	Lydia Alexander	85
Alice Dorsey	80	Malinda Newman	85
Hester Sharp	80	Mary Barnes	85
Ellen Lockett	80	Charlotte A. Furgerson	88
Caroline Dorsey	80	Sarah Carter	89
Mary Gough	80	Theresa Matthews	90
Hester Createn	81	Silvers Williams	90
Grace Thomas	82	Fannie Bennett	92
Mrs. Francis A. Brown	82	Jane Brown	93
Emma Grimes	82	Mary Elizabeth Lange	95
Margaret Lochman	82	Millie Perryman	95
Susanna Little	83	Cassie Harris	100
Ellen Welch	83	Hester Adams	100
Mary Sharp	84	Anna Bailey	105
Amelia Howard	84	Sophia Webster	110

RECAPITULATION.

White Males.			White Females			Colored Males.			Col'd Females.		
Ages.	Number of Decedents.	Total Years.	Ages.	Number of Decedents.	Total Years.	Ages.	Number of Decedents.	Total Years.	Ages.	Number of Decedents.	Total Years
70	29	2,030	70	33	2,310	70	8	560	70	13	910
71	23	1,633	71	17	1,207	71	4	284	71	2	142
72	30	2,160	72	41	2,952	72	4	288	72	1	72
73	16	1,168	73	29	2,117	73	2	146	73	7	511
74	15	1,110	74	27	1,998	75	4	300	74	3	222
75	24	1,800	75	20	1,500	76	2	152	75	11	825
76	18	1,368	76	24	1,824	78	2	156	76	3	228
77	14	1,078	77	21	1 617	79	2	158	77	1	77
78	21	1,638	78	17	1,326	80	2	160	78	4	312
79	19	1,501	79	13	1,027	83	1	83	79	2	158
80	22	1,760	80	31	2,480	84	1	84	80	15	1,200
81	12	972	81	19	1,539	85	1	85	81	1	81
82	7	574	82	26	2,132	86	2	172	82	4	328
83	15	1,245	83	14	1,162	87	1	87	83	2	166
84	9	756	84	7	588	88	1	88	84	2	168
85	6	510	85	7	595	90	1	90	85	3	255
86	4	344	86	9	774				88	1	88
87	6	522	87	12	1,044				89	1	89
88	7	616	88	6	528				90	2	180
89	4	356	89	5	445				92	1	92
90	2	180	90	10	900				93	1	93
91	1	91	91	4	364				95	2	190
92	2	184	92	4	368				100	2	200
95	1	95	93	6	558				105	1	105
98	1	98	94	1	94				110	1	110
100	1	100	95	2	190						
			96	1	96						
			97	2	194						
			99	1	99						
			101	1	101						
			103	1	103						
			106	1	106						
	309	23,889		412	32,338		38	2,893		86	6,802
309, averaging 77 years, 3 months.			412, averaging 78 years, 5 months.			38, averaging 76 years, 1 month.			86, averaging 79 years, 1 month.		

Total decedents, White...721 Colored..124 Grand total...845
Total years, " 56,227 " 9,695 " " 65,922

Average longevity, White, 77 years, 11 months; Colored, 78 years, 2 months; total average, 78 years.

A. R. Carter, *Sec'y Health Dep't.*

TABLE No. 11.

Salary Account for Twelve Months ending December 31, 1882.

APPROPRIATION $14,500.00.

Dr.			Cr.
To 13 Checks on Comptroller	$14,491 79	By 1 voucher January 1, 1882	$1,275 06
		" 1 " February 1, 1882	1,283 40
		" 1 " " 28, 1882	2,183 30
		" 1 " March 24, 1882	15 46
		" 1 " April 1, 1882	783 32
		" 1 " May 1, 1882	783 36
		" 1 " June 1, 1882	1,667 87
		" 1 " July 1, 1882	783 33
		" 1 " August 1, 1882	793 34
		" 1 " September 1, 1882	1,693 34
		" 1 " " 30, 1882	793 33
		" 1 " November 1, 1882	793 34
		" 1 " December 1, 1882	1,643 34
To 13 Checks on Comptroller	$14,491 79	13 " for twelve months	$14,491 79
" unexpended balance of appropriation	8 21	" unexpended balance of appropriation	8 21
	$14,500 00		$14,500 00

A. R. CARTER, *Secretary Health Department.*

TABLE No. 12.

General Health Account for Twelve Months ending December 31, 1882.

Appropriation $20,000.00; Post Mortems $600.00; Deficiency 1881 $2,003.72; Extra Appropriation $29,000.00; Total Appropriations $51,603.72.

Dr.			Cr.	
To 551 Checks on Comptroller	$50,756 99	By 18 vouchers—Salaries of Sanitary Inspectors, index clerk and watchman		$6,626 00
		" 23 "	Salaries extra vaccine physicians	1,550 00
		" 159 "	Infected articles destroyed	2,112 96
		" 64 "	Bedding and articles furnished infected houses in place of similar articles destroyed	20,469 46
		" 16 "	Interments, removing small-pox patients to quarantine hospital, removing and destroying infected articles	7,062 40
		" 58 "	Coffins	1,803 00
		" 29 "	Vaccine virus	7,073 68
		" 4 "	Post-mortems	300 00
		" 14 "	Disinfectants	258 28
		" 5 "	Livery	934 00
		" 14 "	Telephones and Messenger service	301 01
		" 1 "	Printing annual report	291 00
		" 1 "	Ambulance	200 00
		" 1 "	Building steaming-house	150 00
		" 5 "	Small-pox nurses	85 50
		" 42 "	Advertising	521 82

		" 36	"	Postage and postal cards	382 43
		" 1	"	Medical fee, Dr. W. B. Canfield	38 00
		" 1	"	Medical fee, Dr. W. A. Jones	60 00
		" 18	"	Material for and printing small-pox flags	139 97
		" 5	"	Cleaning sinks	156 00
		" 2	"	Suits of clothing—Fitzpatrick and Brown	100 00
		" 34	"	Sundry small bills	141 48
To 551 Checks on Comptroller	$50,756 99	By 551	"	for twelve months	$50,756 99
" unexpended balance of appropriation	846 73	" unexpended balance of appropriation			846 73
	$51,603 72				$51,603 72

A. R. CARTER, *Secretary Health Department.*

TABLE No. 13.

Nuisance and Sewer Account for Twelve Months ending December 31, 1882.

DR.		APPROPRIATION $14,000.00.		CR.
To 136 Checks on Comptroller	$13,990 00	By 21 vouchers—Salaries of superintendents		$6,082 20
		" 33 " J. W Lee, sewer work		2,364 63
		" 24 " H. Paff, sewer work		1,577 25
		" 22 " Repairs		542 48
		" 2 " Wagons and horses		815 00
		" 5 " Lime		1,871 15
		" 12 " Disinfectants		358 49
		" 4 " Abating nuisances		115 90
		" 2 " Tolls		33 40
		" 1 " Coal		7 00
		" 10 " Livery		222 50
To 136 Checks on Comptroller	$13 990 00	By 136 " for twelve months		$13,990 00
" unexpended balance of appropriation	10 00	" unexpended balance of appropriation		10 00
	$14,000 00			$14,000 00

A. R. CARTER, *Secretary Health Department.*

TABLE No. 14.

Account of the Quarantine Hospital of the Port of Baltimore for Twelve Months ending December 31, 1882.

DR.	APPROPRIATION $23,011.75.		CR.
To 158 Checks on Comptroller	$23,003 80	By 12 vouchers—Pay-rolls	$11,499 87
		" 20 " Clothing	3,325 08
		" 12 " Provisions	2,476 98
		" 7 " Medicines	257 26
		" 13 " Groceries	1,293 85
		" 11 " Coffins	585 00
		" 4 " Milk	278 10
		" 9 " Paints and oils	167 96
		" 3 " Bread	364 77
		" 5 " Ice	103 17
		" 11 " Coal	726 26
		" 2 " Stoves	203 18
		" 2 " Cows	126 00
		" 9 " Feed	134 76
		" 1 " Horse	200 00
		" 16 " Repairs	788 77
		" 8 " Crockery and table-ware	112 76
		" 2 " Bedding	73 00
		" 1 " U S. inspection	25 00
		" 1 " Flag	28 00
		" 1 " Yawl boat	65 00
		" 1 " Fire insurance	77 50
		" 3 " Seeds	36 15
		" 4 " Sundry small bills	55 38
To 158 Checks on Comptroller	$23,003 80	By 158 " for twelve months	$23,003 80
" unexpended balance of appropriation	7 95	" unexpended balance of appropriation	7 95
	$23,011 75		$23,011 75

A. R. CARTER, *Secretary Health Department.*

REPORT

OF THE

Assistant Commissioner of Health.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1883.

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the work assigned me for the year ending December 31st, 1882:

The tables appended will give you an account of the work performed by the employees of this Department.

I am again compelled to call attention to the sewers, the cleansing of which is imposed upon this Department. Deposits occur in them continually, and they require constant attention, necessitating the expenditure of a greater amount of money than is annually appropriated. During the past year there was removed 2,519 cart loads of filth, &c., from the various sewers. In many instances slight deposits occur, and these could be removed very readily had we any means of flushing them daily with water from the copious supply with which our city is furnished. Pipes provided with ordinary stop-cocks could be introduced into the various

inlets to sewers, and water turned on as required to wash away any slight accumulations that take place. The importance of this means of cleansing cannot be over-estimated, as the free use of water will not only wash off the deposit, but will prevent the vitiation of the atmosphere from the decomposition that takes place when they are permitted to remain.

The disinfection of the streets, lanes and alleys during the heated term is a matter of great importance, and could be accomplished more easily had we a small number of one-horse watering carts, by which means disinfectants could be distributed or sprinkled with good effect over a greater area than by the present means employed.

There exists a great necessity for the passage of more specific ordinances for the protection of the public health than now exist, and greater attention should be given by the legislator to the enactment of necessary and proper regulations which tend to the preservation of life and health. This Department should be sustained with such powers as will enable it to perform its duties more fully and efficiently.

Ordinances should be enacted to prevent the nuisances caused by defective drainage, bad plumbing, deficient ventilation and imperfectly constructed privies, all of which render the air impure, and which is the medium by which agents giving rise to disease are frequently carried into the body.

The thanks of this Department are due the Police, Fire and City Commissioner's Departments for the many kindnesses shown.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended me,

I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. McSHANE, M. D.,
Assistant Commissioner of Health.

TABLES.

Number of Nuisances examined and abated by Sanitary Inspectors (1882).

Alleys cleaned, repaired or paved	288
Premises cleaned and disinfected	121
Cellars cleaned	293
Vacant lots cleaned, drained or filled	50
Manure pits reconstructed or repaired	64
Drain-pipes cleaned, repaired or constructed	93
Yards cleaned, drained, repaired or paved	240
Gas, water-pipes and hydrants repaired	59
Gutters repaired	33
Privies inspected and ordered to be cleaned	1075
Privies reconstructed or repaired	80
Stables repaired	59
Grass removed from gutters	44
Rain-spouts repaired	14
Water obtained from city pumps for analysis	6
Ice-ponds inspected and permits granted	29
" " " " refused	6
Public schools inspected	30
Excavating establishments inspected	11
Slaughter-houses inspected	8
Cases of infectious disease inspected	497
Causes of death investigated (no physician in attendance)	357
Complaints examined and no nuisance found to exist	175
Miscellaneous	171
	3803

JAMES F. McSHANE, M. D.,
Assistant Commissioner of Health

Notices, Orders, etc., issued from the Health Department, and number of Official Letters written and received during the year 1882.

Number of notices issued to clean privies on complaint	12,973
Number of notices issued to clean yards	410
Number of notices issued to clean and bail out cellars	318
Number of notices issued to clean, grade and pave alleys	2,860
Number of notices issued to drain and fill lots	293
Number of notices issued to clean and repair water-closets	85
Number of notices issued to clean and properly construct manure-pits	93
Number of notices issued to clean grass and weeds from gutters	397
	17,429
Number of permits issued to open sinks	23,267
Number of permits issued to open sinks at night	63
Number of official letters written	673
Number of official letters received	785

JAMES F. McSHANE, M. D.,
Assistant Commissioner of Health.

Number of Interments in the Eastern and Western Public Cemeteries during the year 1882.

EASTERN PUBLIC CEMETERY		WESTERN PUBLIC CEMETERY	
M. Coleman, Sup't.		*F. A. Kerchner, Sup't.*	
January	15	January	18
February	20	February	27
March	17	March	26
April	13	April	20
May	14	May	13
June	14	June	35
July	29	July	26
August	7	August	18
September	23	September	25
October	15	October	18
November	16	November	16
December	28	December	36
	211		278

Total number of interments during the year.....489

JAMES F. McSHANE, M D.,
Assistant Commissioner of Health.

Table showing amount of Night Soil delivered at Foley's and Winans' Dumps, 1882.

FOLEY'S WHARF, CANTON.	Loads.	Gallons.	WINANS' WHARF, SPRING GARDEN.	Loads.	Gallons.
January	309	61,800	January	1,182	220,860
February	236	46,800	February	1,623	306,800
March	608	120,160	March	2,478	464,380
April	1,128	225,440	April	2,477	470,480
May	1,730	345,520	May	4,488	851,880
June	1,602	320,400	June	4,021	745,360
July	1,507	301,240	July	4,302	798,440
August	1,033	206,600	August	2,495	495,760
September	796	159,200	September	2,410	453,320
October	793	158,600	October	2,542	480,860
November	528	105,600	November	1,752	339,360
December	404	80,800	December	878	166,840
Total	10,674	2,132,160	Total	30,651	5,794,340

Total number of loads delivered at both dumps..... 41,325
" " " gallons " " " 7,926,500

JAMES F. McSHANE, M. D.,
Assistant Commissioner of Health.

Transcripts from the Records of Deaths for the year ending December 31, 1882.

For life insurance policies	44
For army pension claims	41
To establish other claims	5
To go to Germany to prove death	3
For the courts, in evidence	3
For other purposes	3
Total	104

WM. T. HALL,
Clerk to Registrar of Vital Statistics.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

AT THE

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

REPORT.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL—PORT OF BALTIMORE,

December 31, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the report of the Quarantine and Pest Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1882.

I again urge the separation of the two services, especially now that the new quarantine at Leading Point is approaching completion, and the removal of quarantine to that point will soon take place. The distance by land to the new hospital will be about twenty miles, and at certain seasons the ice will make the removal of patients from the city impossible; therefore, I suggest that the present place be kept as the city pest hospital, and that the road between here and the bridge be made a shell road, making the drive to the city limits easy and comparatively short. The water front, which is of some value, can be sold or retained, as deemed best for the interest of the city. A small wharf will still be needed here, to land coal upon for the hospital.

Leading Point quarantine will not be ready for occupation until the grounds are cleaned up and proper roads be made. At present we have not the right of way from the place to the public road. This should be secured by condemnation. During the winter the marketing may be done by boat, but not during the quarantine season.

The expense of the quarantine will be larger in the future than in the past, because at this place the farm supplies the table and the stock very largely; and from what I hear of the idea of lighting the new place with gas and heating it with hot water, the services of another man may be needed.

The boat in present use for boarding purposes is not seaworthy for the heavier weather and seas of the lower river, and is not sufficiently strong to make its way through ice of any great thickness. I think a stronger and more powerful boat will be needed.

If the present quarantine be kept for use as a city pest hospital, it will, I think, be best to leave the present furniture in the buildings at this place; if so, the buildings at the new quarantine will have to be furnished, and your honorable body will be called upon for an appropriation for the purpose. I strongly request that the medical officer in charge be relieved from giving the contract for such purpose, and that the new buildings be furnished under the supervision of a committee of the Council, or by the Health Department.

In future the rate of charge upon vessels for quarantine fees will be much less than in the past. For some

years it has been the custom to charge upon the gross tonnage, but during the past summer the custom-house has changed its system of measurement and charges, and the ship-brokers having demanded a like reduction and change of system upon the part of the quarantine, the question was submitted to the law officer of the city, and by his advice, we now charge upon the net or registered tonnage, instead of upon the gross. This will reduce our collections by nearly one-third.

During the past year the small-pox has been quite prevalent in the city. Six hundred and seventy-five cases have been treated at this hospital, including those remaining over from 1881. Of these, six hundred and seventeen were cases of small-pox; the others were cases sent for quarantine or mistaken diagnosis. Three hundred and seventy-two have been discharged—cured; one hundred and eighty-eight have died, and one hundred and fifteen still remain in hospital. (See Table No. 4.)

Referring to such books of record as I can find, the fact is apparent that for several decades we have been exposed to a periodical outbreak of this disease, indicating a constant re-acquired tendency to receive such poison, owing to the want of constant and systematic vaccination.

Forty-two vessels have been detained at quarantine from infected ports, and have been cleansed and disinfected.—(Table III.)

Seven hundred and fifty-four vessels have been boarded and inspected during the year 1882, (see Table

I,) and from these vessels, and from a few county patients and cases sent here by the United States Marine Hospital Service, we have collected the sum of seven thousand five hundred and one dollars and seventy-six cents ($7,501.76.)

The cost of maintaining the Quarantine and Pest Hospital during the year was *$23,004.80*, as shown more fully in Table No. 14 of the Health Commissioner's report. The appropriation for this hospital was $18,000; afterwards increased by a special one of $5,000 more. You will perceive there is a deficiency of *$854.07*, which the large amount of sickness treated and clothing furnished and coffins purchased will amply explain, and in fact, we think this place has been maintained both economically and efficiently.

I beg to return my warmest thanks to Dr. Severn P. Costin for his cheerful and valuable assistance, and to say that Captain Jno. L. Gibson and the employees of the place have done their duty in a manner deserving of praise and approval.

Very respectfully,

J. McH. HOWARD,
Quarantine Hospital Physician.

TABLES.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number and Class of Vessels Boarded and Inspected at Quarantine, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Months.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					
	Steamships.	Ships.	Brigs.	Barks.	Schooners and 1 Sloop.	Total.
January	5		1			6
February	3		1			4
March	7		1		1	9
April	12		1	1		14
May	25	6	11	22	49	113
June	21	2	8	24	64	119
July	42	3	12	26	45	128
August	64	5	10	34	35	148
September	52	2	3	28	21	106
October	34	3	7	20	14	78
November	6			1	2	9
December	9				11	20
Total	280	21	55	156	242	754

TABLE II.

Showing the amount of money received for Quarantine and Hospital Fees and paid to the City Register for the year ending December 31, 1882.

MONTHS.	CLASS OF VESSELS, &c.						
	St'mships.	Ships.	Brigs.	Barks.	Schooners and One Sloop.	Hospital.	Total.
January	$122 59		$ 2 07				$124 66
February	66 37		2 99			$ 37 27	106 63
March	189 71		2 28		$ 2 00		193 99
April	304 77		2 07	$ 6 67			313 51
May	446 72	$79 77	32 36	127 32	136 47	114 85	937 49
June	323 16	20 61	25 69	143 05	161 82		674 33
July	756 62	48 03	34 75	146 46	132 11		1,122 97
August	1,181 49	61 73	25 41	207 69	96 68	17 50	1,590 50
September	957 01	21 66	8 76	174 02	54 16	9 50	1,225 11
October	567 98	29 95	18 35	122 54	46 72	9 00	794 54
November	150 39			5 50	4 00	40 40	200 29
December	173 54				22 00	22 20	217 74
Total	$5,240 35	$261 75	$159 73	$933 25	$655 96	$250 72	$7,501 76

TABLE III.

Showing the Number and Class of Vessels detained at Quarantine, for cleansing and disinfecting, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Months.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					
	Steamships.	Ships.	Brigs	Barks.	Schooners and 1 Sloop.	Total.
January						
February						
March						
April						
May			2		2	4
June	2		1	1		4
July	6				3	9
August	4		1		1	6
September	3				1	4
October	2			1	1	4
November					2	2
December					9	9
	17		4	2	19	42

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number of Patients treated for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Diseases.	Remaining over from 1881	Received in 1882.	Discharged in 1882.	Died in 1882.	Remaining in Hospital.	Total.
Small-pox	20	597	320	188	109	617
Measles		3	3			3
Syphilis		4	2		2	4
Quarantined		51	47		4	51
Total	20	655	372	188	115	675

Fifty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1882.

BALTIMORE:
KING BROTHERS, "CITY PRINTERS,"
No. 163 West Baltimore Street.

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools

FOR 1882.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.....JOHN T. MORRIS.

SECRETARY.....HENRY M. COWLES.

SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY E. SHEPHERD.
(Resigned October 1st.)

SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY A. WISE.
(Elected October 3d.)

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY A. WISE.
(Until October 3d.)

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.....CHARLES G. EDWARDS.
(Elected October 10th.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WARD.		TERM EXPIRES.
1.	FRANCIS J. RUTH	1885.
2	GEORGE H BUDEKE	1883.
3.	WM. C. ATKINSON	1884.
4.	TIMOTHY MALONEY	1886.
5.	WM. M. IVES	1885.
6.	JOHN F. HANCOCK	1884.
7.	ROBERT H. SINCLAIR	1886.
8.	JAMES BOYLE	1883.
9.	JOSHUA PLASKITT	1883.
10.	JOHN T. MORRIS	1886.
11.	JOHN P. POE	1884.
12.	BENJAMIN PRICE	1885.
13.	FRANK W. GERMON, M.D	1883.
14.	F. G. CONNOLLY, M.D	1884.
15.	J. WM. KINES	1885.
16.	JACOB SCHENKEL	1886.
17.	H. B ROEMER	1884.
18.	JOHN N CONWAY	1886.
19.	JOSEPH H. GALE	1883.
20.	CALVIN J. KING	1885.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. *BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.*

Messrs. Hancock, Connolly, Sinclair, King, President and Superintendent.

2. *FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.*

Messrs. Poe, Atkinson, Roemer, Ives, Price, Budeke, President and Superintendent.

3. *NORMAL SCHOOL.*

Messrs. Gale, Sinclair, King and Superintendent.

4. *GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.*

Messrs. Sinclair, Schenkel, Germon, Kines and Ruth.

5. *PRIMARY SCHOOLS.*

Messrs. Schenkel, Boyle, Price, Ives, Maloney and Assistant Superintendent.

6. *PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

Messrs. Budeke, Roemer, Conway, Ruth and Gale.

7. *COLORED SCHOOLS.*

Messrs. Conway, Hancock, Ruth, Boyle, Plaskitt and Superintendent.

8. *BOOKS.*

Messrs. Price, Poe, Atkinson, Connolly, Plaskitt, President and Superintendent.

9. *FURNITURE.*

Messrs. Ives, Germon, Schenkel, Plaskitt and Kines.

10. *MUSIC.*

Messrs. Roemer, Atkinson, Conway, Gale and Kines.

11. *DISCIPLINE.*

Messrs. Plaskitt, King, Budeke, Ives, Maloney, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

12. *ACCOUNTS.*

Messrs Kines, Germon, Roemer, Ives and Atkinson.

13. *EXPENDITURES.*

Messrs Roemer, Gale, Boyle, Kines, Conway and President.

14. *EXAMINATIONS.*

Messrs. Atkinson, King, Budeke, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

15. *BI-WEEKLY REPORTS.*

Messrs. Boyle, Hancock and Sinclair.

16. *CONFERENCE.*

Messrs. Connolly, Price, Poe, Maloney and Ruth.

17. *BUILDINGS.*

Messrs. Ruth, Boyle, Maloney, Connolly, Germon, President and Superintendent.

18. *PRINTING.*

Messrs. Maloney, Schenkel and Sinclair.

19. *HEALTH.*

Messrs Germon, Connolly and Conway.

20. *DRAWING.*

Messrs. King, Poe, Budeke, Hancock and Gale.

21. *INTESTATES' ESTATES.*

Messrs. Poe, Price and Hancock.

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools

OF BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

Baltimore, January 1, 1883.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

The ordinance relating to the public schools and the appointment of commissioners for their government declares that the Board of Commissioners shall have charge of all the public schools in operation in the city of Baltimore, and that it shall be its duty to report annually to the Mayor and City Council a statement of its transactions, with an account of receipts and expenditures during the year last past, and the resources for the year then commenced.

In compliance with the provisions of law, the Board respectfully submits its

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT,

showing its transactions for the year ending December 31, 1882, and furnishing other information with reference to the work, resources and wants of the schools.

The Secretary has prepared several valuable tables, which are published with this report, showing the itemized expenditures for each of the several schools, and the amount received from each for the use of books, and also, the location of all the school buildings, size of lots, cost of buildings, dates of erection, and other information of interest.

The accompanying reports of the Superintendents and of the Principals of Baltimore City College and the Female High Schools, contain a review of the work of the schools during the past year, and some important suggestions for their future advancement and success, which are entitled to our thoughtful consideration.

It can scarcely be necessary to repeat what has so often been published and is generally believed—that the department of public instruction is one of the most important connected with State or municipal governments. The happiness and progress of every community are largely dependent on the intelligence of the people; and it is, therefore, the duty of every government to establish and maintain such system of free education as will effectually eradicate error and ignorance by the diffusion of liberal knowledge.

The adoption of such educational means will materially improve the civilization of society, promote virtue, diminish crime, prepare the people for the proper performance of their duties to the community, and thus secure such beneficial results as can probably be attained in no other way.

The State of Maryland has adopted a uniform system of free education for the counties, which is effecting good results wherever it is faithfully tried; but it vested the city of Baltimore with full power to establish a separate system of public schools, under such rules and regulations as it might deem proper; and in the exercise of that power, the present system has been adopted, which is independent of the State, and subject only to municipal control.

The success of our schools, therefore, depends largely upon local management and sympathy, and it is important that they should be under the charge of those who are well qualified to perform the duties of their office, and that they should receive the cordial encouragement and assistance of the community.

For the purpose of securing these results, and to enable the public to intelligently appreciate the true condition of the schools, it is the duty of those in charge of them to fully and frankly report what has actually been accomplished, showing what progress is made, and what hindrances exist to a more satisfactory result.

We recognize the right of every citizen to know the work of the government which he is taxed to sustain, and it is probably better that he should sometimes severely criticize that which he does not approve, even if not entirely just in his views, rather than to be wholly indifferent.

In submitting this statement of the transactions of the past year, the Board invites the cordial co-operation of the public in its future work, and will cheerfully receive and consider the advice of all those who are sincerely interested in the cause of public education and desire to promote the success of our schools.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The whole number of schools under the charge of the Board during the past year was 121, containing 35,649 enrolled pupils, classified as follows:

1	Baltimore City College	596
2	Female High Schools	974
19	Male Grammar Schools	4,851
20	Female Grammar Schools	5,735
30	Male Primary Schools	7,958
30	Female Primary Schools	7,563
5	Public (formerly English-German,) Schools	3,648
14	Colored Schools	4,314

These schools have been conducted by 826 teachers, with an average attendance of 29,178, and the whole number of pupils during the year was 48,277.

Number of white pupils	31,335
Number of colored pupils	4,314
Number of pay pupils	12,365
Number of free pupils	23,284
Number of male teachers	84
Number of female teachers	742

During the past year there has not been the usual annual increase in the number of pupils, either on enrollment or average attendance.

This was doubtless caused by the prevalence of the alarming epidemic, which not only interfered with the work and growth of the schools, but also seriously injured the business interest of the city. Many pupils were taken from the schools by their parents to avoid danger, and other applicants were refused admission, and thus the number was much reduced.

The percentage of attendance in all the schools has been 82., ranging from 92.3 in Baltimore City College to 76.6 in the colored schools, as follows:

Baltimore City College	92.3
Western Female High School	92.1
Eastern Female High School	91.
Public Schools	89.4
Male Grammar Schools	85.6
Female Grammar Schools	82.64
Male Primary Schools	80.
Female Primary Schools	78.
Colored Schools	76.6

This attendance is about the same as the preceding year and compares favorably with the schools of other cities, and yet it is not entirely satisfactory.

It would be very desirable, if it were possible, to secure a more regular attendance, as there is no greater obstacle to the progress of the pupils, and the general

success of the schools, than this irregularity and frequent absence. But the efforts of the teachers are ineffectual without the co-operation of parents, and it is a matter for regret that so many do not seem to realize the great injury done to their children by permitting them to be absent without proper cause.

The cost per capita of all the schools for current expenses was $17.7, and in the several grades as follows: Baltimore City College, $50.8; Female High Schools, $30; Male Grammar Schools, $22.15; Public Schools, $18.12; Female Grammar Schools, 17.2; Male Primary Schools, $13.8; Female Primary Schools, $13.85; Colored High and Grammar Schools, $20; Colored Primary Schools, $14.

The average salary of the teachers was $573, which is so low that no one could reasonably ask for a further reduction of the present schedule. On the contrary, if any change is made, it should be by such increase as would be commensurate with the work performed by the teachers, and so that their salaries would be equal to the sum paid for similar services in the public schools of other cities.

During the year 1882 the number of candidates examined for positions as teachers was 225, being 25 more than the previous year. There were two regular semi-annual examinations in May and October, under the direction of a committee of the Board and the Superintendents; and of the whole number of applicants, 119 passed and received their certificates, as follows:

1 Principal of Male Grammar School, 3 First Assistants of Male Grammar Schools, 3 Principals of Female Grammar Schools, 2 Vice-Principals of Public Schools, 8 Assistants of Public Schools, and 102 Assistants of Grammar and Primary Schools.

The Superintendent's register shows that at this time there are 379 persons who have passed the required examination, or are otherwise eligible to positions as teachers, and all of them have filed applications for appointment in the schools.

As the number of new teachers who are annually appointed is only about one-fourth of the whole number who are examined and certified, it must be apparent that many of the applicants will not be able to obtain positions.

It is a fact that the supply of teachers in cities is generally in excess of the demand for their services, because they prefer teaching in the city rather than in the country, where the pay is less and the work harder. In view of the condition of this important department of the schools, upon which they are dependent for success, it would seem to be the true policy to elevate the standard of appointment, either by competitive examinations or some other method which would produce the most satisfactory results.

The number of non-resident pupils was 239, and the amount received from them was $4,411.10, being 19 pupils less, and the amount being $347.42 greater than during the previous year.

FINANCIAL.

The accompanying report of the Committee on Accounts, and the tabular statements of the Secretary, furnish full information with reference to the receipts and expenditures during the past year.

The Board asked an appropriation of $650 000 for the current expenses of the schools in 1882, and also the sum of $8,000 to pay the deficiency of the teachers' salaries in December, 1881, but the City Council only appropriated $630,000, being $28,000 less than the estimate. The result was, that many of the schools were not furnished with the necessary books and other supplies for the use of the pupils, and frequent complaints were made by parents and teachers.

It is hoped that no recurrence of this difficulty will happen during this year, but that an appropriation will be made in accordance with the requirements of the schools.

The most rigid economy has been exercised, and the Board has kept strictly within the limit of the appropriation made for this department, but it has been done with great inconvenience and injury to some of the schools. One of the results will be, that an appropriation of not less than $40,000 will have to be made by the Board for the purchase of new books at the commencement of this year.

It is unjust and unfair to require those in charge of any department of government to conduct its work suc-

cessfully without adequate means, and we are satisfied that public sentiment does not require that the rate of taxation shall be so low as to prevent fair and liberal expenditures by the city for the support of all departments. It is, of course, proper that those in authority should protect the public from wasteful and improper expenditures, and this rule should be applied to the schools as well as other departments, but we are satisfied that no such charge can be properly made against the statements which are now submitted.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts from various sources for the current expenses of the schools during the past year were as follows:

City Collector, taxes	$377,451 07
State Treasurer, for White Schools	149,276 42
" for Colored Schools	19,013 46
White pupils for use of books	46,902 39
Colored pupils, for use of books	106 62
John F. Plummer, interest on legacy	64 80
Estate of Mary Winkler, intestate	47 46
" Georgiana Craig, intestate	1,411 06
" Barbetta Smith, intestate	21 40
	$594,294 68

The amount received from city taxes was $36,006.36 less, and from the State Treasurer was $17,924.72 more, than during the year 1881.

The amount annually received from the State Treasurer arises from a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State, which is levied for the support of the public schools and paid into the State Treasury, and is afterwards apportioned and distributed to the Boards of School Commissioners of Baltimore city and the several counties, in proportion to their population between the ages of 5 and 20 years. This is an important source of income for the support of the schools, and assists materially in defraying their annual expenses.

The amount thus paid by the city is much larger than the sum it receives as its proportion of the general fund, and it thus contributes to the expenses of the county schools—the amount paid by the city in 1882 being $331,524.93, whilst it only received $168,299.88. The amount paid by pupils for the use of books was $81.75 more than during the previous year, though the number of free pupils is nearly double those who pay for their books.

EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended by the Board for current expenses of the school was $630,000, and by the Inspector of Buildings for new houses and repairs of old buildings, was $62,740.24, as follows:

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Salaries of officers and teachers	$472,776 21
Rents and ground-rents	25,278 82
Books and stationery	22,550 82
Heating apparatus and repairs	11,474 79
Furniture and repairs	9,593 16
Fuel—coal and wood	14,550 53
Repairs and cleaning of buildings	3,739 81
Printing, supplies and incidentals	7,201 82
Total for white schools	$567,165 96

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Salaries of teachers	$53,323 75	
Rents and ground-rents	3,398 75	
Books and stationery	2,118 84	
Heating, apparatus and repairs	1,136 80	
Furniture and repairs	450 99	
Fuel	1,738 97	
Repairs and cleaning of buildings	439 34	
Printing, supplies and incidentals	226 60	
		$62,834 04
Total amount of current expenses		$630,000 00
Amount carried forward		$630,000 00

Amount brought forward.....		$630,000 00
AMOUNS EXPENDED BY INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.		
Public School No. 2, (new building).....	$10,992 88	
Public School No. 4, (new building).....	16,684 00	
Female Grammar School No. 16, (new building).....	10,993 85	
Primary School No. 14, (new building).....	15,257 45	
Repairs of old buildings.....	8,812 06	
		$62,740 24
Total amount expended by the Board and Inspector of Buildings		$692,740 24

The amount annually expended by the Board is limited by the appropriation made by the city for that purpose, and in this respect it differs from some other cities where those in charge of the schools have the right to levy and expend any amount of money which they may deem proper. The Board formerly had the exclusive power to determine the salaries of the teachers, but the law was changed, in consequence of a conflict of views with reference to a proper schedule, and the approval of the City Council is now necessary. The ground rents are reserved on the school lots by the leases when the title is obtained by the city, and they cannot be changed except by consent of both parties.

All other payments for current expenses are under the control of the Board; and by the existing rules, all necessary supplies, such as books, stationery, heating apparatus, fuel, furniture and printing, are furnished upon contracts, which are awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice and honorable competition among those who are seeking such contracts. The system of receipts and expenditures, which has so often been fully explained, furnishes the most ample protection, and guarantees the faithful management and expenditure of such appropriations as may be made for the use of this department.

ESTIMATES FOR 1883.

The estimate for current expenses is $665,500, of which $598,500 is for the white schools; $62,000 for colored schools, and $2,000 to defray the cost of vaccination of teachers and pupils in all the schools.

Salaries of officers and teachers, white schools	...	$480,000
Rents and ground rents, "	...	26,500
Books and stationery, "	...	40,000
Heating apparatus and repairs, "	...	14,000
Furniture, "	...	10,000
Fuel, "	...	15,000
Repairs and cleaning school-houses, "	...	5,000
Printing, supplies and incidentals, "	...	3,000
Colored schools, total expenses	.....	65,000
Vaccination of teachers and pupils	.....	2,000
		$665,500

The explanation given above shows the reason why this estimate is larger than the appropriation made for last year. The amount placed to the credit of this department was insufficient for the liberal supply of the demands of the schools, and embarrassment was experienced in their proper conduct. The result is an accumulation of wants which were not supplied last year, and a larger sum is, therefore, now necessary to make up the deficiency.

INTESTATES' ESTATES.

The Orphans' Court of Baltimore city is authorized by law to direct that all funds arising from intestates' estates, which remain undistributed for want of legal representatives, shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, to be applied to the use and support of the schools of the city.

During the past two or three years the Board has collected a considerable amount from several such estates, but was required to pay the same to the City Register, and was not permitted to apply it to the use of the schools. These amounts are not placed to the credit of this department, nor is the Board allowed to draw any part of it for current expenses of the schools, and it is thus diverted from the use for which it was intended by law. The payments thus made to the City Register become a part of the general receipts of the city, and are probably applied to assist in defraying the expenses of other departments.

The Board has often needed money in addition to the annual appropriation; and it respectfully recom-

mends that the ordinance of the city, if there is any which requires such payment to the City Register, shall be so changed, that these collections from intestates' estates shall be placed to the credit of the schools, in addition to the regular appropriation, and thus furnish material assistance where it is often much needed.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

The Board of Commissioners are directed, before admitting the children of non-resident parents or guardians into the public schools of the city, to charge the following amounts, namely: for admission to Baltimore City College, $50 per annum; Female High Schools, $32 per annum; Grammar Schools, $16 per annum; Primary Schools, $12 per annum, and the said amounts are to be paid invariably in advance.

The number of pupils of this class during the past year, and the amount received from them, were as follows:

Baltimore City College	31	$1,335 60
Eastern Female High School	2	184 00
Western Female High School	10	304 00
Male Grammar Schools	84	1,333 40
Female Grammar Schools	50	691 10
Male Primary Schools	19	157 00
Female Primary Schools	24	208 00
Public Schools	18	189 00
Colored Schools	1	9 00
	239	$4,411 10

Many complaints are made of this law by persons who contribute to the support of the schools, and think their children are entitled to admission upon the usual terms.

They claim that they are the owners of valuable property in the city, upon which they pay a large amount of taxes for the schools and other purposes, and that their non-residence is temporary, and for the recovery of their health.

Our views are unchanged since the last report, and we only repeat what was then said.

The object of the law was to exclude from the schools of the city the children of non-resident parents or guardians who permanently resided in the counties, and its application to such non-residents is just and fair, and he amounts charged for the admission of their children are not unreasonable. If they reside in the county from choice, and are identified with its local government, and contribute all their taxes to its support and nothing to the city, they certainly ought not to complain if their children are not admitted into the schools upon the same terms as citizens.

But we think there is some just reasons for the protests and complaints of the other class of persons who transact all their business in the city, and contribute largely by their taxes to the support of the schools, and yet who are excluded from their benefits because they are temporarily non-resident.

There is also another class of artizans and mechanics whose whole capital is their daily labor, with which they help to develop and sustain the material interests of the city, but who live in the counties, on the outskirts of the city, because they find it much cheaper to support their families there. They are unable to pay a large tax either in the city or counties, but are generally willing to pay the usual small charge of one dollar per quarter for the use of books, but cannot spare the amount required by this law.

There may be some merit in the claims of these and other classes of non-residents, and the Board should have authority to examine such applications and act in accordance with its judgment.

Under the present law, all non-residents are excluded without reference to other circumstances, and for this reason it is too rigid and general, and could be modified without impairing its force by permitting the exercise of discretion in such cases as might be deemed meritorious, and proper exceptions.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The number of buildings occupied by the schools is 65, of which 62 are owned by the city, and 3 are rented, and the estimated value of those belonging to the city is about $1,200,000.

During the past year, liberal appropriations were made for the erection of new buildings and the repairs of the

old ones, and these amounts have been judiciously applied by the Inspector of Buildings.

The new buildings at the corner of Charles and Ostend streets, for the use of Public School No. 2, and at the corner of Chase and Ann streets, for the use of Public School No. 4, have been completed, and were publicly dedicated in the presence of the Mayor, and many citizens and patrons of the schools.

Since the new buildings have been occupied, there has been a great increase in the number of pupils in both schools, and it will soon be necessary to have them enlarged in order to accommodate new applicants for admission. Both lots are of sufficient depth for additions to the buildings, and a moderate appropriation will furnish increased facilities for both schools.

A new building has also been erected at the corner of Hull and Clement streets, for the use of Grammar School No. 16, and the attendance of pupils has been doubled since its occupation.

A contract has been made for the erection of a new building at the corner of Linden avenue and Wilson street, for the use of Male and Female Primary Schools No. 14, which will be completed during the early part of the year.

The lot has a front of 108 feet on Linden avenue, and a depth of 150 feet, and the building will be of tasteful design and commodious, and will furnish the in-

creased facilities to those schools which they have so long needed.

A desirable lot in the rear of Baltimore City College has been leased at the annual rent of $1,000, and the old buildings on it have been removed by the Inspector of Buildings, who will grade and enclose it at an early period. This addition to the college lot will remove a nuisance which has existed too long in close proximity to the school, and supply a want for more yard, which has long been desired.

Additional ground has also been leased, adjoining Male and Female Primary Schools No. 18, on Argyle avenue, for the use of those schools, which will be of great advantage to the pupils.

Although so much has been done during the past year for the improvement of the buildings, there is yet much more required to make some of them comfortable and adapted for the use of the schools. Many lots are too small, and the houses are deficient in space, light and ventilation. They were erected many years ago, when the number of pupils was less, but they are insufficient now, and ought to be enlarged, or replaced by new buildings adapted to present wants.

We renew the application made last year for the erection of a new building for the use of Grammar School No. 11, at the corner of Bond and Jefferson streets. The present building was constructed in 1845, and its size is 44 by 85 feet, and the lot is only 105 feet in depth. The interior of the building is often so dark

that it is necessary to dispense with the afternoon sessions in the school, for want of the necessary light.

Great complaint is now made by parents, that the sight of their children is injured by reason of the condition of some of the class-rooms in this school building, and a number of pupils have been withdrawn on this account. The parents of these children, and other citizens in that part of the city, have urged the erection of another house, and their reasonable request ought to be granted. The lot is owned by the city, in fee, and the necessary additional ground can be obtained by the purchase of the adjoining buildings and lots, and thus avoid the necessity of leasing other ground elsewhere.

The Superintendent reports that nearly two-thirds of all the pupils attending the schools are receiving instruction in the primary department, and he earnestly recommends that additional and better accommodations be provided for them. His suggestions are entitled to your favorable consideration, because he has had the immediate supervision of these schools during several years, and knows their wants.

The Board fully endorses his recommendation with reference to the erection of new houses for the use of Primary Schools No. 11, at the corner of Schroeder and Pierce streets, and for Primary Schools No. 23, at the corner of Wolfe and Gough streets, and expresses the hope that liberal appropriations be made for this purpose.

The true policy with reference to the schools is to erect, from two to three houses, each year, until the existing wants are supplied; and these should be of sufficient size, not only to accommodate the present number of pupils, but also, to meet the necessary increase in the future. It must be apparent to every one that if the schools increase in number from 1,000 to 1,500 each year, there must be additional accommodations furnished; and if that is not done, then teachers and pupils must suffer seriously for the want of the essential supplies of school life. It has, unfortunately, too often happened in the history of our schools, that the necessary accommodations have been refused, until permanent injury has resulted to those who should be protected; and it has been suggested that the best remedy for this wrong would be to invest those in charge of this department with full and exclusive power to determine what accommodations shall be furnished, and have placed at their disposal the required means for this purpose, whenever they may deem it necessary.

SUPERINTENDENCY.

Several important changes have occurred in the supervision of the schools during the past year.

In September last, Prof. Henry E. Shepherd resigned his office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Assistant Superintendent Henry A. Wise was elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1868 Prof. Shepherd was elected to the department of History and English Literature in Baltimore City College, and performed the duties of that position with marked ability and success for several years.

Upon the death of Prof. Creery, in 1875, the Superintendency was tendered to him without any solicitation, and in January, 1880, he was again unanimously re-elected for another term of four years.

The Board accepted his resignation with regret, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that this Board accepts, with profound regret, the resignation of Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, Superintendent of Public Instruction, which he has so worthily filled for the last seven years. In reluctantly severing their official relations with him, it gives them great and sincere gratification to bear public testimony, not only to the conspicuous ability, but also to the gentle courtesy, the admirable dignity and the manly independence, with which he has always performed the delicate duties of his office; and as he leaves them to enter upon a new field of educational activity, they beg to convey to him their heartiest wishes for his happiness and prosperity, and their grateful appreciation of his faithful, effective and laborious services.

Mr. Charles G. Edwards, Principal of Public School No. 5, was elected Assistant Superintendent, in the place of Mr. Wise, promoted to the Superintendency.

Both gentlemen have been connected with the schools for a long time, and their success in the posi-

tions heretofore held by them is a guarantee that they will faithfully and effectively perform the duties of the offices to which they have recently been elected.

The duties of the Superintendents are numerous and important, and they contribute much to the general success of the schools by their frequent visits and examination of the classes, and their judicious advice and assistance to teachers and pupils.

They are required to devote their time to the general supervision of the schools, to examine into the respective studies, and to inquire into all matters relating to the government of the schools, the curriculum of studies, discipline and course of instruction, the text books that are used, the condition of the school-houses, and to make such recommendations as they may deem advantageous In addition to these duties, they prepare all the questions for class examination for promotion, and conduct the semi-annual examination of candidates for the position of teachers.

It will thus be seen that they have the opportunity of ascertaining what should be done for the best interest of the schools, and also of suggesting the most desirable measures for effecting this result.

The reports of the Superintendents show the condition of their department, and will satisfy the public that they are endeavoring to faithfully perform their duties.

TEACHERS.

It is a recognized axiom in public education that the success of the schools depends largely upon the character and qualifications of the teachers. For this reason it is very important that those only should be selected who possess the necessary fitness for the work.

But whilst this is true, yet it is often very difficult to determine who are best qualified and to secure the services of such teachers; and various methods are adopted by those in charge of public schools to accomplish this purpose.

Under the rules of the Board, no person can be appointed teacher, or be employed in the schools, until he or she shall have passed the required examination, and no one can be elected without first having served satisfactorily a probationary period of ninety days. During this period of trial, the applicants are subject to the inspection of the Principals of the schools and the Superintendents, and the character of their work is thus ascertained before they can secure a permanent appointment.

The election of all teachers is annual, and their term of service is for one year, and the schedule of salaries is arranged by the Board, and is subject to the approval of the City Council.

There are now 826 teachers, and there is necessarily a great difference in their qualifications and capacity for teaching. Some of them have been in the schools for

many years, and have a thorough knowledge of their profession, and are doing a great amount of good, whilst others are young and inexperienced, and are not yet able to satisfactorily perform their work.

A difference of opinion exists among educators as to the best method of examining and appointing teachers, but all agree that defects exist in all systems of public instruction, which ought to be removed. Some are in favor of the annual election of teachers, with a view to the removal of the incompetent and inefficient at the end of the scholastic year, without the necessity of preferring charges for trial, whilst others prefer appointments should be made for life, or during faithful service and good behavior.

It is undoubtedly true that after teachers have successfully passed all the probationary tests, and are faithfully performing their work, the tenure of their office should be so secure that they could not be removed except for incompetency or neglect of duty.

This is practically true with reference to the teachers in the public schools of this city, for although their election is annual, yet their tenure is almost as secure and permanent as if their appointments were made for life.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

There can be no doubt about the importance and benefit of associated labor in every profession and occupation. This is specially true with reference to

teachers, who so often require advice and aid in their laborious work. They are often discouraged by their failures and need encouragement; they differ in opinion with reference to the best methods of teaching and the proper management of schools, and it is therefore proper that they should meet those engaged in the same profession for the purpose of comparing their views, and giving to each other the results of their varying experience.

The best and most successful teachers are always willing to engage in this work, because they appreciate its value and necessity, whilst the superficial class refuses to co-operate, because they assume to believe that they know sufficient. The teacher who feels that he has attained the limit of professional culture and requires nothing more, is in a dangerous condition, and is likely to become a serious hindrance to successful school work.

We cordially commend the Teachers' Association and their work to all teachers connected with our schools, who desire to honor and advance their profession. There has been no compulsory law with reference to membership, and it is hoped that none will be necessary to secure the attendance of all teachers.

In addition to the general Association, which meets monthly, there is another, which has been organized for the pecuniary benefit of its members in case of sickness.

The "Beneficial Association of Teachers of the Public Schools of Baltimore city" has been organized for

the purpose of providing a fund for the benefit of those members who, through sickness or other personal disability, are prevented from active discharge of school duty; and also, to provide a sum of money for the benefit of the family of deceased members, in the manner mentioned in its constitution.

The membership is limited to teachers in the public schools of the city, who are entitled to join upon the payment of an initiation fee of $5, and an annual subscription of $3 thereafter.

The benefit of this Association is so apparent that every teacher should feel it a duty to become a member.

This Association has been in operation five years, during which time 190 members have received benefits for sickness, aggregating $3,992.12, and in ten cases of death, the sum of $2,906 has been paid to heirs of the deceased, making total payment of $6,898.12. The total cost to each member during that time has been $25, which includes initiation fee, annual dues and assessments.

Of course a large number of members have not received any pecuniary benefit, because they have fortunately been exempt from sickness, but they have enjoyed the unselfish pleasure of contributing to the assistance of others who have been sick and required attention and aid.

We hope that these Associations may successfully continue their good work, and that their membership may satisfactorily increase.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The State and the city have recognized the value and importance of free libraries for the use of teachers and pupils of the public schools. The former has enacted that, for the encouragement of education, district libraries ought to be established in each school-house district, under the care of the teacher, and ordered the payment of an annual sum for that purpose; and the latter authorized the Board of School Commissioners to establish at the Baltimore City College and at each of the Female High Schools, a free library for their use.

When the new building for the City College was erected in 1874, a part of it was specially reserved for this purpose, and an appropriation of $1500 was made for the purchase of books, which were selected by the late Superintendent and the Committee on Books. Since then several small appropriations have been made by the Board for additional books, but the whole outlay has been inconsiderable, because no special allowance has been made by the City Council for this purpose.

The value of a library, however, does not depend so much upon the number of books, as it does upon their character and quality, and our teachers and pupils recognizing and appreciating the excellence of the selection, have been heretofore satisfied with the small beginning in their behalf. They now, however, seem to feel the necessity for an increase in the library, so that they may have the benefit of some of the new works on educational and other subjects which have

been recently published, and they solicit an additional appropriation for this object.

The report of the late librarian, made a few days previous to his death, shows that there are about 2500 volumes, embracing every department of literature, and that during the past year there were about 500 constant readers. The use of the library has recently been extended to nearly all the classes in the college and high schools, and the number of readers will doubtless greatly increase during this year.

The charge is sometimes made that teachers in public schools neglect general culture, and neither study nor read anything more than is absolutely necessary to enable them to perform the work of their classes. We know that this charge is not true with reference to many of the teachers in our schools; but if there are any who have neglected their duty in this respect, it is hoped that they will appreciate the facilities now offered, and that they may become more thorough students in the future.

The library was under the charge of Prof. Nathan H. Thayer for several years, and during that time he faithfully performed the duties of his office, and sought to extend its usefulness among the teachers and pupils of the schools. Previous to his appointment to this office, he had been a teacher for more than thirty years in the public schools, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of all with whom he had been associated. His recent death has caused sincere sorrow and regret to a large

circle of friends who had so often been benefited by his wise instruction and judicious counsel.

The Board appointed Mr. Michael Connolly to fill the vacancy, and he has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He was appointed a teacher in the public schools in 1834, and efficiently and satisfactorily performed his duties in that relation, and his recent selection for this position has given general satisfaction to the teachers and the public.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The schools are generally in a good condition, and give satisfactory evidence of progress and success. Our system conforms to the most liberal standard of public education. It consists of three grades of schools—Primary, Grammar and High Schools, combining a simple and successful arrangement. Each grade is valuable in itself, and is an essential part of the whole system. Each furnishes instruction to a large number of children, who, for various reasons, never advance to the next grade, and thus the work of each department is separate and distinct, and yet, is preparing the pupil for higher instruction. The grammar and primary departments contain a large and important portion of all the pupils, and on this account, the Board has always felt a special interest in their management, and devotes a considerable part of its time and attention to their supervision. This is necessary, in view of the fact that only about four per cent. of the pupils in these schools ever pass up to the high schools; and as the remainder

receive all their education in these lower grades, it is important that this work should be well done.

The Superintendents devote their time chiefly to visiting these schools, examining the classes, with a view to their improvement, and consulting and advising the teachers for the purpose of encouraging them in their work.

There is necessarily a marked difference in the schools of the same grade, originating not entirely from a difference in the character and qualification of the teachers, but often from other causes which cannot be avoided. The pupils of the several schools vary in character, the result of different home surroundings and influence; and the labor of some teachers is much greater than others in consequence of this diversity.

It cannot, therefore, be expected that the same results should be produced in all schools, and it would be very unjust to censure those teachers who labor under these local disadvantages, because they do not annually send to the high schools and college the same number of pupils as those who have charge of more favored schools. Every one should be judged according to the opportunities afforded. The standard of a teacher's fidelity, capacity and success, should be the quality of the work done in the school, and if that is commensurate with the facilities furnished, he should be properly appreciated and commended, even though the quantity of the work should be less than others with greater advantages.

The studies and discipline conform to public demand. An additional grade has been established in the primary schools, which will result to their advantage. Each department now has six grades, and the child who enters the primary school at the age of seven years, will generally complete the course of the grammar schools at thirteen years of age.

New schedules of studies have been prepared by the Superintendents, after consultation with the teachers, for both departments, which they believe will benefit the schools.

The teachers are directed by the rules of the Board not to assign a greater amount of lessons to the pupils than can readily be accomplished, and to assist them daily in the schools in preparing the work for the next day; and recent inquiry shows that the average time devoted by pupils to their studies out of school, does not exceed two hours each day even in the higher grades, and in most cases, they are able to prepare the work in less time.

The experiment of confining studying entirely to the school-room, has been tried in our cities, but it has not been successful, and it is now the opinion of nearly all experienced educators, that the pupils should devote a portion of their time at home to the preparation of their studies.

Accepting this principle, and applying it to our schools, it has been our purpose to reduce the amount of study to a proper standard, so that there might be no reason for complaint by parents or pupils.

It would be a great wrong to overtask the pupils at the expense of their health, and if in the course of the examination of the schools, which is now in progress under the direction of the committees, it should appear that there is any risk of such result in consequence of excessive study, it will be the duty of the Board to promptly remedy the evil.

The physical education of the children has not been overlooked, but a part of each day is devoted to bodily exercise in all the schools. Good scholarship is compatible with good health, and both may be secured by the adoption of proper sanitary rules in connection with study. With this view, a system of calisthenic exercises has been introduced which will undoubtedly be beneficial to the health of the pupils without improperly reducing the standard of their instruction

The serious and fatal casualties which have recently occurred elsewhere, resulting in the death of many children, induced the introduction of a fire-drill in all the public schools of this city, for the purpose of securing a more orderly and rapid dismissal in case of fire or other panic.

Our system is conducted upon the plan of separate instruction of boys and girls in different schools, and we have not made the experiment of the co-education of the sexes. There is a difference of opinion among educators as to which plan accomplishes the best results, and each has earnest advocates who assign good reasons for their respective preference. Whilst disposed to

adopt every improvement which may be favorably recommended by the experience of others, we prefer to adhere to the existing plan until fully satisfied that the change will be beneficial to our schools.

The discipline has been good during the past year, and the committee on this subject has been relieved almost entirely from investigations involving either teachers or pupils. Corporal punishment is retained, and vested exclusively in the principals of the schools, who are authorized to administer it for proper cause in their discretion. The annual summary of corporal punishment made at the close of the year, shows that there is much less than formerly, and that a majority of the schools are satisfactorily controlled by other means.

The work of the City College and Female High Schools has been performed by the teachers in charge of those departments with characteristic fidelity and success. The reports of the principals show the condition and wants of these schools, and it is hoped that such liberal appropriation will be made for the current expenses of the schools during this year as will enable the Board to grant their urgent requests.

By the rules of the Board, boys of twelve years of age, who have passed two full scholastic years in the grammar schools, are entitled to admission to the college, whilst girls are prohibited from taking an examination or entering the Female High Schools under thirteen years of age. The principal of the college recommends that the age for admission to that institution

shall be not less than thirteen years, so that it shall be uniform with that of the high schools.

The number of pupils at the Western Female High School is larger than can be comfortably accommodated in the present building, and it is very necessary that some arrangement should be promptly made to secure additional class-rooms. Both schools are much in need of new philosophical apparatus, and also class and reference books, and an effort will be made to supply these wants during the year.

In Memoriam.

The death-roll of teachers has been unprecedentedly large during the past year. Every department of the schools has lost one or more of its most efficient and useful workers, and they who survive, realize that valued friends and associates have been removed from their chosen field of labor. They will no longer teach with their lips, but the record of their lives will be a perpetual lesson of fidelity and devotion to duty.

MAGGIE T. McDONOUGH,
Assistant in Female Grammar School No. 7. Died, February, 1882.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,
Professor in Baltimore City College. Died, March, 1882.

M. VIRGINIA MARRIOTT,
Assistant in Female Grammar School No. 4. Died, August, 1882.

LOUISA BROWNING,
Assistant in Eastern Female High School. Died, September, 1882.

CHARLES W. VIRTUE.
Principal in Public School No. 3. Died, September, 1882.

IDA M. DUNDON,
Assistant in Female Primary School No. 29. Died, October, 1882.

ALVIRA J. PITTMAN,
Assistant in Female Primary School No. 9. Died, November, 1882.

SARAH L. SAUMENIG,
Assistant in Male Primary School No. 12. Died, November, 1882.

SALLIE A. E. PATTISON,
Principal in Male Primary School No. 4. Died, December, 1882.

CRITICS AND CRITICISM.

A large majority of every community are the true friends of free public education, and understand and appreciate the valuable work that is done by the public schools. By their investigation of the methods of instruction and their observation of the results, they become qualified to express an intelligent and impartial opinion of the merits as well as defect of the system. Their judicious and discriminating criticism is promotive of the best interests of the schools, and is always welcomed by those who have the charge and management of them.

It is unfortunate, however, that there are many persons who are not practical educators, and have not even a theoretical knowledge of teaching, and yet, who are entirely satisfied that they could conduct a system of public instruction much better than those to whom it is confided. This superficial class of critics is both ignorant and arrogant, and yet it often succeeds in exciting an unjust prejudice against the schools, and sometimes impede their progress and success. Vague and untrue accusations are often made which do serious injury, and

though subsequent investigation disproves the charges, yet it does not always repair the wrong. Our schools and their management have not escaped this style of criticism. Enemies of the schools, or of those who have charge of them, have made most reckless attacks, apparently with a view to discredit both, without sufficient evidence to substantiate their accusations. They have alleged that the Board has been controlled by political considerations in the general management of the schools, and especially in the appointment of teachers. If this was true, there certainly would be proper cause for complaint, and the public would have the right to be indignant that this trust had been so grossly misused. But the records of the schools will show that there never was a more unjust or untrue charge made against any department.

The Board has been composed for many years almost entirely of persons connected with one of the political parties, without any representation from the other, and if it was true that the appointment of teachers was made from political motives, then it should appear that the teachers were of the same political views as those by whom they were appointed. But such is not the fact, and the Board has shown its independence of politics by selecting for some of the most lucrative and important positions, those who are of opposite political views. No political qualifications are required to secure or retain the office of teacher, and the Board is justified in repelling this accusation, from whatever source it may come. Frequent demands have been made of these accusers for their proofs, but they have invariably

been refused, and no one can be found to assume the responsibility of sustaining these charges.

It can hardly be expected that those who are thus so often unjustly attacked will quietly submit to the wrong and remain on the defensive all the time. Public sentiment, indeed, would justify them in denouncing as demagogues those who thus persistently make such charges without the evidence to substantiate them.

Those in charge of our schools have always recognized their office as one of trust and great responsibility, and have often recommended that no one should be appointed from political or sectarian considerations, but solely because he is a friend of public education, and is willing to labor for its advancement. They are invested with large powers, and control one of the most important interests in our community, and they should, therefore, be men of intelligence, probity and fitness for the office. Their duty is to remove existing errors from our system of instruction as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and with this view, to solicit and accept the advice and assistance of friends of public education.

Entertaining this opinion with reference to their own office, they have endeavored to exclude all such improper considerations in the appointment of teachers, and have sought to select them with a view to their qualification for their work.

It is, of course, impossible to gratify the wish of every one concerning the management of the schools, or to reconcile their conflicting view with reference to public instruction.

Whilst all has not been accomplished that was desired, yet, much has been done to commend the schools to public confidence and support, and every effort will be made for their future success.

Our duty is to furnish such education as will fit the pupils of the schools to perform successfully their obligations to society in whatever sphere they may be called to act. Anything less than this would only be a half performance of our duty. Every department of useful knowledge should be accessible to the children of the poor as well as the rich, so that in the race of life they may have equal advantage with their more favored competitors. Such a system will produce the best results. Elementary education alone is not always sufficient for this purpose. Our schools are composed of representatives of every class in society, with various wants and different purposes. Let the whole community be gratified in its educational wish, each one according to his choice, and then there can be no cause for complaint of unjust discrimination. If liberal views are properly instilled in the minds of the young, they will probably retain them in manhood, and show like liberality to others. The value and truth of this principle have been exemplified in this community, in which some of the most useful, accomplished and public-spirited citizens have been pupils of our public schools, and who now show their grateful appreciation by cordially co-operating in every effort to promote their growth and success. If all had the same information, with reference to the schools and their work, as those who have thus learned their value, it would tend

to remove the ignorance and prejudice which control some persons whose good-will and friendly aid would assist the cause of public education in our city.

CONCLUSION.

By the provisions of a resolution adopted by the City Council in October, 1877, the Mayor was authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of five gentlemen, citizens of Baltimore, interested in the cause of education, to inquire whether the school system in operation presents any defects, and how they may be remedied, or whether any other system might be advantageously substituted, and report the results of their investigations.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Mayor appointed a commission which fully and carefully considered and discussed the whole system of public instruction in this city, and also examined, to some extent, the system of other cities and countries.

In their report made in 1880, various suggestions and recommendations were made, some of which have been adopted and applied with advantage to our schools, and others are now under consideration.

In closing the report the commission said: "We do not feel called on to enter into any defence of the wisdom orjustice of educating the children of the community at the public expense. Public education is now an established institution in all civilized countries. It is recognized as a duty which every society owes to itself,

in order to maintain and improve its civilization, and every citizen, according to his means, should contribute to its maintenance. Self-culture is now a duty of communities as well as of individuals. We can but accept the general prevalence of public schools as indicative of the general judgment of the civilized world in their favor, and to that judgment we shall feel disposed to bow, even if we had to surrender our individual opinions; but in the present case we do not have to make any sacrifice of private judgment in order to place ourselves in accord with the general opinion. We are all of the opinion that it is both wise and just to train the children of the community at the public expense; just to the children, just to the community, and just to every class of citizens.

"Nor do we feel it incumbent on us to enter into any discussion as to the extent of the education given in the public schools. The judgment of the civilized world, as shown in the public-school system of this and other countries, favors the most advanced education which the State can afford to give. Even if it were best to confine public education to the mere rudiments—reading, writing and arithmetic—it appears to us best to have a limited number of high schools. The promotion of the best scholars from the lower to the high schools is such a stimulus to the pupils of the lower schools as to constitute a sufficient reason for the existence of the high schools. But aside from this influence of the high schools, we believe they should be preserved for the direct benefit they accomplish. They contribute to furnish teachers, and to increase the number, now

too small, of more highly trained men and women. The training they give is not as complete a fitting for life as it should be; but the remedy is to improve the schools, not to abolish them.

"In conclusion, the investigations of the commission have satisfied it that the history and present condition of the public schools in this city should be a source of pride and congratulation to its citizens. Our school system is the creature of the last fifty years. During that time it has expanded from nothing to its present great proportions. Many faithful and self-sacrificing men and women have given it the conscientious labor of their best years, and have placed our citizens under a debt of gratitude which is none the less binding because the path of unobtrusive duty in which they have walked conceals their names. In the course of these fifty years the school system has not grown in size only. Its whole history shows a constant improvement in organization and administration; in the methods of selecting teachers; in the teaching and the education given to the young. Indeed, we are confident that there are general influences at work which will contribute to improve the schools in the future as in the past, even if no radical changes are made.

"We have said nothing in this report dictated by a wanton or hostile spirit of criticism. We believe the public schools have done a great work and will do a greater, and the suggestions and recommendations made in this report are made in the hope and belief that much may be done to hasten the improvement of the schools and the good work which they are accomplishing."

In submitting this report of its transactions of the past year, the Board invites your cordial co-operation in its future work, and tenders the assurance that it will cheerfully receive the advice and aid of all who are sincerely interested in the cause of public education and are desirous of promoting its advancement.

JOHN T. MORRIS,
President.

REPORT OF

Joint Committee of City Council

ON PUBLIC SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

The Joint Special Committee of Public School Accounts have made an examination of the books of the Secretary of the School Board, and herewith respectfully submit the following:

It seems to your committee that the ordinances of the city and rules of the Board effectually protect the taxpayer against improper expenditures in this department of the city.

No member of the Board can be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for the schools, or in furnishing any supplies for them, and not a dollar can be collected or paid by him on account of any expenses.

All contracts for the erection of new buildings or the repairs of old ones are made by the Inspector of Buildings, and all payments on account of the same are made by that officer, with the approval of the Mayor.

Your committee are of opinion that a most thorough supervision is exercised over this department, and

every possible protection is placed around the appropriations for the use of the schools.

By the rules of the Board, all the necessary supplies, such as books, furniture, stationery, heating apparatus and fuel, are furnished upon contracts, which are awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after due notice and honorable competition among those seeking such contracts.

The committee desire to exemplify what they have laid down in general terms by the following facts and figures relating to public school accounts. The figures are taken from the accounts of 1881, (see printed report of that year, pages 7, 8 and 9): Amount appropriated by Mayor and City Council, $623,000.00; amount expended by the Board, $622,989.85. This amount was expended as follows, including both white and colored schools: For salaries, $507,081.56; rents and ground-rents, $27,705.44; books and stationery, $35,475.88; heating apparatus and its repairs, $15,164.41; furniture, $7,066.85; fuel, $19,067.08; repairs and cleaning, $4,932.80; incidentals, $6,475.83; total, $622,989.85.

Of the above items, the salaries, rents and ground-rents are fixed. Books and stationery are fixed by contract, and are always furnished by the lowest responsible bidder. Furniture and fuel are fixed by contract.

Of the heating apparatus, all the furnaces are procured by contract, and of incidentals, the printing is done under contract. The amount for furnaces by contract was $7,109.00. The amount for printing by contract $1,566.00.

The only items not fixed, as before mentioned, are the amount of the heating-apparatus item not expended for furnaces, amounting to $8,055.41; amount for repairs and cleaning, $4,952.80, and incidentals, exclusive of printing, $4,909.83; total, $17,918.04.

It thus appears that of the entire amount of the appropriation, $623,000, all except the last amount above ($17,918.04) was expended for items which were fixed, either permanently or by contracts entered into by the Board. These amounts are paid as follows:

Salaries.—The principals prepare pay-rolls, which are signed by all their assistants, authorizing the principal to collect the amount. These pay-rolls are then carefully examined by the Secretary and copied into his pay-roll books; then signed by the President and Secretary. Then these go to the Comptroller, who gives his warrant to the Register for the total amount. The Secretary then gives to each principal a check on the Register for the amount due his or her school, with which check the principal draws the amount from the Register and pays off his or her assistants.

Ground rents are paid by the Register on presentation of the warrant of the Board.

Books and Stationery.—To obtain these articles an order is made by the principal for the articles required in the school, which order is signed by the principal; then examined by the Secretary; signed by him and by the chairman of the Committee on Books. The order is then sent to the contractor, who supplies the articles to

the school; secures the receipt of the principal on the back of the order. These receipted orders must accompany the contractor's bill as his vouchers. The bill is then examined by the Secretary, comparing the *quantities* in the bill with these orders and the prices in the bill with the contract prices. If the bill is found correct the Secretary certifies to its correctness. It is then signed by the chairman of the Committee on Books; is audited by the Committee on Accounts; passed by the Board, and is then ready for payment by the Register.

Furniture.—The furniture is contracted for, but is only purchased when ordered by the Board.

Fuel.—The fuel is obtained by contract from the lowest responsible bidders, and is supplied, so far as possible, during the summer holidays. In the delivery of the fuel the Board employs one man to remain at the yard to see that the proper quantity is loaded and that it is in the condition required by the contract, and another man at the school to see that it is properly delivered and stored. This last man's receipt must accompany the contractor's bill.

In the Repair of Stoves.—The Local Committee are authorized to have the stoves put in proper order during the summer vacation, and also to have the whitewashing done. If new stoves are needed, the permission of the Board must be obtained.

With the exceptions above, relating to the repair of stoves and whitewashing, no Commissioner is allowed to run up bills for more than five dollars without

special permission of the Board, and even this is only allowed in cases of great urgency which may occur between the sessions of the Board.

Every bill, it matters not how small, must be approved as correct by the Commissioner authorizing it, and be audited by the Committee on Accounts and passed by the Board before it can be paid; so that not a dollar of the whole amount passes through the hands of any Commissioner.

RECEIPTS.

Of the amounts received for school purposes, the amount for taxes, of course, goes direct to the Register. The amount from the State also goes direct to the Register on drafts drawn by him and signed by the President of this Board and the Secretary. The amount from pupils for the use of books is brought to the Secretary by the principals every two weeks, accompanied with a bi-weekly report showing the amount of money returned, from what pupils received, &c. This money is at once handed over to the Register by the Secretary and receipt taken. At the end of the year the several principals send to the Committee on Accounts a statement of the amount returned to the Secretary during the year, which statements are compared by the Committee on Accounts with the accounts of the Secretary and the receipts of the Register, all of which must agree. In case of any discrepancy a reference to the bi-weekly reports determines which is correct.

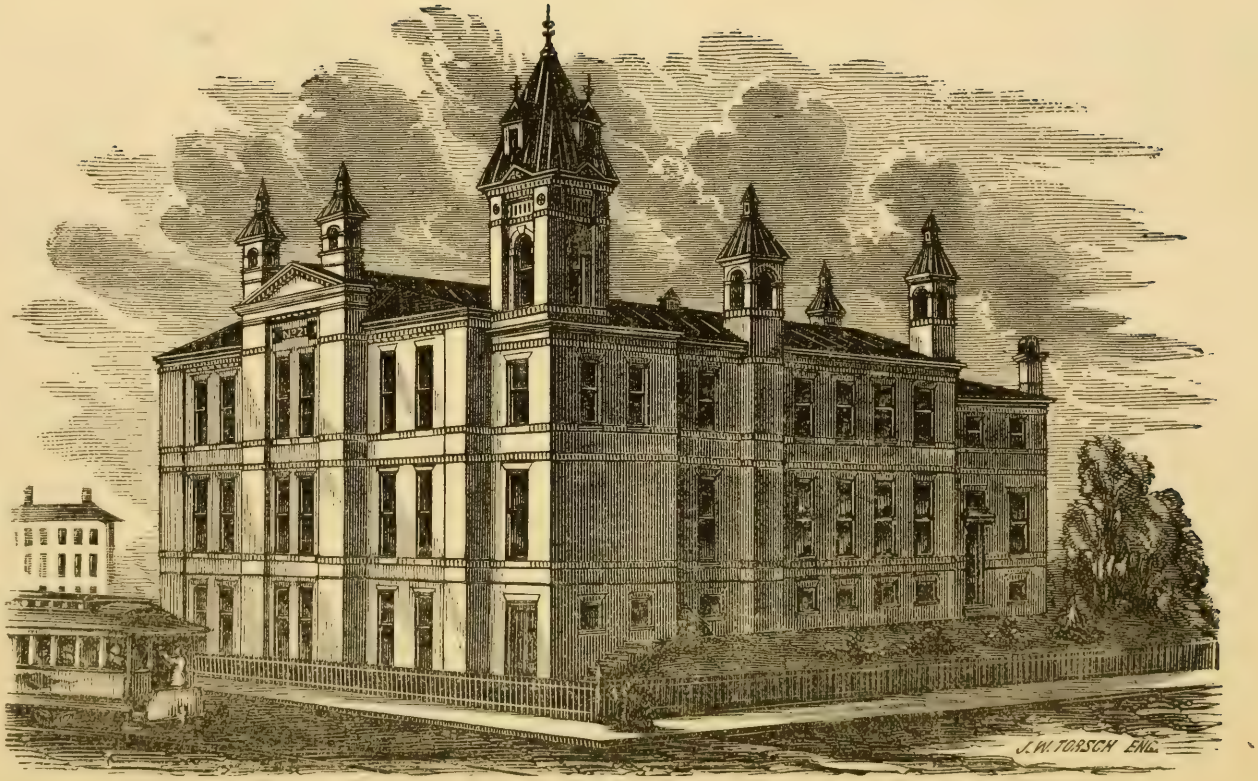
Your committee, therefore, consider themselves justified in saying that the rules of the Board on the subject

under consideration are wise and ample, and they find that the accounts of the School Board are complete, satisfactory and well kept. They therefore ask the adoption of the following resolution:

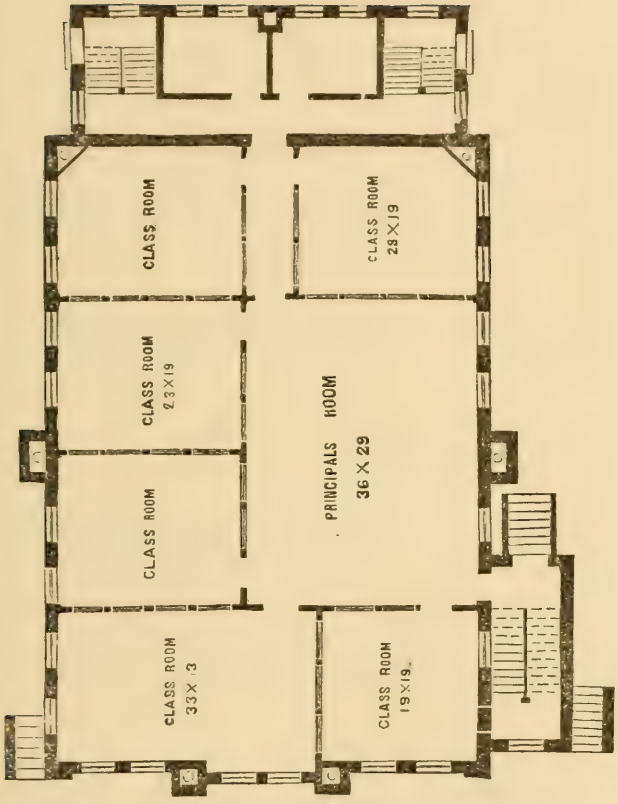
THOS. H. HAMILTON,
LEWIS REITZ,
J. T. FORD,
First Branch.

J. B. WENTZ,
J. F. NEWBOLD,
Second Branch.

"*Resolved,* That the committee be relieved from the further consideration of the Public School Board Accounts down to the 1st of January, 1883."



Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 21, Corner Gilmor and Presstman Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 21.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

TO THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

Baltimore, December 31, 1882.

The committee would state that they have examined the accounts of the secretary of the Board, and find them correct, and that they correspond, so far as they relate to the amount received from pupils for use of books, with the statements made by the principals of the several schools.

The entire amount received by the secretary from the schools during the year 1882, for the use of books, was $47,009.01, all of which was transferred by him to the City Register, as shown by the receipts of that officer.

The accompanying tables, prepared by the secretary, show the amount appropriated for the current expenses

of this department; the amount expended, and for what items; amount expended for each school; amount received from each school; value of school buildings and amount of ground rents; a schedule of salaries of officers and teachers, &c.

J. Wm. Kines,
Frank W. Germon, M.D.,
H. B. Roemer,
Wm. M. Ives,
William C. Atkinson.

TABLE A.

Amount of appropriation.....		$630,000 00
" paid salaries.....	$526,099 96	
" paid rents and ground rents	28,677 57	
" paid for books and stationery.....	24,669 66	
" paid for heating apparatus and its repairs.....	12,611 59	
" paid for furniture.....	10,044 15	
" paid for fuel.....	16,289 50	
" paid for repairs and cleaning.....	4,179 15	
" paid for incidentals, printing, &c..... .	7,428 42	
	$630,000 00	$630,000 00

TABLE B.

Of the above amount, there was expended for white schools—

For salaries.....	$472,776 21
" rents and ground rents..... ...	25,278 82
" books and stationery.	22,550 82
" heating apparatus and its repairs.....	11,474 79
" furniture.....	9,593 16
" fuel.....	14,550 53
" repairs and cleaning.....	3,739 81
" incidentals, printing, &c.....	7,201 82
	$567,165 96

TABLE C.

Amount expended for colored schools:

For salaries	$53,323 75
" rents and ground rents	3,398 75
" books and stationery	2,118 84
" heating apparatus and its repairs	1,136 80
" furniture	450 99
" fuel	1,738 97
" repairs and cleaning	439 34
" incidentals, printing, supplies, &c.	226 60
	$62,834 04

TABLE D.

Expended by the Inspector of Buildings:

For Public School No. 2, (new building)	$10,992 88
" " " 4, "	16,684 00
" Female Grammar School No. 16, (new building)	10,993 85
" Primary School No. 14, (new building)	15,257 45
" repairs of old buildings	8,812 06
	$62,740 24

Amounts received from various sources for the current expenses of the Board.

From City Collector, (taxes)	$377,451	07
" State, for white schools	149,276	42
" " " colored schools	19,013	46
" white pupils, for use of books	46,902	39
" colored " " "	106	62
" intestates' estates	1,479	92
" John F. Plummer—interest on legacy	64	80
	$594,294	68

Estimates for the year 1883.

For salaries, (white schools)	$480,000	00
" rents and ground rents, (white schools)	26,500	00
" books and stationery, "	40,000	00
" heating apparatus and repairs, "	14,000	00
" furniture, "	10,000	00
" fuel, "	15,000	00
" repairs and cleaning, "	5,000	00
" incidentals, printing, supplies, &c. (white schools)	8,000	00
" Salaries and sundries, (colored schools)	65,000	00
" vaccination of pupils in the schools	2,000	00
	$665,500	00

TABLES

Showing the Itemized Expenditures for each of the Several Schools, the Total Expenditure for each, and the Amount Received from each School for the Use of Books.

Schools.	Am't Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense Acc't	$15,323 00	91 18	387 96	606 25	.....	100 00	.....	4,339 04	20,847 43	.....
Baltimore City College	23,666 41	203 35	1,109 51	3,600 00	42 95	8 75	516 29	1,125 54	30,272 80	2,961 60
East. Fem. High Sch'l	11,290 00	36 63	590 42	540 91	72 47	.....	227 24	269 21	13,026 88	931 00
West. " " "	13,120 00	12 25	716 31	1,188 00	440 65	6 00	444 77	236 17	16,164 15	1,916 00
Male Grammar No. 1	5,851 00	7 20	371 98	177 00	27 00	.....	211 45	15 75	6,661 38	792 50
" " " 2	5,463 20	33 38	431 83	122 22	87 63	4 50	115 85	7 25	6,265 86	560 00
" " " 3	3,959 20	23 00	212 07	225 00	29 82	14 75	63 00	10 65	4,537 49	252 00
" " " 4	5,008 00	84 71	394 93	300 00	65 98	36 50	88 90	45 60	6,024 62	402 75
" " " 5	3,897 50	49 25	175 00	300 00	55 00	4 80	103 00	2 50	4 587 05	79 25
" " " 6	6 413 50	37 70	296 64	550 00	86 65	8 75	211 45	22 25	7,626 94	1,312 60
" " " 7	4,535 00	31 94	447 51	175 00	83 17	.....	174 60	7 50	5,454 72	254 00
" " " 8	5,276 00	22 00	334 05	350 00	37 69	.....	173 31	13 73	6,206 78	551 50
" " " 9	3,326 50	19 75	185 52	.....	40 45	4 50	70 40	3 00	3,650 12	199 00
" " " 10	4,487 60	58 22	279 13	87 50	95 50	.....	114 30	22 37	5,144 62	224 80
" " " 11	4,610 00	35 65	352 81	.....	26 95	.....	122 43	.....	5,147 84	192 00
" " " 12	5,405 00	18 00	400 84	310 34	77 75	.....	221 85	7 00	6 440 78	164 00
" " " 13	3,907 00	21 12	282 88	12 50	44 85	4 00	76 95	16 75	4 366 05	324 50
" " " 15	7,110 00	88 84	477 01	200 00	232 68	.....	201 00	14 00	8,323 53	1,181 00
" " " 17	3,907 50	25 27	180 10	186 00	64 73	.....	76 95	6 50	4,447 05	363 00
" " " 18	4,235 50	17 50	257 20	175 34	50 30	.....	124 25	4 50	4,864 59	244 00
" " " 19	4,932 50	37 25	355 82	137 28	60 08	5 00	76 80	.....	5,604 73	1,091 50
" " " 20	5,528 00	32 75	426 12	134 00	71 55	320 00	115 85	2 00	6,630 27	439 00
" " " 21	4,675 00	17 57	193 05	310 00	66 08	119 00	115 20	6 20	5,502 10	736 10
Total Male Gram.....	92,528 00	661 10	6 054 49	3,752 18	1,303 86	521 80	2,457 54	207 55	107,486 52	9,363 50

Public School No. 1..	7,609 00	76 25	336 15	150 00	107 75	683 37	179 32	1 50	9,143 34	928 00
" " 2..	9,278 40	59 19	197 29	861 25	1,090 26	2,898 32	407 26	187 04	14 979 01	2,015 17
" " 3..	13 465 65	113 94	783 33	1,000 00	31 22	.....	212 06	28 90	15,635 10	3,912 81
" " 4..	8,205 00	17 10	477 83	380 88	1,386 15	3,388 68	361 46	459 12	14,676 22	1,971 50
" " 5..	10,623 35	53 37	647 51	.....	101 92	17 50	250 53	6 00	11,700 18	1,560 00
Total Public Schools.	49 181 40	319 85	2,442 11	2,392 13	2,717 30	6,987 87	1,410 63	682 56	66,133 85	10,387 48
Female Gram. No. 1.	6,178 50	10 20	311 23	547 37	19 80	30 00	400 54	21 25	7,518 89	1,264 48
" " 2.	4,679 25	35 75	474 54	122 22	92 89	1 75	147 15	.....	5,553 55	372 50
" " 3.	3,242 50	47 88	153 26	225 00	21 75	14 75	74 86	7 75	3,787 75	219 25
" " 4.	3,710 50	37 55	182 06	300 00	38 00	.....	121 05	23 00	4,412 16	497 00
" " 5.	3,751 50	28 00	441 52	300 00	64 30	22 00	115 06	2 50	4,724 88	108 00
" " 6.	4 677 75	13 04	171 59	400 00	101 75	63 00	232 48	4 00	5,663 41	1,088 75
" " 7.	3,120 00	29 60	317 66	175 00	63 75	.....	186 86	7 00	3 899 87	213 67
" " 8.	5,164 00	10 61	467 01	350 00	51 98	.....	185 55	4 31	6,233 46	614 75
" " 9.	2,706 50	17 75	120 39	.....	40 35	.....	83 26	.....	2 968 25	169 00
" " 10.	3,705 50	31 00	202 55	87 50	78 00	.....	133 59	6 00	4,244 14	266 30
" " 11.	4,362 00	24 95	291 40	.....	22 50	.....	150 28	.....	4,831 13	292 50
" " 12.	4,326 50	25 29	291 41	310 33	60 00	8 75	241 14	.....	5,263 42	172 00
" " 13.	4,696 50	50 15	286 17	12 50	62 58	18 75	109 10	.....	5 235 75	599 00
" " 15.	5,929 50	57 79	451 70	200 00	221 14	47 90	212 86	7 00	7,127 89	1,071 00
" " 16	1,755 10	11 20	111 54	400 00	652 92	860 23	111 18	18 50	3 920 67	72 16
" " 17	4,204 00	26 97	145 32	186 00	64 83	.....	109 10	.....	4,736 22	515 00
" " 18.	3,343 50	53 85	196 68	175 33	40 50	.....	143 54	.....	3,953 40	332 00
" " 19.	3,075 75	22 50	114 37	137 24	64 33	.....	94 03	.....	3 508 22	468 25
" " 20.	4,697 75	21 60	305 74	134 00	78 43	.....	138 96	6 00	5 382 48	291 00
" " 21.	4,681 75	23 00	362 22	310 00	68 05	90 25	147 35	4 00	5,686 62	1,044 95
Total Female Gram..	82,008 35	578 68	5,398 16	4.372 49	1,907 85	1,157 38	3,117 94	111 31	98,652 16	9,671 56
Male Primary No. 1..	4.765 50	.....	142 16	177 00	18 20	.....	230 29	9 00	5,342 15	717 25
" " 2..	2,698 00	27 00	71 96	125 00	68 19	20 25	101 28	.....	3 111 68	45 83
" " 3..	3,247 75	59 50	151 12	225 00	12 25	24 25	62 00	.....	3,781 87	141 00
" " 4..	3,224 60	78 57	122 96	105 00	214 24	16 00	103 38	7 30	3,872 05	264 00

TABLES—Continued.

Schools.	Am't paid for Salaries	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
Male Primary No. 5	4,937 75	46 50	155 31	300 00	809 75	18 50	205 95	24 70	6,498 46	48 60
" " " 6	3,659 30	41 00	160 13	56 25	89 37	21 00	115 20	.....	4,142 25	253 90
" " " 7	2,290 75	24 15	79 57	.....	66 19	5 00	64 25	4 00	2,533 91	127 50
" " " 8	2,427 75	22 40	57 67	85 50	30 28	.....	38 95	4 00	2,666 55	81 75
" " " 9	1,767 00	18 75	35 02	.....	20 96	.....	70 40	.....	1,912 13	91 00
" " " 10	2,726 00	36 10	67 90	100 00	55 59	5 00	63 50	2 00	3,056 09	75 75
" " " 11	2,719 50	17 00	68 74	90 00	21 01	.....	64 00	8 25	2,988 50	125 85
" " " 12	3,772 40	41 80	117 34	134 00	68 61	.....	76 20	7 75	4,218 10	130 50
" " " 13	2,682 40	30 50	118 65	100 00	108 93	.....	64 25	.....	3,104 73	23 00
" " " 14	2,758 50	31 30	85 25	310 00	65 39	.....	89 60	6 25	3,346 29	389 50
" " " 15	4,693 50	27 50	145 64	350 00	46 95	.....	121 95	6 00	5,391 54	740 50
" " " 16	3,260 75	25 00	120 84	396 00	10 00	.....	199 20	4 35	4,016 14	45 50
" " " 17	4,107 55	34 00	227 78	108 50	66 79	16 00	101 60	80	4,663 02	121 00
" " " 18	2,809 50	20 50	103 69	97 50	42 91	263 25	82 17	50	3,420 02	512 25
" " " 19	2,131 15	16 10	82 81	137 23	52 61	.....	76 80	55 89	2 552 59	244 75
" " " 20	3,698 40	24 05	114 88	134 00	54 31	11 75	89 78	.....	4,127 17	188 75
" " " 21	3,661 65	30 61	101 64	160 00	85 17	.....	114 40	4 80	4,158 27	339 21
" " " 22	3,183 25	22 50	90 10	88 75	53 55	.....	101 60	4 00	3,543 75	28 00
" " " 23	3,236 25	31 90	128 59	75 00	47 54	39 81	51 30	9 50	3 619 89	222 16
" " " 24	1,704 70	22 50	106 17	.....	82 86	.....	51 30	.....	1,967 53	88 81
" " " 25	2,707 00	33 46	152 21	67 00	35 20	.....	101 25	5 25	3,101 37	86 16
" " " 26	2 701 50	66 62	79 84	63 00	29 07	22 68	76 95	11 50	3,051 16	104 00
" " " 27	3 519 35	21 35	100 74	137 50	56 13	6 75	89 78	.....	3,931 60	341 67
" " " 28	3,220 75	34 40	111 70	135 00	137 81	.....	84 95	6 60	3,731 21	43 00
" " " 29	2,248 75	39 74	52 23	96 00	144 78	13 50	38 10	.....	2,633 10	81 75
" " " 30	4,688 50	10 36	98 46	375 00	16 23	3 75	152 55	6 00	5,350 85	319 70
Total Male Primary.	95,249 75	935 16	3,251 10	4,228 23	2,610 87	487 49	2,882 93	188 44	109,833 97	6,022 04

Female Primary No. 1	4,781 50	25 65	133 20	547 38	16 25	23 59	380 50	11 00	5,919 07	865 41
" " 2	2,713 50	26 25	120 70	125 00	69 28	33 75	89 77	.. ....	3,178 25	38 00
" " 3	2,915 75	43 67	118 05	225 00	.....	2 50	62 00	4 00	3,370 97	138 25
" " 4	2,697 50	38 34	79 04	105 00	196 49	.....	110 50	.....	3,226 87	237 75
" " 5	4,879 05	39 00	126 88	300 00	806 00	5 00	222 87	2 00	6,380 80	69 00
" " 6	3,989 05	32 40	127 13	56 25	85 84	.....	124 42	.....	4,415 09	225 75
" " 7	2,282 75	23 38	62 11	.....	79 50	5 00	79 18	.....	2,531 92	99 75
" " 8	1,942 75	14 50	53 83	85 50	51 70	.....	38 00	.....	2,186 28	91 00
" " 9	2,285 15	22 05	58 79	.....	59 30	.....	83 26	.....	2,508 55	92 00
" " 10	2,750 50	39 40	92 61	100 00	23 68	.....	76 36	3 00	3,085 55	88 50
" " 11	2,339 75	22 50	77 80	90 00	41 95	5 50	83 29	.....	2,660 79	190 93
" " 12	4,209 25	20 00	180 52	134 00	62 44	17 50	99 86	2 00	4,725 57	84 00
" " 13	2,709 50	43 02	80 84	100 00	39 91	.....	70 43	.....	3,043 70	41 75
" " 14	2,262 25	22 65	30 74	310 00	27 31	.....	102 46	.....	2,755 41	284 25
" " 15	4,134 75	34 71	131 02	350 00	38 75	.....	141 24	.....	4,830 47	343 10
" " 16	3,240 05	25 00	80 89	396 00	10 00	.....	199 20	.....	3,951 14	26 00
" " 17	3,243 75	19 70	77 76	108 50	71 94	58 50	137 50	.....	3,717 65	163 50
" " 18	2,454 75	33 00	93 12	97 50	42 93	110 25	96 09	4 00	2,931 64	434 25
" " 19	2,262 75	12 50	31 07	137 25	43 02	.....	89 66	.....	2,576 25	177 00
" " 20	3,319 25	26 20	63 89	134 00	63 40	9 00	108 77	.....	3,724 51	256 50
" " 21	3,137 20	39 35	74 17	160 00	59 75	.....	147 67	.....	3,618 14	284 69
" " 22	3,238 75	40 66	75 75	88 75	51 33	.....	120 89	.....	3,616 13	49 00
" " 23	3,236 25	23 11	97 69	75 00	40 25	22 09	83 59	8 00	3,585 98	253 58
" " 24	1,702 00	14 50	49 71	.....	55 85	.....	64 16	5 00	1,891 22	110 00
" " 25	2,645 80	13 75	146 42	67 00	18 00	14 00	116 91	.....	3,021 88	77 50
" " 26	2,262 75	51 50	63 61	63 00	29 00	17 19	102 67	.....	2 589 72	131 00
" " 27	3,197 25	25 97	70 85	137 50	68 08	.....	117 67	3 00	3,620 32	307 00
" " 28	3,070 75	17 00	70 59	135 00	75 65	.....	110 67	.....	3,479 66	73 25
" " 29	2,258 75	19 35	67 36	96 00	135 51	.....	68 19	.....	2,645 16	83 25
" " 30	4,246 25	2 50	154 62	375 00	15 73	.....	165 41	.....	4,959 51	333 25
Total Female Primary	90,409 30	811 61	2,690 76	4,598 63	2,378 84	323 87	3,493 19	42 00	104,748 20	5,649 21

TABLES—Continued.

Schools.	Am't paid for Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
Col'd High and Gram.	6,804 85	43 04	642 68	153 00	93 64	23 90	89 66	12 25	7,863 02	26 75
Male Colored No. 1	1,974 50	22 00	46 16	153 00	31 31	10 50	89 66	1 50	2,328 63	1 05
" " " 2	3,443 75	29 25	153 18	12 50	59 01	10 00	89 78	4 00	3,801 47	3 00
" " " 3	4,027 50	50 54	94 11	165 00	58 27	140 00	76 20	4 25	4 615 87	1 00
" " " 4	4,142 25	43 37	64 29	590 00	47 02	.....	76 80	.....	4,963 73	25 00
" " " 5	2,400 75	49 65	77 20	93 75	36 57	.....	134 71	1 50	2,794 13	14 00
" " " 6	5,052 80	47 65	155 26	300 00	149 70	84 75	203 09	.....	5,993 25	3 00
" " " 7	4,762 60	23 50	193 86	240 00	192 04	.....	240 90	17 25	5,670 15	16 82
" " " 8	1,960 40	.....	71 86	84 00	63 64	.....	133 15	.....	2,313 05	.....
Female " " 1	2,263 25	19 75	33 08	600 00	106 67	11 87	74 30	2 00	3,110 92	5 00
" " " 2	4,074 35	35 88	185 50	12 50	52 56	18 75	96 20	4 00	4 479 74	5 00
" " " 3	3,666 50	37 21	117 03	165 00	25 87	119 25	101 92	.....	4,232 78	1 00
" " " 4	3,183 25	37 50	151 39	590 00	47 00	31 97	89 66	.....	4,130 77	5 00
" " " 7	4,347 00	.....	133 24	240 00	173 50	.....	242 94	.....	5,136 68	.....
Gen'l expense, Col'd	1,220 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 85	1,399 85	.....
Total Colored.....	53,323 75	439 34	2,118 84	3 398 75	1,136 80	450 99	1,738 97	226 60	62,834 04	106 62

SUMMARY

Of the Amounts Expended for the several grades of Schools, with the Amounts Received from the same for the Use of Books.

Schools.	Amount Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense (White)	$ 15,323 00	91 18	387 96	605 25	....	100 00	....	4,339 04	20,847 43	.....
B. C. C. and F. H. Schools	48,076 41	252 23	2,416 24	5,328 91	556 07	14 75	1,188 30	1,630 92	59,163 83	5,808 60
Male Grammar "	92,528 00	661 10	6,054 49	3,752 18	1,303 86	521 80	2,457 54	207 55	107,486 52	9,363 50
Public Schools	49,181 40	319 85	2,442 11	2,392 13	2,717 30	6,987 87	1,410 63	682 56	66,133 85	10,387 48
Female Grammar Schools	82,008 35	578 68	5,398 16	4,372 49	1,907 85	1,157 38	3,117 94	111 31	98,652 16	9,671 56
Male Primary "	97,249 75	935 16	3,251 10	4,228 23	2,610 87	487 42	2,882 93	188 44	109,833 97	6,922 04
Female Primary "	90,409 30	811 61	2,690 76	4,598 63	2,378 84	323 87	3,493 19	42 00	104,748 20	5,649 21
Total for White Schools	472,776 21	3,649 81	22,640 82	25,278 82	11,474 79	9,593 16	14,550 53	7,201 82	567,165 96	46,902 39
Colored Schools	53,323 75	439 34	2,118 84	3,398 75	1,136 80	450 99	1,738 97	226 60	62,834 04	106 62
Total for all Schools	$ 526,099 96	4,089 15	24,759 66	28,677 57	12,611 59	10,044 15	16,289 50	7,428 42	630,000 00	47,009 01

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection, &c.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Baltimore City College.	Howard street, opposite Centre	120x262	100x162	$4,600 00	$134,000	1874
E. F. High School	Aisquith and Mullikin streets	102x210	102x56	540 91	97,805	1868
" " "	" " "	Rear Bld'g	51x58			
W. F. High School.	Fayette street, near Paca	98x144	72x132	1,188 00	60,000	1858
Male Gram. & P. No. 1.	N. E. corner Fayette and Greene streets	97x102	83x96⅞	354 00	17,350	1880
F. Gram. & P. No. 1.	S. W. corner Fayette and Greene streets	77⅝x170	62x140	1,094 75	29,520	1875
Grammar No. 2	S. W. corner Broadway and Bank street	100x141	52x72	244 44	10,000	1834
" & P. " 3	West side High street, north of Fayette	80x167	50x145	918 00	28,863	1875
" " 4	East side Sharp street, near Montgomery	100x155	56x85	600 00	20,000	1869
" " 5	S. W. corner Greenmount ave. and Eager st.	66x150	55x100	600 00	17,000	1872
" " 6	N. E. side Division street, near Lanvale	104²x171³	55x120	800 00	28,338	1877
" " 7	S. E. corner Eastern avenue and Burke street	100x140	52x105	350 00	13,823	1880
" " 8*	N. side Hollins street, near Fulton	139x129	54x112	700 00	19,512	1877
" & P. " 9	E. side Courtland street, near Saratoga	82x90	44x90	In fee.	18 350	1868
" " 10	S. E. corner William and Warren streets	70x140	44x103	175 00	17,900	1850
" " 11	N. W. corner Jefferson and Bond streets	70x104	44x85	In fee.	10,000	1845
" " 12	S. side Ridgely street, near Fremont	124¹x155	73x125	620 67	29,265	1877
" " 13	E. side Aisquith street, near Mullikin	55x180	44x100	25 00	20,000	1870
" " 15	E. side Carrollton ave., near Lexington street	100x150	55x107	400 00	25,000	1860
" " 16	Corner Hull and Clement street	100x155⁵	56¹x113¹	350 00	11,000	1882
" " 17	E. side Washington street, near Fayette	93x134	52x80	372 00	17,000	1871
" " 18	N. side Mulberry street, near Fremont	87⅝x134	54x85	350 67	20,000	1868

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection, &c.—Continued

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Gram. & Prim. No. 19	E. side Park avenue, near Preston street	91⁶x150	68x103	$549 00	$32,000	1869
" " " 20	N. W. corner John and Eden streets	100x191	51x167	536 00	32,000	1868
Grammar " 21	N. E. corner Presstman and Gilmor streets	102⁵x155⁷	55x96	620 00	19,741	1876
Public No. 1	E. side Druid Hill ave., near Biddle street	75x100	44x100	150 00	15,000	1841
" " 2	N. E. corner Charles and Ostend streets	74⁶x219	56x107	372 50	17,800	1882
" " 3	N. side Baltimore street, near Aisquith	90x170	54x118	1,000 00	15,026	1879
" " 4	S. W. corner Chase and Ann streets	82x223	56x133²	501 75	20,000	1882
" " 5	W. side Fremont street, near Lombard	74x150	44x65	In fee.	10,000	1843
Primary No. 2	N. E. corner Gough and Stiles streets	75x92	32x55	250 00	10,000	1854
" " 4	N. E. corner Hanover and Lee streets	80x76⁶	52x76	210 00	10,000	1834
" " 5	S. E. corner Broadway and Chew street	120x120	60x113	600 00	18,791	1876
" " 6	E. side Ann street, near Canton avenue	65x140	46x100	112 50	14,831	1878
" " 7	N. side Mullikin street, near Aisquith	74x100	45x65	In fee.	6,000	1864
" " 8	E. side Caroline street, near Lombard	57x92⁶	34x50	171 00	3,000	1855
" " 10	N. side Hollins street, near Schroeder	60⁵x134	46x70	200 00	5,000	1855
" " 11	N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder streets	60x100	34x70	180 00	8,000	1854
" " 12	S. W. corner Barre and Warner streets	67x120	55x84	268 00	18,000	1870
" " 13	N side Jefferson street, near Caroline	83⁵x80	32x80	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 14	Corner Linden avenue and Wilson street	105x150	55x117	840 00	15,500	1882
" " 15	S. W. corner Saratoga st. and Carrollton ave.	100x150	50x120	700 00	22,800	1872
" " 16	N. E. corner Harford ave. and Chew street	105x158	56x113	792 00	21,451	1876
" " 17	S. W. corner Light and Poultney streets	62¹x122	50x72	217 00	10,000	1875

" " 18	E. side Argyle ave., near Lanvale street	80x140	45x68	315 00	7,000	1858
" " 21	E. side Pennsylvania ave., cor. Robert street	80x155	50x80	320 00	18,500	1869
" " 22	S. side Ramsay street, near Scott	71x128⁶	45x95	177 50	11,000	1855
" " 23	N. E. corner Gough and Wolfe streets	75x95	45x50	150 00	5,000	1852
" " 24	Corner Chesapeake and Hudson streets	80x100	32x50	In fee.	8,000	1853
" " 25	W. side Caroline street, near Bank	76x90	45x65	134 00	5,000	1867
" " 26	N. side of Orleans street, near Bond	84x75	50x65	126 00	15,000	1874
" " 27	S. W. cor. Fayette and Chester streets	92x120	48x72	275 00	18,000	1869
" " 28	N. W. cor. Battery ave. and Clement street	75x82	46x82	270 00	12,000	1869
" " 29	N. side Hill street, near Sharp	48x90	34x50	192 00	6,000	1854
" " 30*	N. side Hollins street, near Fulton	150x129⁸	55x82	750 00	15,618	1874
Col'd Gram. No. 1 / " Prim. M. " 1	E. side Holliday street, near Lexington	52x107⁶	52x80⁶	306 00	10,000	....
" " F. " 1	N. side Saratoga street, near St. Paul	30x193	30x40	600 00	2,000	....
" " No. 2	E. side East street, near Douglass	75x105	49x80	25 00	14,809	1874
" " " 3	S. E. cor. Howard and Montgomery streets	50x104	40x64	120 00	10,000	1872
" " " 5	S. side Eastern avenue, near Broadway	51x60	51x60	93 75	3,000	....
" " " 6	N. side Barre street, near Eutaw	65x112	40x80	300 00	15,000	1854
" " " 7	N. side Waesche street, near Fremont	143⁹x120	59x120	480 00	22,074	1877
" " " 8	S. E. cor. Bond and Chew streets	80x80	40x54	130 00	8,000	1864
RENTED.						
Male Gram No. 6	Pennsylvania avenue	.....	.....	150 00	.....	....
Colored No. 3	174 Hamburg street	.....	.....	540 00	.....	....
" " 4	Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue	.....	.....	1,180 00	.....	1877
VACANT.						
Primary No. 14	Eutaw street near Preston	45x150	33x60	200 00	6,000	1855
	Total ground rents	.....	.....	$27,717 44		
	Total value of buildings, actual and estimated	.....	.....	.....	$1,197,167	
	Total amount of rents	.....	.....	1,870 00		

*The two lots leased for Grammar No. 8 and Primary No. 30 aggregate 289 front feet, but only 160 of it are used by those buildings.

SCHEDULE

—OF—

Salaries of Officers and Teachers

—OF—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GENERAL EXPENSE ROLL.

Superintendent of Public Instruction	$2,500
Assistant Superintendent	1,800
Secretary	1,700
Librarian	1,000
Messenger, etc	900
Teachers of Music, each	1,200
Teachers of Drawing, each	500
Librarian of Public School Library	900

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Principal	$2,400
Professors (not otherwise specified)	2,000
Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping	1,800
Professor of Drawing	1,800
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics	1,800
Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages	1,800
Tutors, each	1,000

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals	$2,208
First Assistants	1,008
Second Assistants	900
Teachers of French and Drawing, each	900

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
First Assistants (Male)	804	900	
First Assistants (Female)	588	672	
Second Assistants	456	516	
Third Assistants	444	504	

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.
Principals	$804	$900
First Assistants	564	648
Second Assistants	444	504
Third Assistants	432	480

SATURDAY NORMAL CLASS.

Principal	$200
Assistants	150

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$600	$696	
Assistants	408	432	$468

UNCLASSIFIED SCHOOLS.*

Composed of Primary and Grammar Schools.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$696	$780	$900
First Assistants	504	552	600

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
Vice-Principals	804	900	1,008
First Assistants, (Male)	600		

Assistants, Grammar Grades, same as Third Assistants in Male Grammar Schools.

Assistants, Primary Grades, same as Assistants in Primary Schools.

COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The same as the Male Grammar Schools.

*There are at present no schools of this class.

COLORED (PRIMARY) SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals (Male)	$804	$900	
Principals (Female)	600	696	
Assistants (Male)	700		
Assistants (Female)	408	432	$468

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Principals, $2 per night, for actual service.

Assistants, $1.50 per night, for actual service.

The Schedule of Salaries to be subject to the following conditions:

All below the grade of Second Assistant in Male and Female Grammar Schools to be graded as Third Assistants, the Board of School Commissioners to determine, at the annual election, the grade of each Assistant; in case of failure to do so, the Senior Assistant to grade highest in all cases.

In Male and Female Grammar Schools not employing three Assistants, the lowest Assistant shall rank as Third Assistant, and so continue until there are three Assistants employed in that school, excepting the First Assistant, who shall, in all cases, rank as First Assistant.

Teachers who may have served for *two full* years in any of the Public Schools of Baltimore, upon promotion to Grammar Schools, shall be entitled to the second year's salary of that grade to which they may be assigned, excepting that of Principal.

Teachers who may have been engaged in teaching for *three* years previous to their election shall be entitled to the highest salary of that grade to which they may be assigned (excepting that of Principals of Grammar Schools), upon producing satisfactory evidence of that fact to the President of the Board.

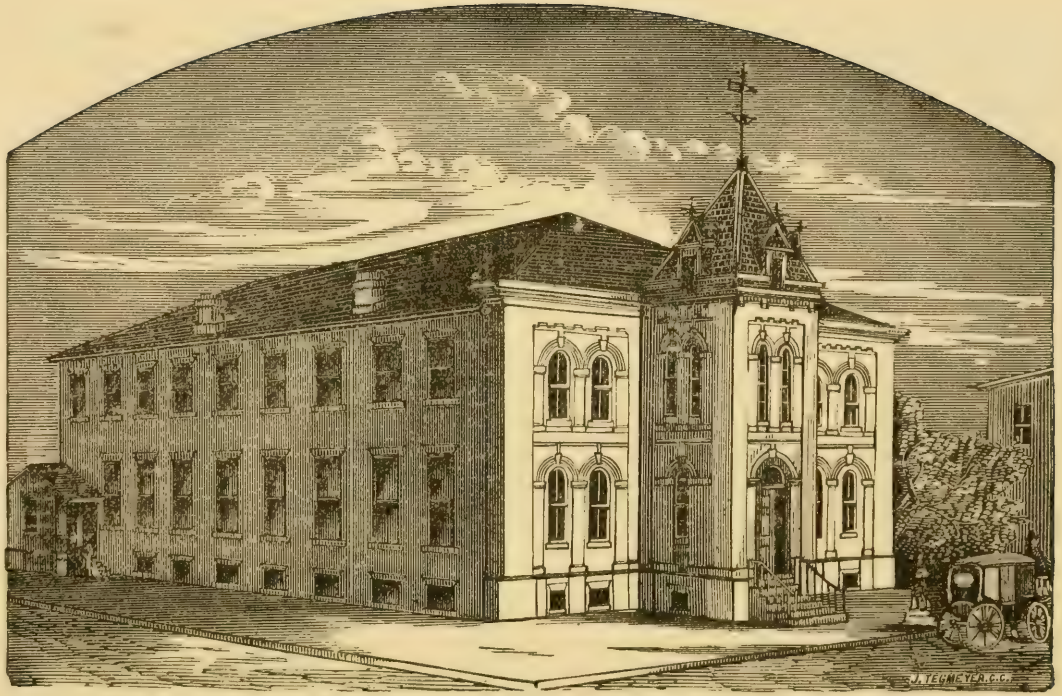
Teachers elected during the month of September shall receive the full salary for the months of July and August of the succeeding year; those elected in October shall receive nine-tenths of said salary; in November, eight-tenths, and so on to the close of the scholastic term.

SALARIES OF JANITORS, JANITRESSES AND FIREMEN.

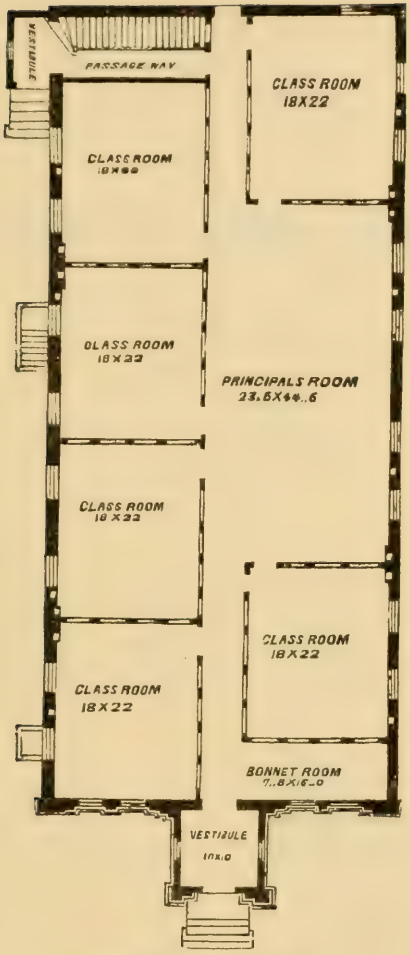
Janitor and Fireman of Baltimore City College....	$900
Firemen of Female High Schools, each	400
Janitresses of Female High Schools, each.....	300

Fireman and Engineer of No. 1 Male Grammar and Primary Schools, $30 per month; of No. 3 Grammar and Primary Schools, $20 per month, and of No. 3 Public School, $20 per month; and for all furnaces in other schools, $5 each per month during the season.

Janitresses of schools having three classes shall receive $8 per month; four classes, $9 per month; five classes, $10 per month; six classes, $10.50 per month, and increase 50 cents per month for each additional class. They shall also receive 50 cents per month for each fire required in stoves in the schools from October to April, inclusive.



Male and Female Grammar School No. 13, Aisquith Street, near Mullikin.



Ground Plan of No. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1883.

To the Board of Public School Commissioners
of the City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the rules of the Board, requiring the Superintendent, at the end of each year, to report the condition and statistics of the schools for the preceding year, the following report is submitted for your consideration:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Population of Baltimore, U. S. Census 1880.	332,313
Enumeration, Public School Census 1879....	86,961
School-age..	6-21
Number of pupils in school during the year	48,277
Increase.....1229	
Number of pupils on roll November 20, 1882	36,649
Increase..... 19	

Average attendance		29,178
Decrease	246	
Number of teachers, including 8 special teachers		826
Increase	2	
Number of schools		121
Increase	1	
Number of pupils in High Schools		1,570
Increase	142	
Number of pupils in Grammar Schools		10,596
Decrease	25	
Number of pupils in Public Schools		3,648
Increase	212	
Number of pupils in Primary Schools		15,521
Decrease	280	
Number of pupils in Colored Schools		4,314
Decrease	30	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment—same as last year		44
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance—same as last year		36
Percentage of attendance on enrollment		82
Decrease	.6	
Percentage of attendance in Baltimore City College		92.3
Increase	.7	
Percentage of attendance in Eastern Female High School—same as last year		91

Percentage of attendance in Western Female High School		92.1
Decrease	1.9	
Percentage of attendance in Male Grammar Schools		85.6
Decrease	1	
Percentage of attendance in Female Grammar Schools		82.7
Decrease	.3	
Percentage of attendance in Public Schools,		89.4
Decrease	2.2	
Percentage of attendance in Male Primary Schools		80
Increase	.3	
Percentage of attendance in Female Primary Schools		78
Decrease	1.9	
Percentage of attendance in Colored Schools,		76.6
Increase	1.7	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in High Schools		41
Increase	.6	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Baltimore City College		42.57
Increase	.8	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Eastern Female High School		37.1
Increase	5.4	

Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Western Female High School		50.25
Increase	9	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Grammar Schools		41
Increase	1	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Public Schools		44
Increase	1.5	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Primary Schools		44.6
Decrease	.4	
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment in Colored Schools		46
Decrease	2	
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance in High Schools		40
Increase	3	
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance in Grammar Schools		34.5
Increase	.5	
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance in Public Schools		39
Increase	1	
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance in Primary Schools		35.2
Decrease	1.8	
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance in Colored Schools—same as last year		36

By an examination of the foregoing statistics, it will be observed that during the year the number of different pupils attending school has increased 1,229, while the number on roll, November 20, 1882, is 19 greater than at the same time last year. In the High Schools and the Public Schools a gain in each is reported—the High Schools gained 142; the Public Schools 212. In the Grammar, Primary, and Colored Schools, a loss in each is reported—the Grammar Schools lost 25; the Primary Schools 280, and the Colored Schools 30. The percentage of attendance in all the schools is nearly the same as that for last year. In the College, the Male Primary Schools and the Colored Schools, it has increased; in the Eastern Female High School it is the same as last year; in the Western High School, the Male Grammar Schools, the Female Grammar Schools, the Female Primary Schools and the Public Schools, there has been a decrease. Sickness and other causes have prevented a greater increase of the schools during the year, and also considerably decreased the attendance. From observation, I can say that in most of the schools commendable efforts have been made to secure punctual attendance, both by securing the co-operation of parents and by the personal influence of the teachers. In my visits to the schools I advise with the teachers upon the subject of attendance, and suggest, when necessary, means for improving it, besides urging the pupils to be punctual and diligent.

ILLITERACY.

It is an ascertained fact that, in the city of Baltimore, there is a considerable number of children of the school

age who do not attend school, and who are growing up in ignorance and vice. This means that this number of boys and girls receive no influence for good from the schools during the most impressible period of their lives, and that instead of being at maturity a benefit to the community as good citizens and industrious workers, they will swell the number of the vicious class. Speaking in this connection, the President of the Board, in one of his reports, says: "This census shows that there are many children in our city who are growing up in ignorance and idleness, and who will necessarily become a curse to the community in which they live. It suggests a subject for the serious consideration of those interested in the future welfare of a class who may exercise an important and controlling influence in our city, and that they should devise some means for compelling every child to receive the benefit of public or private instruction." This matter calls for such action on the part of the Board as will result in the adoption of some plan by which all pupils of the school age in the city may be thrown in contact with the humanizing influence of the schools for a time at least.

Doubtless many fail to attend school because their necessities are such as to require them to do something for their support during the time they should be in school. Compulsory education is resorted to in some sections to bring such children into the schools. Half-day schools are found useful also, in preventing many of this class from growing up in ignorance and vice. I think it advisable to try the experiment of establishing a number of half-day schools in the city for the bene-

fit of this class of children. I have no doubt that this plan would afford many a street gamin the means of acquiring much in the way of discipline and instruction which would be of great service to him in life, and a great advantage to the community also. Dr. W. T. Harris makes the following pertinent remarks upon the necessity for educating the lower class:

"Why educate the child out of his sphere? Why teach him to aspire beyond the position which the vast majority must always occupy?

"This question is answered, not by the teacher who, of course, magnifies his vocation and wishes to create a demand for his wares, nor by that ambitious, discontented-with-his-lot parent who wants to get his children up to a higher round of the ladder than the one he has been able to occupy. It is answered by the spirit of the age, by the living necessity of the time, and we cannot gainsay the reply.

"The age is one of productive industry. Its active principle is invention. Mind, not the body, is the inventive power; the directive power that can manage and use machines to advantage is mental, and not physical skill. The growth of invention is so rapid that the increase of manufacturing power, by the aid of machinery, is said to double, for all the world, once in seven years. The multiplication of steam-engines, and the improvement of machines, renders this possible. What unintelligent hand-labor is there that has any

certainty of being in demand ten years hence? More than this, what trade is there that can count on using, ten years hence, just the kind of technical skill that it requires now?

"The history of the present is a continual shifting of vocations—no vocation having any long lease of life. The new discovery will make the trade learned to-day, after a long and tedious apprenticeship, useless to-morrow. The practical education, therefore, is not an education of the hand to skill, but of the brain to directive intelligence. The educated man can learn to direct a new machine in three weeks, while it requires three years to learn a new manual labor. The hand trained for twenty years at one kind of labor, cannot learn a new work requiring different skill, because the muscles have become set and stiffened into one form of action. An uneducated workman will be thrown aside to perish in an alms-house. Only the versatile intelligence is able to meet the demands of the age of productive industry.

"We, in America, have much more to urge us to establish common-school education than this demand of the age of invention for intelligent labor. We have permitted universal suffrage, and the government is of the majority. If we do not have universal education, we shall all suffer for it. For we are tethered to the lowest stratum of our population, and must accept their influence in our politics. Nothing but education will ameliorate it.

"The lover of his kind rejoices in the knowledge that here in America we have so organized our society that the welfare of the highest is connected, indissolubly, with the lowest, so that each and all must, in the main, see clearly that he is his brother's keeper, and realize the solidarity of the social whole. Each man is what he is, not through himself alone, but by and through the reflection thrown back upon him from the social whole in which he lives and has his being. Under monarchies and despotisms the same fact was true, but there was such a mirage created by the principle of caste that it could not be seen clearly except by deep thinkers. Here it is visible, for the common laborer is also a voter, and participates in making the laws of a free government.

"We say, therefore, to the Pharisee, who goes by on the other side, or who looks askance and asks, 'Why educate the children of the common laborers?'—for your own well-being and the well-being of your children, the children of all must be educated. For here all, and not the few, govern. If you wish property safe from confiscation by a majority composed of communists, you must see to it that the people are educated so that each sees the sacredness of property and its service to the world in making available to each the industry of the entire population of the earth. The study of geography in our common schools is one long lesson in the dependence of each people on all others through commerce. The industry of each nation is not the industry of individuals to supply their own immediate wants, but an industry which pours its productions into

the markets of the world, and in return receives its just share of the productions of all climes and seasons. Geography is the presentation of the process of the material blessings of civilization, in a scientific form, addressed to the thinking intelligence of the child or scholar. Is there any study better calculated to interest him in the conservation of those great social institutions based on property? Not, indeed, unless it is the study of human nature as revealed in those best selections from literature contained in his school readers. In his reading-lesson he finds the poetically-inspired expression of his deepest and purest feelings, of his subtlest insights, of his truest moral instincts. Out of the dim region of semi-conscious instinct they come forth to the light of conscious conviction and felicitous expression in words, and all this through the study of reading in the common school! Here he gets not only social science, but also moral culture. The soul of the child of the common laborer kindles with aspiration as he reads burning words of patriotism and immortal valor, of disinterested heroism and self-sacrifice for others. He feels his inborn divinity as he reads of the triumphs of his race, and sees in the visions of poets the lofty ideal of the future set before mankind. All this is not wanted, we are told, in the children of the common laborers. If not, we are sorry for the person who does not want it. He is so blind that he does not see the shore of Charybdis, when he steers away from Scylla—he steers away from a restless and adventurous class of people, but only to run into the evil alternative of a people leagued together against capital, full of communistic dreams about labor and wages, with no

broad humanitarian feeling, with patriotism rooted out by international association against the rights of property. He is willing to have a proletariat elect his legislators, if only he can find contented bootblacks and house-servants.

"All the studies of the common school are conservative in their character, because they all open the windows of the soul, and give the mind insight into the substantial character of the institutions of civilization. They all tend to produce the conviction that the well-being of man is best furthered by the very instrumentalities that have been discovered and elaborated by the race, and especially by modern civilization. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and grammar all open the soul to light on the question of subduing nature, or on the question of the character and destiny of the human mind as revealed in language or social usages, or political forms and changes. The good school, moreover, teaches industry effectually.

"One voice, the voice of Christian humanitarianism, says: Teach aspiration for all that is good and noble and divine; teach it to all, even the lowest. Teach all to desire with an unquenchable hunger more wisdom, more knowledge, more command over nature, more elevation of position, more usefulness, more directive power. The other voice says: Be contented to remain at the bottom, and quench all aspiration. All talk about perpetual growth in knowledge and wisdom is nonsense and worse when addressed to the children of common laborers.

"The reason that the first voice gives for its creed is, that its faith teaches the divine origin and destiny of the soul, and that the goal of civilization is the emancipation of each and from all debasing servitude of body and mind, and that it is the Christian duty of all to help their fellow-men to rise. The reason given by the other voice is, the necessity which it feels that there shall be a class of society perfectly contented to be menial servants and fitted for nothing above that office.

"The progress of civilization supplies more and more the machinery to perform menial service, and makes it necessary to educate all into directive intelligence."

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The number of class-rooms in Baltimore City College is not sufficient, and some of the teachers have to instruct their classes under great disadvantages. Some of these on the ground floor are very badly lighted, requiring gas to be burned to secure sufficient light. By removing the wall on the north side of the building the light in some of the rooms would be greatly improved.

The Western Female High School also needs additional class-rooms. The pupils of the school are not properly accommodated now.

Some of the class-rooms of Female Grammar School No. 2 are badly lighted. This defect would be greatly diminished, if not removed, by painting the ceilings white.

No. 6 Grammar School has a greater number of pupils on roll than can be seated in the building, and one room of a building on Pennsylvania avenue has to be used to accommodate the excess. This arrangement, of course, prevents the proper supervision of his school by the principal.

The building occupied by No. 11 Grammar School is not a suitable one, and the school should have a new building constructed, better suited to its requirements.

No. 15 Grammar School is very much overcrowded. The building is so badly arranged, that the principals have great difficulty in arranging their classes with any degree of comfort or convenience to pupils and teachers. This school needs a new building, as the neighborhood is a populous one, and the expectation is that it will be more so. The northwestern section of the city is rapidly increasing in population; and it be would well to erect a new Grammar School at some point intermediate between Grammar School No. 6 and Grammar School No. 15, to meet the increasing wants of this portion of the city.

No. 18 Grammar School is conducted in a dark, badly located building, and something should be done to improve its opportunities.

Grammar School No. 19 needs better accommodations badly. Some of the class-rooms are too small, and they are very badly lighted and ventilated. The school is overcrowded, and additional accommodations should be furnished.

The large room in Public School No. 1, on the lower floor, should be divided into two by a partition, in order to afford the teachers proper facilities for instructing their classes.

Public School No. 3 is in a very overcrowded condition. Under existing circumstances it is impossible for the teachers to do satisfactory work, and it is imperatively necessary that something should be done for the relief of the school.

The building used by the Colored High and Grammar School is not well adapted to school purposes—some of the classes are taught in small, poorly-lighted rooms.

Since the last report was written, Female Grammar School No. 16 has been supplied with a new building, which affords to the people of Locust Point ample school facilities.

Public School No. 4 has been removed to the new building on Chase and McDonough streets, and the old building has been occupied by Colored School No. 8.

No. 2 Public School has been moved into the new building on South Charles and Ostend streets, where it has the necessary and long-needed accommodations—the old building on Hamburg street has been occupied by a portion of No. 3 Colored School.

A new building has been erected on Linden avenue and Wilson street, for the use of No. 14 Primary School.

In the new location it will increase in numbers, and, in time, become one of our most flourishing schools.

The wants of the Primary Schools, in respect to buildings, are about as mentioned in my last report. I desire to call particular attention to the unfitness of the buildings occupied by No. 11 and No. 23 Primary Schools. That occupied by No. 11, on Schroeder and Pierce streets, is not fit for the use of the school. It should be abandoned, and a suitable one erected northwest of its present location, where it would afford needed school accommodations to children in the northwestern section, which is rapidly increasing in population, and where, at the same time, it would relieve No. 15 Primary School, on Carrollton avenue and Saratoga street, which is now full, and compelled to refuse admission to pupils on account of the lack of room.

The building now in use by No. 23 Primary School, on Gough and Wolfe streets, is considered unsafe, and is not constructed so as to afford suitable or sufficient accommodations for the children living in its vicinity. Pupils properly belonging to this school now help to overcrowd No. 6 Primary School, in the neighborhood, and parents refuse to send their children to it on account of its unhealthy and overcrowded condition. This has been the case for many years. The Local Committee on the school has again and again called attention to these facts and asked for a new building. It is hoped that the Council will see fit to give this school and No. 11 Primary, suitable accommodations.

The Primary Schools have the *best right* of any in the system to be *amply supplied* with *all* that is necessary for carrying them on. Nearly two-thirds of the pupils attending our schools receive instruction in the Primary Department. Considering this, together with the fact that here the foundation of their training is laid, and that many of our pupils finish their education in them, there can be no question that these schools demand and ought to receive *the most* of our *care* and *attention*—every convenience should be supplied, and every inducement held out, so that all the children of proper age in the city may avail themselves of their humanizing influence. As they are equipped, organized and conducted, so will our system be. They are the vital part, and their improvement or decline will in the greatest degree affect the whole. They should have inviting school buildings, *conveniently located*, suitably arranged and furnished, and experienced, well-paid teachers, who may rest assured of their retention so long as they continue efficient.

If conveniently located and attractive buildings were generously supplied, children, who otherwise roam the streets, and grow up in ignorance and vice, would be attracted to them, and be put in the way of becoming good and useful citizens. Where no compulsory law exists, this is the only effectual means of securing the attendance of the very class who need the influence of the schools most, and that Public Schools are intended to elevate and to make good citizens. The buildings mentioned ought to be improved, if the best results, in all respects, are to be attained, and if the health of our

pupils is to be properly cared for while they are at school.

There would have been an increase in the number of pupils attending the Primary Schools this year, if adequate provision had been made for the accommodation of pupils in those sections of the city which are being built up, and to which the population of the city is moving—notably, the western, northwestern, northeastern and the eastern sections of the city. Most of the schools in these localities are overcrowded or full, and many children doubtless are debarred from the privilege of attending school on account of the lack of room.

In order to provide buildings intelligently and economically for the use of the school population of the city, it is necessary to carry out strictly the rule of the Board requiring pupils to attend the schools nearest their homes. When new buildings are opened, pupils legitimately belonging to other schools, flock to and overcrowd them, and the space already provided in their own neighborhood is left unoccupied. This should not be allowed, both in the interests of economy and of discipline. Much school-space, already provided at great expense to the city, is in this way rendered useless. When pupils live at convenient distances from school, their parents may be more promptly communicated with by the teachers, and their co-operation secured. Without this co-operation and interest on the part of parents, discipline cannot be thoroughly maintained. In bad weather, when pupils live a short dis-

tance from school, their attendance is much more regular than when the distance is great—this is especially the case with very young children. Now that the use of the rod is becoming less and less frequent, and unnecessary in the schools, those schools are found in the most wholesome state of discipline whose teachers secure the co-operation of parents And it is becoming a more thoroughly recognized fact by parents, that the influence of teachers must be supplemented by their own, if the greatest good to their children is to be gotten from the schools.

It is again recommended that a "model building," constructed upon the best scientific principles in regard to arrangement, size of class-rooms, heating, lighting and ventilation, be adopted by the Board, and that all new buildings be constructed in accordance therewith. By an inspection of some of our recently constructed buildings, it can be seen that an arrangement of this kind would relieve the city from much unnecessary expense, and at the same time secure more suitable buildings for the use of the schools. Mr. Bruxton, who has been chairman of the London School Board for ten years, affirms that the permanent architect's department, so far from being an extravagance, as was predicted, entails less expense for buildings than open competition, with the further advantage that "experience of all suggestions of proved value is accumulated and applied in future designs." The experience acquired by the chairman of the Committee on Buildings and by our efficient Inspector of Buildings, would be of great service to the city if the plan mentioned were

adopted, so that their suggestions of proved value could be accumulated and applied in the construction of new buildings.

TEACHERS.

The fact is indisputable that a school system is good in direct proportion to the efficiency of its teachers. Emerson, in a letter to his daughter, said: "I do not care what you may study; I only care to know who is to be your teacher." Everything possible should be done to encourage teachers in becoming prepared for their work and devoted to it. This is not the case when the teacher's tenure of office is so uncertain—when, at any time, solely on account of the lack of a sufficient number of pupils in a school, the teacher's place is lost, with little, if any, hope of regaining it.

I can see no reason why our corps of teachers should not hold their places just as positions are held by officers in the army and navy, or why they should not be graded and paid according to the length of time they have been serving, and to the efficiency with which they have performed their duties.

The commission appointed to inquire into the public school system of Baltimore makes the following remarks in this connection: "We have thus devoted much space to the consideration of the office of teacher, because we recognize the fact that the success of the whole system depends more on its corps of teachers than on anything else. Competent and conscientious work in the schools

is the thing to be desired above all others. This is the chief purpose of the whole organization. If we have this, the organization of the Board, the course of study and the selection of books, are matters of secondary importance. Without such school-room work, whatever be the constitution of the Board, or the course of study, or the text-books, the schools will fail of their purpose.

"We have, therefore, in our recommendations, kept our eyes steadily on one object—the best method of securing an efficient corps of teachers. To do this, the position of teacher must be made attractive to competent persons who are willing to devote their lives to the profession of teaching; and to attract these, four things are requisite—a secure tenure of office; a system of promotions for merit; reasonable compensation, and such protection of law and independence under the law as is compatible with complete self-respect. These constitute the prime conditions of an efficient service. They secure a career to the teacher which will make him embark with security in his profession as a life-long matter. We do not see why a person who devotes himself to the profession of teaching in the public schools should not have the same guarantees as to his livelihood, promotion, tenure and independence in office, as are given to those who follow the profession of arms. The admitted superiority of the German schools is due, in a large degree, to the secure and honorable position of the teachers, and to the social considerations which they in consequence receive.

"Notwithstanding the fact that, as a rule, competent teachers are re-elected, we have evidence which

convinces us that the annual vacation of the positions of the teachers creates in many of them a sense of insecurity in office. To many of them the annual recurrence of the election brings a period of alarm, when they have to look to their interests. This is calculated to disturb them in the regular discharge of their duties, and to create a sense of subserviency to the particular commissioner or commissioners who have to make the nominations for the positions, while it encourages in the commissioners the idea that the appointments are a patronage which they are entitled to dispense. We, therefore, recommend that the tenure of office of the teachers be during good behavior—it being in the power of the Board to remove for incompetency, inefficiency, bad conduct or bad character, and to honorably discharge those incapacitated by age."

The *number* of teachers in our schools varies very little from year to year. Notwithstanding this fact, changes in the force are constantly occurring, owing to the decrease of pupils in individual schools. This decrease in one school, requiring the discontinuance of the services of a teacher, is followed or accompanied by a corresponding increase in some other school, necessitating the appointment of an additional teacher. In many cases the experienced teacher loses her place, and an inexperienced one secures the new position. The proper plan is, to transfer a teacher not needed in one school to any other in which the services of a teacher are required. This would cause fewer changes in the teaching force and keep the schools supplied with more experienced teachers, besides improving the "morale"

of the teachers by causing them to feel that they are appreciated and cared for by the Board, and that their places are secure so long as they are efficient and faithful. I am sure this plan would do a great deal towards enhancing the dignity and standing of the teachers, and that it would inspire them with the desire of devoting themselves heart and soul to their work. Teaching is now recognized as a profession requiring normal training and thorough preparation for its high and intricate duties, and the more any system of schools recognizes this fact and acts in accordance with the views I have expressed, the more its teachers will become respected by the community, and encouraged to become learned in their calling and the means of perfecting the work in which they are engaged. Much of the "cramming" that has become the curse of the schools throughout this and other countries is due to the fact that many teachers, constantly dreading complaint when none should be made, endeavor to get pupils ready to pass examinations by "stuffing" or "working up" those who have been prevented from accomplishing the work of the class by sickness or some equally unavoidable cause. All connected with the schools are more or less responsible for this, but the main cause is the unwise effort on the part of teachers to attempt to do more than their opportunities warrant—some for the sake of winning reputation; others for the purpose of satisfying the unreasonable demands of parents or those with whom they are officially connected.

Teachers work under varied conditions, which modify the amount of work they can accomplish. In

speaking of the classes of the various colleges, we often hear that the one from which Mr. Blank graduated was an unusually good one or an inferior one—this obtains in all classes, and any system which ignores the fact, must "cram" to satisfy unreasonable demands upon teachers. No one expects a farmer, in a year of drought, to make as good crops as when he has good seasons, nor should teachers, nor those with whom they are associated, expect as much work to be accomplished when great difficulties stand in the way, as when the conditions are favorable. The endeavor to do more than can be well done is decidedly injurious to pupils and teachers, and will result in great injury to the schools. "Make haste slowly" is a sound maxim, and, in my visits to the classes, I have always endeavored to assure the teachers that the Commissioners are not unreasonable, and that they will be satisfied with such results as are warranted by their opportunities—of course, when working under favorable conditions, better results will be attained than when the reverse is the case.

MORAL TRAINING.

Education of the intellect simply does not make one a good citizen, or a useful and happy man, unless the schools improve the morals and the manners of the young attending them, "The last effort of self government by the people" will be a failure. I am satisfied that our schools show decided signs of improvement in attendance, methods of instruction, character of the work accomplished, discipline, morality, and in the

inculcation of habits of study, punctuality and neatness: "The importance and even the necessity of a proper culture of the moral in connection with the intellectual and physical powers, in any system of public education, is perhaps questioned by none.

"The question of moral teaching in the public schools is beset by theoretical and practical difficulties, since it has been entangled with the other question of religious instruction and dogmatic theology. In order to arrive at an intelligent understanding of this subject, we must bear in mind—1. That the public schools of the United States belong alike to all classes and conditions of society; that all are taxed for their support; that all nationalities, all races, have an equal claim to their privileges; and that they are attended by pupils representing all the different creeds of christendom, as well as those who receive no creed. 2. That there is a wide distinction to be made between religious instruction, as commonly understood by sectarianism or dogmatism, and moral instruction.

"We are led to inquire, how moral instruction should be given in the public schools? (*a*) First, by the example of the teacher. It seems superfluous to repeat the old saying that the teacher should sustain a good moral character. But this is rather vague and undefined. A teacher should not only sustain a blameless character before the world, but also be free from the habits which may be considered at least as detracting from a good example. The teacher should be neat and clean

in person and dress, orderly and methodical in habits of business, a perfect pattern of good manners, having complete control over temper and tongue, faithful in the discharge of his duty; so balanced in judgment and disposition as to render justice to all the pupils; and gentlemen teachers (I make this distinction, as ladies never do such things) should be free from smoking, chewing, swearing, gambling, and all such habits, as children are so likely to imitate, and that constitute the avenues, some large and some small, that finally lead into the broad road to ruin and death. In all that pertains to the formation of sound moral character in the pupils, the teacher should be a constant living example. However it may be with older people, with children nothing is more certain than that example has by far more weight than precept. (*b*) The teacher will give moral instruction by enforcing the rules of the school, and by settling disputes and difficulties strictly on the principles of equality and justice. A single act of injustice will destroy the influence of the teacher with that pupil and perhaps with the whole school. Children are very observant and exacting in these matters. (*c*) Without any formal instruction, without any particular system, the teacher should make every exercise and recitation, as well as all that pertains to the government of the pupils, a moral lesson. The moral nature is the foundation of all education. This neglected, all other accomplishments prove a failure. The moral atmosphere of the school should be pure, elevating, holy. (*d*) Moral teaching should be positive, not merely a thing taken for granted and acted upon negatively. Not the morals of paganism, nor philoso-

phy, nor of Mohammedanism, nor of Mormonism, nor of Atheism; but the morals of Christianity.

"The Constitution of the United States provides that 'religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to a good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"The great end to be attained in all moral teaching is to lead the child to act from principle, to do a thing because it is right, and avoid doing or saying a certain thing because it is wrong."

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The teachers' Library, most judiciously selected by Superintendent Shepherd, has been managed with great efficiency and faithfulness by Mr. Thayer, and has been of the greatest use to our teachers, affording them the means for self-culture, and for acquiring the best methods of instruction and management. It is very much hoped that an appropriation will be made this year for increasing the number of volumes. Teachers are becoming more and more to feel that it is necessary for them to avail themselves of every opportunity for cultivation, and for fitting themselves for their duties.

LARGE CLASSES.

One decided fault, which I have used every means in my power to correct, exists in the arrangement of the classes in some of our schools. Our system has been managed on the erroneous principle that the youngest

pupils may be taught by our least efficient teachers, and that a teacher can instruct a much larger number of young pupils than older and more advanced ones. In several instances, teachers in charge of the upper grades have been found with about twenty pupils of *one* grade on roll, while assistants in charge of the lower grades have had to teach seventy of *two* grades. This is obviously wrong, and I have used every endeavor to correct it. The Board, by its practice of transferring the best teachers from the Primary to the Grammar Schools, acts upon the idea that the best teachers are most needed in the Grammar Schools, when it is an acknowledged fact among educators that the reverse is true. An inexperienced teacher is better fitted to take charge of pupils who have been instructed for some time by older and more experienced ones, than she is to instruct the lower classes of the Primary schools.

Teachers of ability and experience should be put in charge of the Primary classes, especially the lowest, and their pay should be proportionate to the esteem in which their services are held. It may be said, though, that there is greater equality than formerly in the size of the classes. Those of the lower grade teachers are of a much more reasonable size. The grading, too, is much more thoroughly done than formerly. When the grading is well done—that is, when each teacher's class is composed of pupils of about the same degree of advancement—the teaching force of the school is used to the greatest possible advantage. It requires the exercise of good judgment, great care, and much

patience on the part of principals to conduct examinations so as to arrange the pupils into their proper grades, and although much remains to be done by way of improvement in this respect, yet it can be said that improvement is going on. In some schools, all that could be expected has been done, while in others—it is gratifying to state that the number is small—pupils are arranged in the grades with about as much regard to their advancement as they would have been had they been "size marched" in the yard, and divided into as many equal parts as there are teachers in the school. Any one can see to what disadvantage pupils and teachers are subjected under such circumstances, and what meagre results must be attained in proportion to what would have been, had the scholars been arranged according to their abilities. The object of examinations is to effect this gradation, and the more thoroughly it is accomplished, the better the teaching force will be economized.

AN ADDITIONAL GRADE IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In our Primary Schools, as stated in my last report, there is need of an additional grade. The work of these schools, fixed by the Board, requires three years instead of two and a-half for its accomplishment. I therefore earnestly recommend again to the Board that the work of these schools be arranged for six, instead of five grades, as is the case at present. The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Edwards, and the Primary School teachers, heartily approve of the change.

READING.

One great disadvantage in teaching this branch, both in the Primary and Grammar Schools, is that the number of readers on the list is only seven, while there are eleven grades in the Primary and Grammar Schools. This necessitates the using of the same book in two grades. The New York series of readers is used in the Primary Schools, the First Reader in the fifth and fourth grades, the Second in the third and second grades, the Third in the first grade. This only gives the fifth grade twenty-seven pages of reading-matter, the fourth thirty-two pages, the third sixty-four pages, the second sixty-eight pages, and the third one hundred and sixty-two pages.

In the Grammar Schools, Newell's Readers are used; the Third Reader is used in the sixth and fifth grades, the Fourth in the fourth and third grades, the Fifth in the second grade, and the Sixth in the first grade. It is obvious that such a limited supply of reading does not afford the means of doing as much as should be done in this important branch of learning. In many cases, the teachers have supplied additional reading matter at their own expense, being convinced of the impossibility of inducing pupils to take any interest in books that they have repeatedly read, and which many of them know by heart.

When it is remembered that those who pay for the use of books and stationery pay more into the city treasury than all the books and stationery used in the

schools cost, the right, to say nothing of the policy of withholding anything that is needed by the schools, can not be justified. The cost of books and stationery used this year in the schools amounted to $24,759.66 while the sum paid into the city treasury by the pay pupils, for the use of books and stationery, was $47,009.01. It is necessary and just that the schools should be supplied with additional reading matter. It would be well to put six series of readers upon the list of books for the use of the Grammar and Primary Schools, that the principals might obtain a sufficient variety of reading to have the subject taught properly. In one of the Boston reports, Superintendent Eliot says: "The Committee has done a good deal towards rendering the Grammar Schools more attractive, by a generous supply of new reading. They have established a library, as it may be called, of one or two thousand volumes, containing two hundred copies of ten or twelve different works of acknowledged excellence, and these circulate from school to school, or class to class, as they are required. If they are freely used, without as much interruption for the sake of drill, as has been wont to accompany school readers, they will relieve many an hour that has hitherto dragged heavily. Few children can read Hawthorne's Tales, or Tom Brown's School Days, without some sort of animation—an animation which they really feel, and therefore can express. The interest they take in reading such books will inspire them to read others like them; and thus their out-of-school hours will be better occupied."

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

If the teaching in any class, either in the Primary or Grammar Schools, does not secure a better use of English, both in speaking and writing, some defect must exist in the method of instruction. Theory and practice must go hand in hand, the one supplementing and elucidating the other. The teaching of technical grammar, without the practical application of its principles, does not constitute good instruction in language. Reading, in which a pupil comes daily in contact with good English, if proper instruction is given, is of the greatest service in bringing about a correct use of our mother tongue, cultivating, as it does, the eye and ear in recognizing correct forms of speech. Every recitation, when properly conducted, constitutes a language lesson. A writer upon this subject has said:

"The expression, 'Language in the Grammar and High Schools,' is, of necessity, indefinite; for, in its broadest signification and in its most rigorous analysis, every subject of study and every mental process, since words are its signs, must contribute, directly or indirectly, to discrimination and facility in the use of language.

"How, then, shall English language be taught? *The cardinal principle is, that from the first to the last, from the lowest to the highest grade, from the entrance at the primary school to the graduation from the university, careful training in oral recitation and description, and daily systematic work with pen and pencil are the only efficient instruments by which correct, vigor-*

ous, and idiomatic English thought and language can be developed in the mind, and expressed by the hand of the average pupil. More than this. Practice should precede theory, and thus technical grammar belongs to the last year of the high-school course, and not to the commencement of the grammar grade; and even then, if English grammar is to be what many people and some teachers regard it, it doesn't rightfully belong anywhere save in a museum with the stocks and thumb-screws of the middle ages.

"As a scholar in English grammar, I never wrote a sentence. The correct use of capitals and punctuation was represented by x, since it was an unknown quantity; and the elegant expression 'had ought' by acclamation was crowned king of emphatic assertion. English grammar was to us the memorizing of rules and definitions, of whose application and meaning we were profoundly ignorant. And yet, one solitary ray of light penetrated the darkness; for we learned that a verb was a word which signified 'to be, to do, or to suffer,' and its last stage certainly included us. It was also committing to memory thrilling conjugations, which commenced with the confident 'I love,' and ended with that saddest of all refrains, 'I might have been loved.' To us it was analysis and parsing, the determination of whether some collocation of words was a complex adverbial element of the fifth or fifteenth class; and a part of the elaborate machinery consisted of bars and links from which depended, writhing in agony, certain unfortunate words and phrases, which had been impaled thereon; and it did mean the tearing down of the glori-

ous English of Shakespeare, Milton, and Macaulay, while out of the ruins no one of us could have constructed a single sentence which would not have been a fitting monument of our ignorance and incapacity. It was an intellectual desert, more desolate and barren than Sahara, since it was unrelieved by a single oasis.

"When a boy shall have acquired facility in swimming by mastering the principles of specific gravity and the laws of equilibrium; when a carpenter shall become a finished workman by learning the definitions of his various tools; when the farmer shall successfully hoe corn by memorizing from a text-book on Botany a description of weeds and grasses, there will then be some hope that technical English grammar thus taught will accomplish its avowed end.

"But how shall English language be taught in that graded school-system which includes seventy per cent. of all the scholars in this State? On the first day of the grammar-school course should be commenced daily systematic instruction on this subject. There is now, at least, no want of excellent text-books. A dozen firms publish *Language Lessons*, *Language Primers*, and *First Lessons in English*, that are well-nigh models in this department of study.

"Picture the first day of the term, and yourself the teacher *standing* before your pupils; ask that class why they study language, and what benefit they expect to derive from it. Give them a moment for thought; volunteers will not be wanting. Bind together the partial truths they will express into a complete statement.

Enlarge upon it; convince them that the manifold treasures of the English language are not to vex a school-boy's brain, nor slumber in a heap of learned dust. Request them to open their text-books and silently read so much as pertains to a single point in the lesson of the next day. Suppose, for illustration, the subject to be Nouns. Then ask for the name of some object in the room, and when it is given, require each scholar to construct mentally a sentence containing it. Request many of them to state the sentences they have thought out. Take each subject in the same manner, using text-book, blackboard illustrations, and oral-work to fix principles and develop thought. Remember that in the early stages of education, however excellent may be the text-book, it is to the average scholar only dead matter, until the intelligence and enthusiasm of the teacher shall light up its every page with golden thought. Go over with your scholars each lesson in advance; and, when you assign it, let it be something to do rather than a tax upon the memory. In the case supposed, give three or four nouns, each of which is to be incorporated into a sentence, and brought into the next recitation neatly written out. At a given signal, from paper in hand, each scholar writes his work upon the board. Pupils resume their seats, and the sentences upon the first section are read by the scholar who wrote them. Call upon the class for criticisms in reference to every essential point.

"Whatever corrections are sustained by the teacher, the scholar makes upon his paper. It may be well to have these sentences neatly written in a book kept for

the purpose. Let each day's work be, as far as possible, a review of all the principles that have gone before. Do not forget that memory is a pygmy, and patient thought a giant. Avoid every form of recitation where a single scholar can evade attention, responsibility, and thought. State the question in advance to the class. Allow, perhaps, a minute for the development of the idea, then call upon some scholar. More than ten years' experience in the class-room has convinced me that the hushed moment, when all are thinking upon a single point, is the most fruitful period—yea, the golden opportunity in the mind's development.

"Do not talk too much, and hold every scholar responsible for the information you convey. Pursue this method through the grammar-school course, and from oral exercises and written work, from simple, compound, and complex sentences with their various modifications, build, day by day, that ladder upon which the scholar may mount into the clear light of higher elevation and broader vision. Require occasionally a composition; but do not call it by that name, for long abuse has given to it a terrible meaning. Let the subject be within the scholar's comprehension. A boy who is dumb on the subject of 'Eternity' will wax eloquent on 'Trout-fishing.' And this should be written in the school-room under the guidance and encouragement of the teacher. If you desire enthusiasm and good work, correct and return them as soon as possible; if you expect indifference and poor results, consign them to the waste-basket, or that tomb of the Capulets, the teacher's drawer. Never shall I forget the despair and wounded pride

with which I heard a little girl say, 'We hand in our examples, but the teacher never looks at them.'

"One recitation each week, in the high school, throughout the course is, in my judgment, better than the same amount of daily work. I would suggest for the first two years a text-book like Swinton's *English Composition*, or Swinton's *Word-Analysis;* for the third, a practical *Rhetoric*, like Kellogg's; and for the last year, a philosophical English grammar, like Whitney's *Essentials*—all of these to be taught by the same method, not as theory alone, but as an art, with pen and pencil. But all of this labor will produce only withered fruit, unless the scholar shall become an habitual reader and student of the master-pieces in English literature. One exercise weekly during the course upon entire selections from Irving, Macaulay, Burke, Webster and Shakespeare is to-day not merely a desirable accomplishment, but a necessity in high school education. Never did Eastern fable assign to the upas tree a more subtle poison, nor to Pandora's box a more gigantic evil, than is a taste acquired in youth for that sensational fiction which this age and country shower upon us like the leaves from the forest.

> 'Like the bat of the Indian brakes,
> Her pinions fan the wound she makes;
> And soothing thus the dreamer's pain,
> She drinks the life-blood from his vein.'

"It is then of the utmost importance that the public school inculcate a love for that literature which is pure, noble, and vigorous. Will the boy who has learned to read and appreciate the elegant expression and musical

cadence of the 'Sketch Book,' the magnificent word-painting of the essays on 'Warren Hastings' and 'John Milton,' the immortal panegyric upon 'Marie Antoinette,' the peroration of the 'Reply to Hayne,' and those passages in 'Hamlet,' which, stirring to the lowest depths both mind and soul, have become interwoven with the very texture of common speech,—will any boy thus taught turn from such an intellectual feast to the dark pages of a dime novel?"

GEOGRAPHY.

This branch has been taught for too long a time, so as to enable the student to name long lists of names of countries, small towns and rivers, without any definite ideas concerning them, and the study thus taught has served for little more than a drill for the memory. We are endeavoring, in the schools, to have this subject taught in connection with the descriptive geography, map-drawing and history, in order to secure interest in learning it, and so as to fix places and useful information concerning them firmly in the mind. Map-drawing should be practised by all the Grammar School classes. A pupil who can not, with a pencil upon paper, give one a fair idea of the situation of the countries, &c. of importance in Europe, surely has not such a knowledge of geography as is available when reading in the papers or elsewhere about Europe or studying its history. Whenever a geographical fact is mentioned in a reading lesson it should be understood; this not only increases one's knowledge of geography, but at the same time cultivates the habit of reading understand-

ingly, which is at the foundation of all intellectual improvement.

ARITHMETIC.

Instruction in this subject is improving daily. Recitations in "written" and mental arithmetic are conducted with the view of teaching the subject practically and logically, both for its training effect in thinking and language, as well as its practical value in fitting pupils for the actual business of life. No branch of study, in the course, develops the thinking faculties more thoroughly, or improves one more in the ability to express ideas logically and grammatically. Good penmanship and the ability to calculate rapidly and accurately are of great advantage to those who are preparing to begin mercantile life.

I have said little about the High Schools in this report, because I have had little opportunity to see much of them since my appointment, and also for the reason that, in the reports of their several Principals, all that is of interest, or necessary, will be said concerning them.

Since the opening of the schools in September, I have visited all of the Primary, Colored, Public, Grammar, and High Schools once, many of them twice, examined into the size and arrangement of the classes, the manner in which they are accommodated, and many of the lower classes of the Grammar Schools in regard to the advancement of the pupils, and the methods of instruction pursued by the teachers. It affords me pleasure to

state that, on these occasions, I have found the teachers punctual in attendance, and industriously and intelligently engaged in the performance of their duties.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Board, its officers, and to the teachers, for the courtesy and kindness they have extended to me on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. WISE,
Superintendent.

TABLES

Accompanying Superintendent's Report,

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Pupils, Number of Free Pupils, Number on Roll, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, Number of Different Pupils in School during the year ending November 20, 1882, *and Number of Teachers.*

Schools.	Number of Pay Pupils.	Number of Free Pupils.	Number on Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Number in School during Year.	Number of Teachers.
Baltimore City College	515	81	596	550	92 3	845	14
Eastern Female High School	223	148	371	338	91.	505	10
Western Female High School	502	101	603	552	92.1	821	12
	1240	330	1570	1440	91.7	2171	36
Male Grammar No. 1	230	103	333	292	88.	487	8
" " " 2	140	194	334	289	89.	475	8
" " " 3	62	113	175	152	86.	272	5
" " " 4	109	134	243	212	87.	347	6
" " " 5	27	150	177	149	84.	256	5
" " " 6	287	86	373	302	83.	528	9
" " " 7	59	152	211	189	90.	316	6
" " " 8	119	185	304	264	89.	434	7
" " " 9	48	84	132	96	86.	225	4
" " " 10	53	179	232	205	88.	362	6
" " " 11	51	189	240	209	87.	355	6
" " " 12	53	232	285	247	87.	427	7
" " " 13	74	141	215	177	83.	312	5
" " " 15	265	155	420	374	92.	642	10
" " " 17	83	94	177	154	87.	266	5
" " " 18	69	118	187	152	81.	265	5
" " " 19	178	87	265	222	88.	400	7
" " " 20	103	199	302	260	86.	408	7
" " " 21	141	105	246	205	92.	364	6
	2151	2700	4851	4150	85.6	7140	122

FEMALE GRAMMAR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Number of Pay Pupils.	Number of Free Pupils.	Number on Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Number in School during Year.	Number of Teachers.
Female Grammar No. 1	302	158	460	385	83.	675	10
" " " 2	88	232	320	267	84.	462	8
" " " 3	57	135	192	154	80.	293	5
" " " 4	125	141	266	205	78.	373	6
" " " 5	25	223	248	201	81.	323	6
" " " 6	272	99	371	311	84.	517	8
" " " 7	47	143	190	146	88.	825	5
" " " 8	147	219	366	317	86.	532	9
" " " 9	36	86	122	98	80	192	4
" " " 10	77	193	270	224	83.	406	6
" " " 11	75	244	319	270	85.	443	7
" " " 12	49	249	298	248	83.	408	7
" " " 13	137	198	335	277	83.	486	8
" " " 15	270	170	440	407	90.	620	11
" " " 16	29	141	170	110	69.	215	3
" " " 17	127	130	257	211	83.	366	7
" " " 18	72	137	209	166	79.	283	5
" " " 19	117	82	199	159	80.	292	5
" " " 20	75	267	342	296	88.	449	8
" " " 21	210	161	371	296	79.	523	8
	2337	3408	5745	4748	82.64	8683	136
Public School No. 1	502	6	508	450	88.5	762	12
" " " 2	647	....	647	596	92.	849	15
" " " 3	1055	....	1055	961	91.	1305	24
" " " 4	576	72	648	570	92.	813	14
" " " 5	580	210	790	684	87	969	18
	3360	288	3648	3261	89.4	4698	83

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Number of Pay Pupils	Number of Free Pupils.	Number on Roll Nov. 30th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Number in School During Year	Number of Teachers.
Male Primary No. 1	187	220	407	345	85.	645	9
" " " 2	10	196	206	148	72.	326	5
" " " 3	35	214	249	208	84.	405	6
" " " 4	77	201	278	219	79.	423	6
" " " 5	16	436	452	366	81.	582	10
" " " 6	72	250	322	245	77.	474	7
" " " 7	37	130	167	135	81.	236	4
" " " 8	19	148	167	131	80.	258	4
" " " 9	22	133	155	108	70.	240	3
" " " 10	23	190	213	176	83.	320	5
" " " 11	33	172	205	159	78	329	5
" " " 12	30	301	331	288	87.	487	7
" " " 13	8	212	220	174	84.	305	5
" " " 14	127	85	212	165	80.	327	5
" " " 15	204	216	420	353	86.	677	9
" " " 16	12	282	294	229	77.	382	6
" " " 17	32	327	359	292	82.	522	8
" " " 18	149	107	256	197	77.	382	6
" " " 19	55	107	162	127	79.	275	4
" " " 20	49	285	334	257	76.	505	7
" " " 21	93	227	320	256	80.	458	7
" " " 22	5	235	240	216	90.	373	6
" " " 23	56	227	283	207	73.	401	6
" " " 24	27	131	158	116	83.	630	3
" " " 25	23	189	212	155	74.	328	5
" " " 26	29	183	212	176	83.	291	5
" " " 27	97	201	298	249	86	433	7
" " " 28	13	258	271	208	77.	384	6
" " " 29	24	126	150	115	77.	228	4
" " " 30	86	319	405	340	84.	603	9
	1650	6308	7958	6360	80.	12229	179

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Number of Pay Pupils.	Number of Free Pupils.	Number on Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Number in School during Year.	Number of Teachers.
Female Primary No. 1	232	181	413	320	77.	269	9
" " " 2	15	178	193	151	83.	275	5
" " " 3	32	241	273	214	78.	402	5
" " " 4	60	170	230	176	77.	356	5
" " " 5	19	411	430	359	81.	687	10
" " " 6	71	279	350	251	71.	476	8
" " " 7	24	145	169	126	76.	266	4
" " " 8	30	107	137	105	76.	220	3
" " " 9	30	122	152	129	85.	239	4
" " " 10	24	175	199	160	80.	285	5
" " " 11	57	152	209	162	77.	292	5
" " " 12	20	342	362	314	87.	609	8
" " " 13	10	215	225	182	90.	335	5
" " " 14	83	64	147	122	83.	233	4
" " " 15	131	220	351	303	86.	544	8
" " " 16	9	270	279	212	76.	415	6
" " " 17	43	271	314	232	74	460	6
" " " 18	119	107	226	173	77.	325	5
" " " 19	41	107	148	109	74.	259	4
" " " 20	75	235	310	236	82.	460	7
" " " 21	80	224	304	233	77.	447	6
" " " 22	12	226	238	207	86.	364	6
" " " 23	64	204	268	207	77.	412	6
" " " 24	23	114	137	96	70.	204	3
" " " 25	21	197	218	135	62.	310	5
" " " 26	35	158	193	161	83.	279	4
" " " 27	88	191	279	211	76.	281	6
" " " 28	17	250	267	208	78.	396	5
" " " 29	23	136	159	116	73.	231	4
" " " 30	88	295	383	304	79.	584	8
	1576	5987	7563	5914	78.	11275	169

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Number of Pay Pupils.	Number of Free Pupils.	Number on Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Number in School during Year.	Number of Teachers.
Colored High and Grammar	21	366	387	328	90.	601	10
Male Colored No. 1	....	126	126	93	74.	202	3
" " " 2	1	260	261	183	70.	40-	6
" " " 3	1	297	298	254	85.	408	7
" " " 4	6	350	356	335	85.	483	7
" " " 5	5	180	185	135	73.	265	4
" " " 6	....	447	447	299	67.	726	9
" " " 7	13	387	400	308	91.	565	9
" " " 8	....	212	212	134	64.	283	4
Female Colored No. 1	....	180	180	129	72.	269	4
" " " 2	2	351	353	272	77.	492	8
" " " 3	1	353	354	265	75.	484	7
" " " 4	1	314	315	228	72.	434	6
" " " 7	....	440	440	342	88.	612	9
	51	4263	4314	3305	76.6	6228	93

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing the Number of Schools, Teachers, Pay Pupils, Free Pupils, on Roll November 20th, 1882, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, and Number of Different Pupils in School During the Year.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pay Pupils.	No. of Free Pupils.	No. on Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. of Pupils in School During the Year.
Baltimore City College.....	1	14	515	81	596	550	92 3	845
Eastern Fem. High School....	1	10	223	148	371	338	91.	505
Western Fem. High School...	1	12	502	101	603	552	92.1	821
Male Grammar Schools.	19	122	2151	2700	4851	4150	85.6	7140
Female Grammar Schools....	20	136	2327	3408	5735	4748	82.64	8683
Public Schools.....	5	83	3360	288	3648	3261	89 4	4698
Male Primary Schools.....	30	179	1650	6308	7958	6360	80.	12229
Female Primary Schools.....	30	169	1576	5987	7563	5914	78.	11275
Colored Schools.....	14	93	51	4263	4314	3305	76.6	6228
Music Teachers.....		4						
Drawing Teachers.....		4						
	121	826	12355	23284	35639	29178	82.	52424

Deduct	No. of pupils promoted to High Schools and College.	760	
	" " " " Grammar Schools.....	3387	
			4147
Actual number of pupils in school during the year.....			48277

NUMBER OF PUPILS

In High, Grammar and Primary Schools, November 20, 1882.

Schools.	Grammar School Pupils.	Primary School Pupils.	Schools.	Grammar School Pupils.	Primary School Pupils.
Female Gramm'r No. 16	30	140	Col'd High and Gram..	387	.....
Public School No. 1...	213	295	Male Colored No. 1....	23	103
" " " 2.	217	430	" " " 2....	35	226
" " " 3..	462	593	" " " 3....	52	246
" " " 4...	257	391	" " " 4....	55	301
" " " 5...	304	486	" " " 5....	20	165
			" " " 6....	44	403
	1482	2335	" " " 7....	46	354
No. in Gram. Schools.	10426		" " " 8 ...	15	197
No in Prim. Schools.		15521	Female Colored No. 1.	25	155
			" " " 2.	6	293
Total in White Schools	11909	17856	" " " 3.	72	282
Colored Schools.....	885	3429	" " " 4.	33	282
			" " " 7.	18	422
Total.....	12794	21285		885	3429

Number of High School Pupils.....	1570
" Grammar School Pupils.....	12794
" Primary School Pupils.....	21285
Total number of Pupils on roll November 20, 1882.....	35649

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT GRADES OF SCHOOLS COMPARED, 1881 AND 1882.

Number of High School pupils in 1882	1,570
" " " " " 1881	1,428
Increase in 1882	142
Number of Grammar School pupils in 1882	10,596
" " " " " 1881	10,621
Decrease in 1882	25
Number of "Public School" pupils in 1882	3,648
" " " " " 1881	3,436
Increase in 1882	212
Number of Primary School pupils in 1882	15,521
" " " " " 1881	15,801
Decrease in 1882	280
Number of Colored School pupils in 1882	4,314
" " " " " 1881	4,344
Decrease in 1882	30
Increase in all the schools in 1882	19

TABLE

Showing the Number of Pupils and Teachers in the Public Schools on the last day of each Fiscal Year, from the year 1829, *when the first Public School was opened, to the year* 1882, *inclusive.*

Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1829	3	269	1856	253	12,946
1830	5	402	1857	246	11,759
1831	5	627	1858	270	12,263
1832	5	640	1859	271	12,419
1833	8	544	1860	302	14,156
1834	8	859	1861	317	13,952
1835	8	867	1862	319	14,382
1836	8	814	1863	350	15,661
1837	8	659	1864	358	16,086
1838	8	675	1865	377	16,523
1839	8	1,126	1866	411	17,967
1840	16	1,834	1867	513	18,896
1841	22	2,539	1868	555	20,591
1842	27	2,471	1869	558	23,159
1843	28	2,669	1870	571	24,673
1844	30	3,366	1871	578	25,357
1845	50	4,313	1872	614	26,375
1846	64	5,017	1873	624	28,329
1847	91	6,439	1874	661	29,108
1848	98	6,699	1875	706	31,356
1849	107	6,763	1876	731	31,404
1850	119	7,093	1877	764	33,946
1851	138	8,011	1878	820	35,288
1852	172	9,081	1879	822	36,505
1853	194	9,447	1880	822	36,337
1854	209	9,717	1881	824	35,630
1855	217	10,913	1882	826	35,649

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, January 31, 1882.

Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll	Number Examined	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	45	35	28	31	Female No. 1....	65	62	55	55
" " 2.....	23	15	12	14	" " 2....	29	22	16	18
" " 3.....	40	33	22	24	" " 3....	39	29	22	24
" " 4.....	55	23	20	21	" " 4....	43	27	25	27
" " 5.....	38	30	28	30	" " 5....	53	31	31	31
" " 6.....	84	37	37	37	" " 6....	44	31	30	30
" " 7.....	27	17	15	17	" " 7....	43	20	19	20
" " 8	34	22	20	22	" " 8....	20	18	18	18
" " 9.....	17	16	10	10	" " 9....	15	15	15	15
" " 10.....	34	29	27	27	" " 10....	33	22	15	16
" " 11.....	34	29	22	27	" " 11....	31	19	19	19
" " 12.....	35	32	24	26	" " 12....	69	44	32	34
" " 13.....	22	21	19	21	" " 13....	32	18	18	18
" " 14.....	60	36	34	36	" " 14....	31	15	15	15
" " 15.....	83	46	40	42	" " 15....	109	77	76	76
" " 16.....	33	20	17	20	" " 16....	55	39	35	37
" " 17.....	65	41	36	36	" " 17....	47	31	30	30
" " 18.....	39	35	31	34	" " 18....	37	26	22	26
" " 19.....	36	30	20	20	" " 19....	16	16	16	16
" " 20.....	45	33	32	32	" " 20....	47	35	33	33
" " 21.....	46	30	22	22	" " 21....	49	30	29	29
" " 22.....	43	33	18	20	" " 22....	38	21	21	21
" " 23.....	59	29	27	28	" " 23....	64	38	32	33
" " 24.....	14	11	10	10	" " 24....	21	14	14	14
" " 25.....	26	26	26	26	" " 25....	28	20	19	19
" " 26.....	37	19	18	18	" " 26....	42	21	18	19
" " 27.....	29	29	27	28	" " 27....	35	26	18	26
" " 28.....	38	18	15	17	" " 28....	52	24	22	22
" " 29.....	19	8	7	7	" " 29....	20	16	14	16
" " 30.....	67	52	43	44	" " 30....	69	46	44	44
Boys.....	1225	835	707	747	Girls.....	1276	853	773	801
Girls.....	1276	853	773	801					
Total..... ...	2501	1688	1480	1548					

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, June 20, 1882.

Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1	85	66	55	56	Female No. 1.....	98	48	46	46
" " 2.....	25	18	13	14	" " 2.....	27	13	11	12
" " 3.....	42	31	27	30	" " 3.....	61	35	31	31
" " 4.....	50	29	28	29	" " 4.....	52	28	28	28
" " 5.....	49	33	32	33	" " 5.....	55	41	41	41
" " 6.....	43	27	26	27	" " 6	56	38	36	36
" " 7.	28	17	17	17	" " 7.....	40	34	32	32
" " 8.....	34	17	15	16	" " 8.....	24	19	15	15
" " 9.....	14	14	14	14	" " 9.....	20	16	16	16
" " 10.....	22	20	17	19	" " 10....	31	22	15	15
" " 11.....	33	30	25	28	" " 11.....	31	25	14	17
" " 12.....	34	26	23	23	" " 12....	52	51	38	38
" " 13.....	26	17	17	17	" " 13.....	29	20	20	20
" " 14.....	41	27	24	27	" " 14.....	31	17	17	17
" " 15.....	108	51	42	48	" " 15.....	89	69	65	65
" " 16.....	42	24	22	23	" " 16.....	50	33	33	33
" " 17.....	62	36	30	30	" " 17.....	57	37	36	37
" " 18.....	32	27	23	27	" " 18.....	37	28	23	28
" " 19.....	41	26	19	19	" " 19.....	20	19	19	19
" " 20.....	33	32	29	32	" " 20.....	48	39	37	37
" " 21.....	40	32	22	32	" " 21.....	57	40	38	39
" " 22.....	40	29	23	23	" " 22.....	40	27	24	25
" " 23.....	56	33	33	33	" " 23.....	62	37	36	36
" " 24.....	18	12	12	12	" " 24....	21	12	12	12
" " 25.....	40	21	21	21	" " 25.....	30	19	18	18
" " 26.....	40	24	21	21	" " 26.....	53	28	25	26
" " 27.....	33	30	28	28	" " 27.....	36	28	28	28
" " 28.....	39	16	14	16	" " 28.....	44	21	21	21
" " 29.....	29	14	12	12	" " 29.....	30	21	21	21
" " 30	69	51	47	47	" " 30.....	68	53	52	52
Boys..... 1248	826	743	776			1349	908	838	851
Girls..... 1349	908	838	851						
Total..... 2597	1734	1581	1627						

	Roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Prom'd.
February Examination.....	2501	1688	1480	1548
June "	2597	1734	1581	1627
Total, 1882.....	5098	3422	3061	3175

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

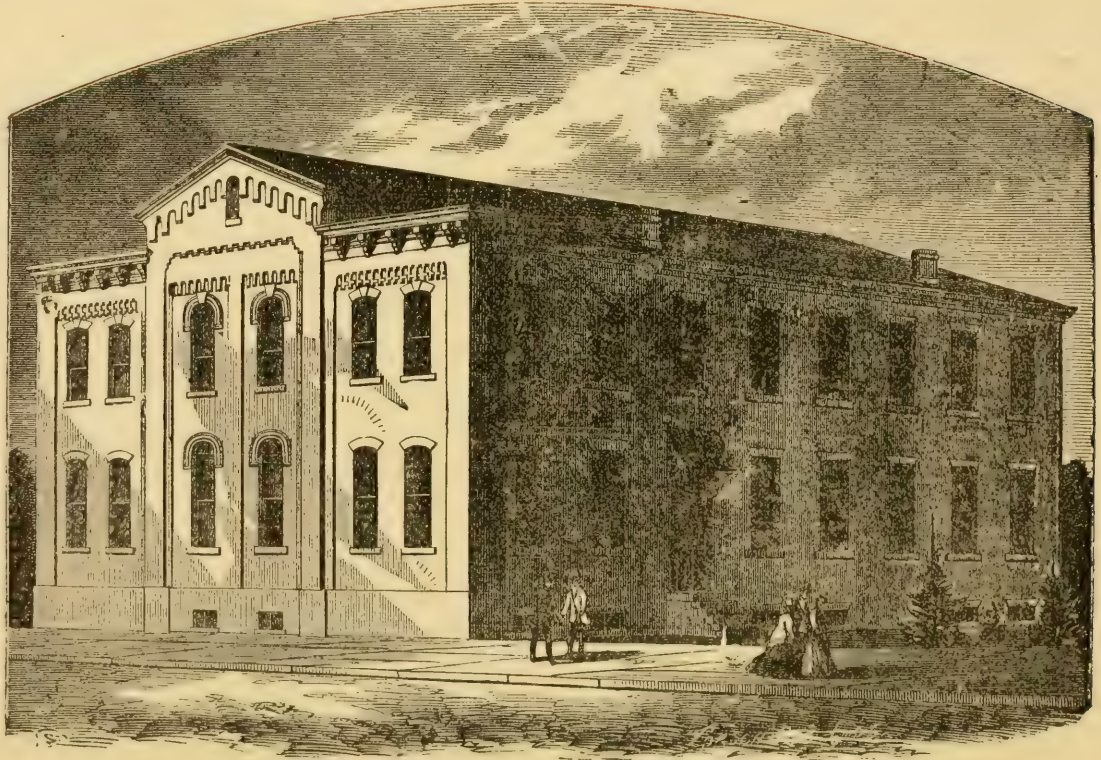
From Primary to Grammar School (Colored), February 7, 1882.

Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	10	8	3	5	Female No. 1....	11	2	2	2
" " 2.....	19	18	15	15	" " 2....	24	18	9	9
" " 3.....	16	14	8	8	" " 3....	20	16	15	15
" " 4.....	15	15	12	13	" " 4....	16	9	7	7
" " 5.....	13	12	12	12	" " 7....	10	5	5	5
" " 6.....	20	3	3	3					
" " 7.....	16	10	10	10	Girls.....	81	50	38	38
" " 8.....	3	2	2	2	Boys	112	82	65	68
Total Males....	112	82	65	68	Total.....	193	132	103	106

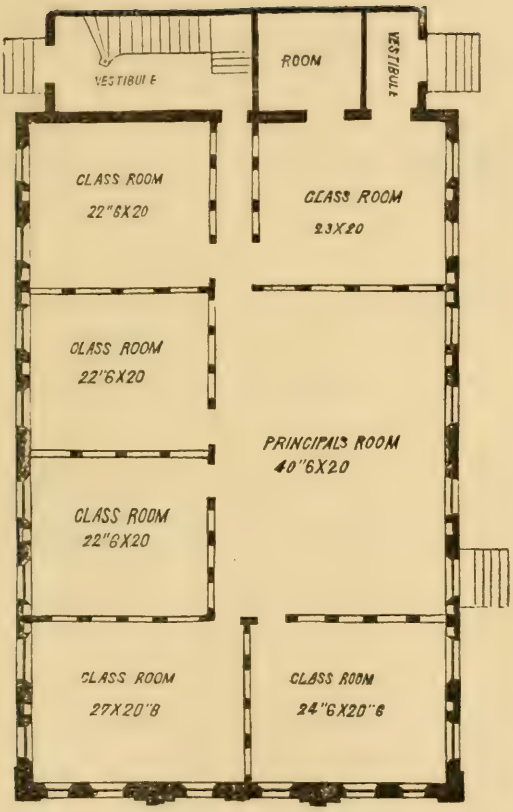
June 20, 1882.

Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	6	5	2	5	Female No. 1. ...	14	5	5	5
" " 2.....	15	11	9	9	" " 2.....	28	21	11	11
" " 3.....	14	10	4	6	" " 3.....	20	14	6	6
" " 4.....	20	20	14	14	" " 4.....	20	16	13	13
" " 5.....	14	14	13	13	" " 7.....	8	6	6	6
" " 6.....	19	9	8	8					
" " 7.....	7	7	7	7	Girls	90	62	41	41
" " 8.....	3	3	3	3	Boys.....	98	79	60	65
Total.....	98	79	60	65	Total.....	188	141	101	106

	Roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.
February examination	193	132	103	106
June "	188	141	101	106
Total, 1882.....	381	273	204	212



MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4, SHARP STREET, NEAR HENRIETTA.



Ground Plan of No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1883.

HENRY A. WISE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:

The short time in which I have held the office of Assistant Superintendent of public schools, precludes me from following the stereotyped form which such reports usually follow, and submitting to you a report of the condition of the primary schools for the year ending December 31, 1882.

The fact, however, that you yourself filled so acceptably the position which I now occupy, relieves me in part from any embarrassment which I might otherwise feel over the matter, knowing, as I do, that in the discharge of your duty, you faithfully recorded everything which was needful to aid in presenting a minute and comprehensive summary of the year's educational work.

I will doubtless be pardoned for making the short period in which I have held my position responsible for the brevity of my report. Suggestions I might make, but they would necessarily be based largely on those which you yourself have presented at various times in the past; and even although I have already seen wherein a necessity for improvement exists in certain quarters, I hesitate, after such a short experience, to recommend a change, until the character of the results which would naturally follow, have been weighed well and carefully. Constant tinkering with any system or repeated experiments in the manner of conducting any business are to be condemned, and above all, we should see that our system of education is not made the means by which theorists and idealists can air their pet schemes or gain a transient notoriety. Yielding to no one in my admiration for the assiduous culture of the mother tongue, and believing in the necessity for classical study in every plan for higher education, I must nevertheless insist on the fact that the foundations on which our higher education is built are laid deep down in the primary schools; that there the clay first receives shape and form, and that it depends on those who handle it whether it shall afterwards be symmetrical, graceful and useful, or as devoid of beauty and utility as when first dug from the virgin soil. There is probably no subject as to which the average citizen thinks he knows more, and yet in reality knows less, than that of education. The consequence is, that each parent who has children at school deems it his privilege to criticize the

modes in vogue. If his child is bright and intelligent, the system, no matter how superficial it may be, receives his endorsement; if, on the contrary, the pupil has neither intellect nor receptive power, the system is condemned, and the disgusted father and taxpayer writes to his favorite newspaper, requesting "the aid of your valuable journal" in pointing out defects and remedying faults. But at present, criticism on education, and especially primary education, is not confined simply to parents whose love makes them blind to the faults of their children. The secular press discusses the question; school boards themselves are divided on it, and City Councils and State Legislatures have appointed commissions to draw up exhaustive reports, which appear in due time bristling with a perfect *chevaux-de-frise* of recommendations. That education must be adapted to the requirements of the age is a platitude which may be admitted, without committing ourselves to all the absurdities that may be prescribed as adaptations. The last generation needed education as much as does that of to-day. Its requirements were as numerous, and its longings after knowledge as sincere and earnest; but it moved on quietly in its system; it had no iconoclast who believed in pulling down before he knew where to build up; it recognized the necessity for mental development, but knew that that could only be accomplished by slow growth; it never attempted to legislate knowledge into the brain, but went on the assumption that the simpler the system of early training the freer would the young mind be to grasp the problems presented at a later

period for solution. The old parish schools of Scotland had no particular "system," neither Bostonian nor Baconian, and yet they served as stepping-stones from which men rose to higher things, and became renowned in science, jurisprudence and philosophy.

We hear much now-a-days of a system of oral instruction in primary schools, and the abandonment, to a large degree, of the system of text-books. Now it must be admitted that if Solomon were alive he would say, as he did under other circumstances a few thousand years ago, "of making of text-books there is no end." The constant changing of these books in many of the public schools throughout the country, is apt to confuse not only the scholar, but the teacher, and yet when a series of good text-books has been once adopted, a faithful adherence to the text-book, not by slavish memorizing, but by intelligent comprehension of its facts and reasoning, will prove a most effective agent in sound mental development.

Time and the ceaseless march of events which have changed so much the fashion of our outward lives, have not spared the primary schools of the country. The genii at whose touch the steam-engine, the cotton gin, the railroad, the sewing machine, the telegraph, the electric light, sprang into existence, have begun to wave their wands over our lower schools, and one by one, as they feel the magic touch, they rise from their long slumbers and begin a new life, full of vigor, grace and beauty. It is next to impossible to describe intelligibly and briefly the change that is going on, and it is diffi-

cult to predict the consequences that will in the course of years result from the "new education." The traditional order of studies—the Alphabet, Spelling, Reading, Writing—has been completely reversed, and the new order is Writing, Reading, Spelling. In place of learning to read and to spell through the medium of spelling, children learn to read and to spell through the medium writing. The alphabet which used to occupy the first three months of a child's school life is left to take care of itself. Drawing and music, the "extras" of the boarding school, are made fundamental exercises in the new primary school. Composition, which used to be postponed to the High School course, is begun in the first year of school life. Spelling, which was once the "grand gymnastic" of the schools for the first seven years, is now reduced to a subordinate position. It is considered sufficient that a child should be able to spell all the words that he can use. To learn more is thought to be a waste of time, for the ability to spell other words is expected to come with the knowledge of the words themselves and the knowledge of the words will come with more extensive reading. Thus reading is made the means of teaching spelling instead of using spelling, as in former days, as a preparation for reading.

The current of change seems to set in the direction of a knowledge of *things* rather than of *words;* and in addition to the three R's which were once supposed to constitute the sum and substance of elementary knowledge, we have three other things to teach:—to observe closely, to think justly, and to express thought correctly.

The "Quincy System," so called, has these three important elements of education constantly in view; and although there is nothing absolutely new, either in the theory or the practice, for all good teachers have used them in whole or in part, yet Colonel Parker deserves credit for having made them conspicuous by making them successful on a large scale.

In a great public school system like ours, while teachers should be left to exercise their own judgment in all details of secondary importance, yet great advantages would be gained if all should adhere closely to the same fundamental principles, and should adopt methods substantially in accordance with these principles, and therefore approaching to uniformity. It is not necessary to restrain the genius of any gifted teacher, but it is desirable that all should travel in the same direction and by lines nearly parallel.

The want of additional reading matter has long been felt in all the grades, from the lowest to the highest. In the primary schools it often happens that by means of daily, constant repetition and rehearsal, a pupil is able to read every page of his book without knowing accurately the separate words. The sense leads him along by the help of a good memory; and it has been noticed that children will sometimes read as well with the book turned upside down as in the ordinary way. There should be enough of reading matter provided outside of the regular lesson-book to test the pupil's knowledge. This supplementary reading should be kept in the school-room, and not carried to the home

of the pupil. It may very properly be used also as an incentive and encouragement in the preparation of the ordinary lessons. More important than all is the probability that in this way a love of reading for its own sake may be begun and cherished in the young mind, and ultimately developed into a habit which will outlast all the vicissitudes of fortune.

Nothing more closely affects the efficacy and usefulness of our primary schools than the character of the accommodations which they offer. Many schools in different parts of the city are defective in this respect. Your last report to the school board called attention to the matter, and although some of your suggestions have been adopted, others have so far been passed by. The abandonment of the building occupied by No. 11 Primary School, on Pierce and Schroeder streets, becomes every day more of a necessity, not only on account of its present unfitness, but because the erection of a new building northwest of the present location would relieve No. 15 Primary School, on Carrollton avenue and Saratoga street. I fully agree, from personal observation, with many other recommendations on the subject of increased accommodations which were made in your last report. Among the most important are the division into two, by partitions, of the large rooms occupied by the principals in No. 3 Primary School, on High street, near Fayette, and the rebuilding of No. 23. In addition to your recommendation of last year, that two of the rooms in the Male Department of Primary School No. 6, on South Ann

street, should be improved in lighting, I would suggest that the houses on both sides should be condemned.

The visits which I have made to all the primary schools since my induction into office have impressed me more than ever with the efficiency of the teachers and the enthusiasm which they bring to bear upon a very arduous calling. Arithmetic, penmanship, orthography, geography, drawing and music, all receive their share of attention, and in most of the schools the tasks are presented to the pupils in such an attractive way that interest is at once aroused. The work of these schools should, however, be arranged for six, instead of, as is now the case, for five grades, and until this is done, it cannot be thoroughly performed. The overcrowding of many of the lower classes is a subject which ought to receive the very earliest attention. It is unjust alike to pupil and instructress, and is a drawback to the best interests of a school. No teacher can give her attention properly to a fifth-grade class of eighty pupils, especially in view of their age and the difficulty experienced in conveying ideas to them.

There are other matters calling for discussion to which you will no doubt call attention, and the mention of which will come with more authority from you, in view of your more extended experience. I can only say that in my daily visits to the primary schools, I have been enabled to establish the most cordial relations with the teachers, and have gained from them many hints which have already been of use to me. They

seem to appreciate their responsibility to keep themselves at all times thoroughly fitted to advance as do their pupils, and in my long connection with the public schools of the city, I cannot remember a time when there was better cause for congratulation; when duties were more faithfully done, or more enduring results could have been recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. G. EDWARDS,
Assistant Superintendent.

Baltimore City College, Howard Street, Opposite Centre.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF—

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

—WITH—

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS

—FOR—

A. D. MDCCCLXXXII.

Committee on Baltimore City College.

JOHN F. HANCOCK, CHAIRMAN.

F. G. CONNOLLY, M. D.

ROBERT H. SINCLAIR.

CALVIN J. KING.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio.*

HENRY A. WISE, SUP'T, *ex-officio.*

Faculty of Baltimore City College.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR., A. M., PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Professor of Higher Mathematics.

A. L. MILLES, B. A.,
Professor of the French Language and Adjunct Professor of Latin.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ,
Professor of the German Language.

POWHATAN CLARKE, M. D.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

CHARLES C. WIGHT,
Professor of History and English Literature.

RICHARD W. PREECE,
Professor of Drawing.

F. A. SOPER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics.

A. Z. HARTMAN, A. M.,
Professor of Latin and Greek.

J. N. HANK, A. M.,
Adjunct Professor of Latin.

S. F. NORRIS,
Tutor.

G. EMORY MORGAN, A. M.,
Tutor.

JOSEPH H. ELLIOTT,
Tutor.

A. J. ROBINSON, A. B.,
Tutor.

COMMENCEMENT.

The names of the young gentlemen to whom certificates were given at the Commencement in June, 1882, in testimony of their having satisfactorily completed their respective courses of study, are as follows:

I. Of the Five Years' Course:

BERWANGER, HENRY B.,
BURGESS, WM. NELSON,
HEALEY, EDWARD J.,
HEINRITZ, GEORGE,
HUNT, JUDSON,
LEFEVRE, ARTHUR,
LOANE, JAMES A.,
MANN, LEON H.,
MERRYMAN, CHARLES G.,
MEYER, FERDINAND A.,
NORRIS, ROLLIN,
RYTTENBERG, MOSES.

II. Of the One Year Course:

BENNETT, HENRY D.,
BENSON, BENJ. S.,
BETZ, JACOB,
BROWN, HARRY,
CARLISLE, SYDNEY W.,
DAWSON, THOMAS B.,
DUKER, OTTO,
DUMLER, JOSEPH T.,
EHLERS, WM. M.,
EICHENGREEN, LESER,
EVANS, ALBERT J.,
EVANS, WALTER H.,
FREYHOLZ, JOHN H.,
GANZ, NATHAN,
GRINSFELDER, JOSEPH,
HASS, VICTOR,
HAMPSON, EDWIN A.,
HAWKINS, THOMAS F.,
HENDRICKSON, HALLEY B.,
HUGG, JOHN A.,
KEIL, EDWARD,
KUNKEL, CHARLES,
MCKAY, WM.,
MACKERT, HENRY,
MERZ, HENRY,
NICHOLS, EDWARD W.,
OLIVER, SYDNEY P.,
PAGELS, ROBERT E. L.,
PHILIPP, LOUIS J.,
REIZENSTEIN, OTTO,
RICE, NATHAN,
SCHILD, EDWARD H.,
SCHLOSS, JONAS,
SIEGEL, ABRAHAM,
SILER, JOHN H.,
STIEFEL, LEON,
SUTTON, R. S.,
THWEATT, WM. W.,
TUCKER, WM. M.,
WATSON, HARRY C.,
WEGLEIN, DAVID,
YEARLEY, WM. H.,
ZIES, JOHN.

The recipients of the Peabody Prizes were as follows:

Of the First Grade—One Hundred Dollars Each.

FERDINAND A. MEYER,
MOSES RYTTENBERG,
ROLLIN NORRIS.

Of the Second Grade—Fifty Dollars Each.

LEON H. MANN,
JAMES A. LOANE,
WM. N. BURGESS,
CHARLES G. MERRYMAN.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Baltimore City College

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

December 31, 1882.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is the forty-fourth annual report of the Baltimore City College.

Our thirty-second annual commencement was held at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 27th of June, in the presence of as many of the friends of public education as could be accommodated in the main auditorium of that building.

The exercises of the occasion were as follows: salutatory address by Mr. Arthur Lafevre; honorary oration by Mr. Ferdinand A. Meyer; valedictory address by Mr. Moses Ryttenberg; address to the graduating class by J. V. L. Findlay, Esq.; presentation of certifi-

cates by Mayor Whyte; presentation of Peabody prizes by P. H. Uhler, Esq.; doxology; benediction. The music was furnished by Prof. Itzel's band.

At the regular annual examination for admission to the College, held on the 28th and 29th of June, there were present 374 applicants, as follows: from Grammar Schools, 331; from English-German Schools, 34; from Private Schools, 9.

Of those examined, there entered in September, 327; these, added to 265 who returned, and 4 who were re-admitted, made our Fall roll number 596 students.

With so large a number in the College, it was found impossible to conduct the exercises of the same without an increase of the corps of instructors, and accordingly, Mr. A. J. Robinson was elected as an additional tutor.

Mr. Robinson is a graduate of the school, of the class of 1879, and an A. B. of Johns Hopkins University, of 1881, and will, I have no doubt, fill the position acceptably.

The appointment of Mr. Robinson relieved measureably the difficulties that have environed our first-year classes for several years—difficulties resulting from their overcrowded condition.

I say measureably, because these classes are still too large to justify expectations of results entirely satisfactory.

In this connection, it is proper to consider whether the conditions of admission to the College do not need revision and correction.

If it is required that girls shall be 13 years old to enter the Female High Schools, surely, no boy of an age less than that, should be allowed admission to the City College. This would seem to be especially true, when the difference between the courses of study in these institutions is taken into account.

A change of the rule referred to, as here indicated, and a rigid enforcement, from year to year, of the rule relating to required scholastic attainments for admission to the College, would, in my judgment, be productive of good results, both to the Grammar Schools and to the College.

I beg leave here to ask your consideration of another matter which I deem, at this time, of importance.

As is well known, our course of study is intended to be an independent and complete preparation for the various special employments and pursuits of life; and as much the larger number of our students embark afterwards in the pursuits of commercial business and practical arts, our course of training is wisely adapted to their wants.

Of late, however, a change in the condition of things has taken place.

The establishment of the Johns Hopkins University in our midst, has given to a number of our students an

impulse in the direction of the higher culture for which that institution furnishes opportunities.

For such students, as already intimated, our course is not specially adapted, inasmuch as some of the subjects in our curriculum are not required for matriculation into the University, while the extent to which our students go in some of the required subjects, is not sufficient to enable them to compete satisfactorily with students from some other institutions, who have enjoyed superior advantages in those particular studies.

I submit, therefore, as a matter worthy of inquiry, whether or not, without detriment to the interests of that large number of our students for whose special benefit our course of studies was devised, there could be another course adopted for the benefit of that number, which will doubtless increase as the years go on, who may wish, after leaving us, to enter the University or some other institution of like grade, fully prepared to take high rank in the same.

The year just closing has witnessed several changes in the *personnel* of the Faculty of the College.

The first of these changes was occasioned by the death, on the 15th of March, of Prof. James R. Webster, whose connection with the College extended through a period of twenty-eight years; during all which time, he discharged, with ability and conscientious fidelity, the duties of Professor of Book-keeping and Writing in the College.

Associated with him during his entire term of service, I bear cheerful testimony to those qualities of heart and mind which he possessed, and which could not fail to make him a faithful teacher, a good citizen, a firm friend, a sincere Christian.

The Faculty, in attestation of their appreciation of his character, and their estimate of the loss sustained by the College in his death, unanimously adopted the following paper:

"WHEREAS, The Faculty of the Baltimore City College desire to record their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained in the lamented death of Prof. James R. Webster, whose untiring and faithful devotion to the interests of this College through twenty-eight years of service; whose conscientious performance of the many and important duties of his department, and whose noble character and private worth, kindly impulses and generous disposition, won for him the sincere friendship and esteem of every member of this Faculty; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we are forcibly reminded of the fact, that this solemn record is to be made in a book, the minutes of which have, for many years, been entered by him with characteristic fidelity and correctness, and that we realize with pain the truth that his recording pen takes no note of the proceedings of to-day; and further, be it

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their deep affliction, and that this

tribute of respect to our late friend and colleague be spread upon the minutes, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the bereaved family."

The Committee on the College, after due consideration of what was best to be done under the circumstances occasioned by the death of Prof Webster, determined to recommend to the Board the promotion of Mr. Hartman as Adjunct Professor of Latin and the appointment of Mr. J. H. Elliott as Tutor of Book-keeping and Writing. This action was subsequently confirmed by the Board.

Mr. Elliott, who was thus appointed to the department made vacant by the death of Prof. Webster, is a graduate of Bryant & Sadler's Business College of this city, and at the time of his appointment here, was a teacher in that College. During his term of service with us he has made a good record.

The second change in the Faculty was made by the resignation, by Prof. Chapman Maupin, of the professorship of Latin and Greek.

Prof. Maupin, at the time of his resignation, had filled a position in the College with much ability for ten years. He left us to take charge of a private institution of high grade, located in Ellicott City, bearing with him the sincere wishes of the entire Faculty for his success.

Prof. A. Z. Hartman was promoted to the position made vacant by Prof. Maupin's resignation, and his

position, thus made vacant, was filled by the election of Prof. J. N. Hank, a graduate of Dickinson College, and a teacher of long experience in this city.

In my last report I called attention to the necessity that existed for "more yard room." I am glad to be able in this report to say, that steps have been taken to meet this want, and that early in the next year, our yard will be so enlarged as to give ample accommodation for years to come.

For our success in this direction, we are largely indebted to the persistent efforts of J. W. Denny, Esq., formerly a school commissioner and member of the committee on the College, now a useful member of the City Council.

Our thanks are here tendered to Mr. John S. Hogg, Inspector of Public Buildings, for his prompt response to the call made in my last report, for additional frescoing and other improvements that were deemed to be necessary.

To my colleagues, who have faithfully co-operated with me in their respective departments, as well as in the general discipline, I here express my acknowledgments.

To the Committee on the College, and to the Board generally, my thanks are due for continued favors.

In conclusion, permit me to say to the friends of the College, that they have abundant cause to be gratified at the success that has attended the same through all

the years of her history—success, "known and read of all men," in the characters of her graduates, who are to-day among the foremost of our fellow-citizens. Two of these, it gives me pleasure just here to say, were at the last judiciary election in this city chosen by their fellow-citizens to occupy seats on the Supreme Bench.

I am sure I am justified in the assertion that what the College has accomplished in the past furnishes a reasonable guaranty of what, if properly encouraged and fostered, may be expected of her in the future.

Respectfully,

WM. ELLIOTT, JR., *Principal.*

CURRICULUM.

First Year.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Arithmetic,
History of England,
Writing,
Physiology,
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra.

Second Year.

Composition,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Natural Philosophy,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry.

Third Year.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
Natural Philosophy (full course,)
Latin, continued,
German, continued,
Greek, commenced (optional,)
French, commenced,
Trigonometry and Applications.

Fourth Year.

English Literature,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry,
Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy.

Fifth Year.

Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
Calculus,
English Literature, continued,
Logic,
Moral Philosophy,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Chemistry, continued,
Astronomy, continued,
Review of Mathematics.

One-Year Course.

English Grammar,
Commercial Arithmetic,
Book-Keeping and Business Correspondence,
History of the United States,
Physiology,
Drawing,
Physics.

Recitations of Baltimore City College

87th and 88th Terms.

I. RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE RESPECTIVE PROFESSORS.

PROF. ELLIOTT—Analytical Geometry, 8 times; Calculus, 3 times; Review of Mathematics, 3 times; Preparation, once; Surveying, 4 times.....19

PROF. MILLES—Latin, 14 times; French, 10 times 24

PROF. RADDATZ—German, 18 times; History, 2 times; Preparation, 5 times.....25

PROF. CLARKE—Natural Philosophy, 18 times; Chemistry, 6 times...24

PROF. WIGHT—English, 20 times; Rhetoric, 4 times; Composition, once 25

PROF. PREECE—Drawing, 20 times.....20

PROF. SOPER—Geometry, 10 times; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 8 times; Astronomy, 2 times; Preparation, 4 times.....24

PROF. HARTMAN—Greek, 12 times; Latin, 12 times.....24

PROF. HAMILTON—Geometry, 5 times; Algebra, 12 times; Composition, 2 times; Arithmetic, 5 times.....24

PROF. HANK—Latin, 15 times; History, 3 times; Composition, once; Preparation, 6 times.....25

MR. NORRIS—Latin, 5 times; Algebra, 8 times; Composition, 2 times; Arithmetic, 4 times; Preparation, 5 times.....24

MR. MORGAN—Latin, 10 times; Physiology, 13 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

MR. J. H. ELLIOTT—Book-keeping, 20 times; Writing, 4 times 24

MR. ROBINSON—Composition, 8 times; History, 10 times; English, 2 times; Arithmetic, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....24

Recitations of Baltimore City College

87th and 88th Terms.

II. RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

J Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; French, 2 times; German, 2 times; Calculus, 3 times; Review of Mathematics, once; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Preparation, 3 times.....25

I Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; German, 2 times; French, 2 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Preparation, 3 times 25

H^1 Class—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Preparation, 2 times.....25

H^2 Class—Latin, 4 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 4 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Review Mathematics, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

G Class—Latin, 5 times; Geometry, 5 times; German, 3 times; History, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; English, 2 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeking, 2 times; Preparation, once.....25

F Class—Same as G.....25

E Class—Same as G.....25

D Class—Latin, 5 times; History, 2 times; Arithmetic, once; Composition, 2 times; Physiology, 2 times; Algebra, 4 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, once; Writing, 2 times; English, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

C Class—Same as D.....25

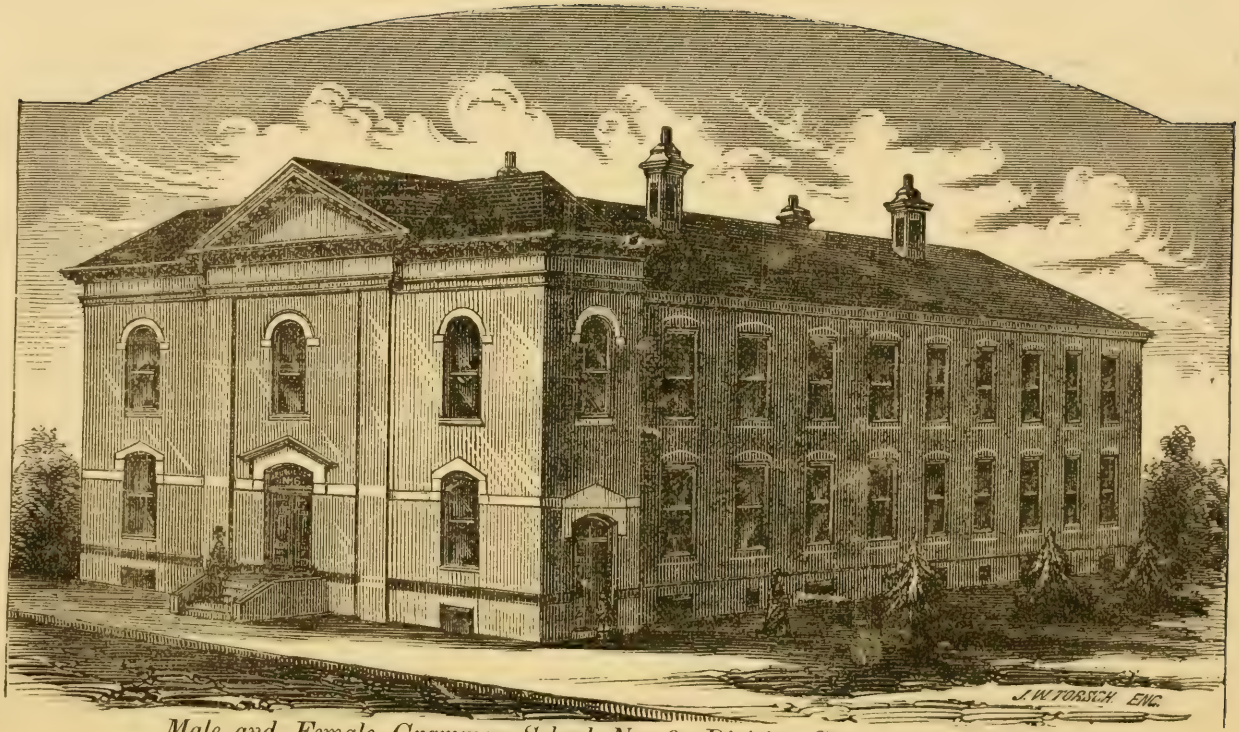
B Class—Same as D.....25

A Class—Same as D.....25

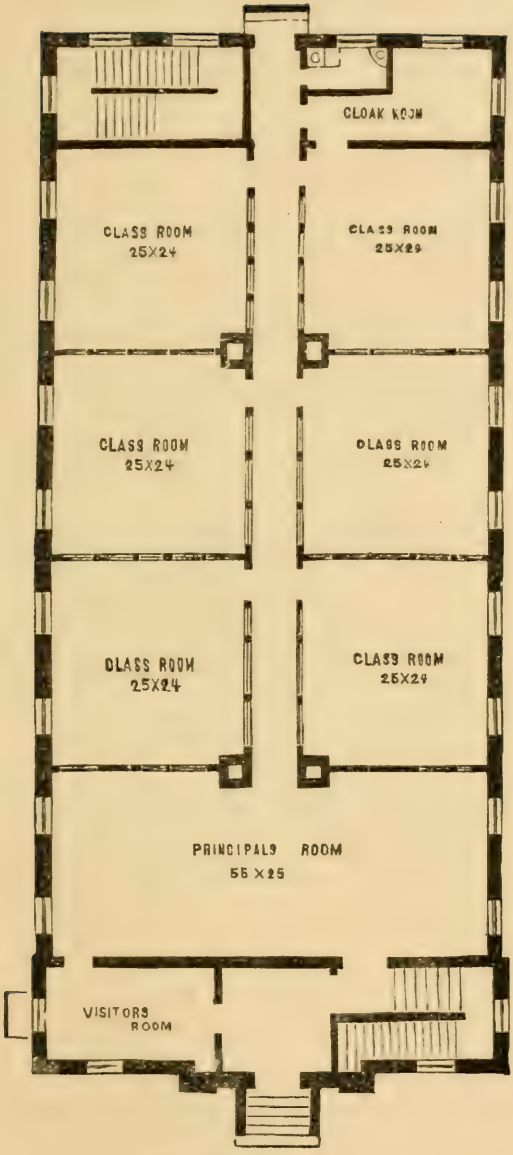
A^2 Class—Arithmetic, 5 times; Physics, 3 times; English, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 3 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 4 times; Writing, once; History, 2 times, Preparation, 2 times.....25

Occupation of Parents of Boys Entering Baltimore City College.

Agents, Brokers, Conveyancers	18
Bakers	2
Bankers	5
Butchers	2
Cattle Dealers	2
Clerks, Employes	60
Farmers ,Gardeners	2
Laborers, Draymen	4
Lawyers	6
Letter Carriers	2
Manufacturers	15
Mariners	4
Mechanics, of all kinds	58
Merchants, of all grades	91
Ministers	2
No business	12
Policemen	5
Physicians	6
Restaurant Keepers	5
Teachers	4
Widows	30



Male and Female Grammar School No. 6, Division Street, near Lanvale.



Ground Plan of No. 6.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Eastern Female High School

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

For the Year 1882.

Committee on the Female High Schools.

JOHN P. POE.

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON.

HENRY B. ROEMER.

WILLIAM M. IVES.

BENJAMIN PRICE.

GEORGE H. BUDEKE.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio.*

HENRY A. WISE, SUPT.

Faculty of the Eastern Female High School.

WILLIAM F. WARDENBURG,
Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Algebra, Arithmetic.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,
Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,
Arithmetic, Composition.

SARAH L. BASSFORD,
History, Composition.

MARY C. GEDDES,
Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

LAURA V. DE VALIN,
Physiology, English Literature, Composition.

ELIZA E. NICOLAI,
History, Natural Philosophy, Composition, Algebra.

VIRGINIA WENTZ,
Grammar, Composition, Literature, Rhetoric, Algebra.

LAURA M. MULLIN,
Drawing.

ARMANDE DUBREUIL,
French.

WILLIAM A. TARBUTTON,
Vocal Music.

GRADUATES.

Aitken, Lillie M.,
Andrews, Madonna F.,
Belbin, Emma B.,
Bernstein, Flora,
Bouldin, Virginia M.,
Brown, Fannie A.,
Browne, Lida,
Claridge, Alice M.,
Cowles, Jodie E.,
Dorritee, Jeannette,
Eareckson, Edith,
Erdman, Mollie L.,
Flynn, Ella A.,
Frames, Minnie P.,
Frey, Mollie A.,
Gould, Jean,
Heede, Rosa T.,
Herman, Rose,
Hill, Nora G.,
Hines, Belle,
Horstmeier, Ella M. S.,
Hugg, Mamie M.,
James, Annie May,
Johnston, Ida R.,
Kellum, Maggie D.,
Kerr, Carrie,
King, Etta A.,
Langsdale, Lily B. E. T.,
Mason, Mamie G.,
McComas, Annie E.,
Macleod, Catharine,
Owens, Annie Estelle,
Roche, Sarah Lucy,
Rosenstock, Hattie,
Russell, Mamie,
Sinskey, Sadie,
Smith, Maggie I.,
Smith, Minnie King,
Taylor, Bessie,
Wight, Gertrude,
Williams, Kate.

Recipients of Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss ROSE HERMAN,
" MAGGIE D. KELLUM,
Miss BESSIE TAYLOR,
" LIDA BROWNE,
Miss JODIE E. COWLES.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss ELLA M. S HORSTMEIER,
" ELLA A. FLYNN,
" MAGGIE I. SMITH,
" CATHERINE MACLEOD,
" MINNIE P. FRAMES,
Miss MINNIE K. SMITH,
" MAMIE RUSSELL,
" ROSA T. HEEDE,
" EMMA B BELBIN,
" MOLLIE A. FREY.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures

— AT —

PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Miss ANNIE MAY JAMES,
" SARAH LUCY ROCHE,
" ALICE M. CLARIDGE,
" ANNIE E. McCOMAS,
" MADONNA F. ANDREWS,
Miss MAMIE G. MASON,
" EDITH EARECKSON,
" BELLE HINES,
" FLORA BERNSTEIN,
" JEANNETTE DORRITEE.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Eastern Female High School

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1882.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—The report of this institution for the year ending with the above-named date is herein respectfully submitted.

The school closed in July with the names of two hundred and eighty-seven pupils on roll; of these, forty-one graduated and fifty-eight withdrew; the remainder, with one hundred and eighty-three received from grammar schools and other sources, made our total enrollment in September, three hundred and seventy-one. The number in school at present is three hundred and forty. The average attendance has been ninety-one per cent.

Notwithstanding the excellent work of our grammar schools, it has been found necessary to provide prepara-

tion periods for the pupils of the first year, in order that they may learn "how to study." Children have been known to commit with care and exactness the words of their lesson, and yet, upon examination, have shown but little knowledge of the thought or fact contained in the memorized text. We are aware of the importance of cultivating the memory in youth and storing it with facts for future use; we are also aware that thought and reflection are the outcome of years of training; but the cultivation of the memory alone is not preparation sufficient for high school work—something more is required—and if the child enters upon the work without this something, there is sure to be disappointment for the child and misrepresentation of the school. So important is this matter that primary education and its improvement is now *the* subject of consideration among educators.

The work of the school has generally been satisfactory. The department of drawing, owing to the illness of Miss Laura Mullin, is in the hands of Miss Annie Davidson, under whose efficient management the work has been kept at a high standard. The continued indisposition of Professor William A. Tarbutton has necessarily retarded the work of the department of music. It has been suggested that, as many of our graduates earn their living by acting as book-keepers and clerks, two periods a week during the last six months of the course be given to that study, instead of to history. I may say that the change can be made without interfering with the present schedule.

The necessity of some physical culture for girls is daily apparent. Parents are strangely neglectful in this matter, and unless something is done in the schools, I see no remedy for the evil.

During the year, graduates have frequently requested me to establish a supplementary class. As this could not be done without overtaxing the teachers, I declined to grant the request. It does seem unfortunate that young ladies who are anxious to obtain additional training and culture should not have the necessary facilities provided for them.

Mention of the needs of the school in books and apparatus may be found in my previous reports. It is to be hoped that money sufficient to buy an encyclopedia, some historical wall-maps, and works for the department of elocution, may be appropriated during the coming year.

At our last Commencement, forty-one young ladies, having successfully completed the course of four years, were graduated. The diplomas were conferred by the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte; the address to graduates was delivered by the Hon. George William Brown.

The death of one whose life has been pure and full of good works is at all times a matter of regret and sorrow, but when such a one is a friend and co-laborer, how deep the sorrow! Miss Louisa Browning died September 18, 1882. Her deeds will ever live and her memory find a lasting place in the hearts both of her pupils and her fellow teachers.

Our thanks are due to the officers and members of the Board for many kindnesses, and we are indebted to the Committee on Female High Schools for their cordial co-operation.

W. F. WARDENBURG, *Principal.*

SUMMARY

Of Examinations for Admission, 1882.

GRAMMAR, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Admitted.
Female Grammar No. 2	19	19
" " " 3	14	14
" " " 5	21	16
" " " 7	12	12
" " " 9	24	24
" " " 11	29	26
" " " 13	37	37
" " " 17	30	30
" " " 20	25	22
Public School No. 3	9	9
" " " 4	2	2
Private Schools	4	3
Special Examination	4	4
	230	217

CLASS RECITATIONS.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

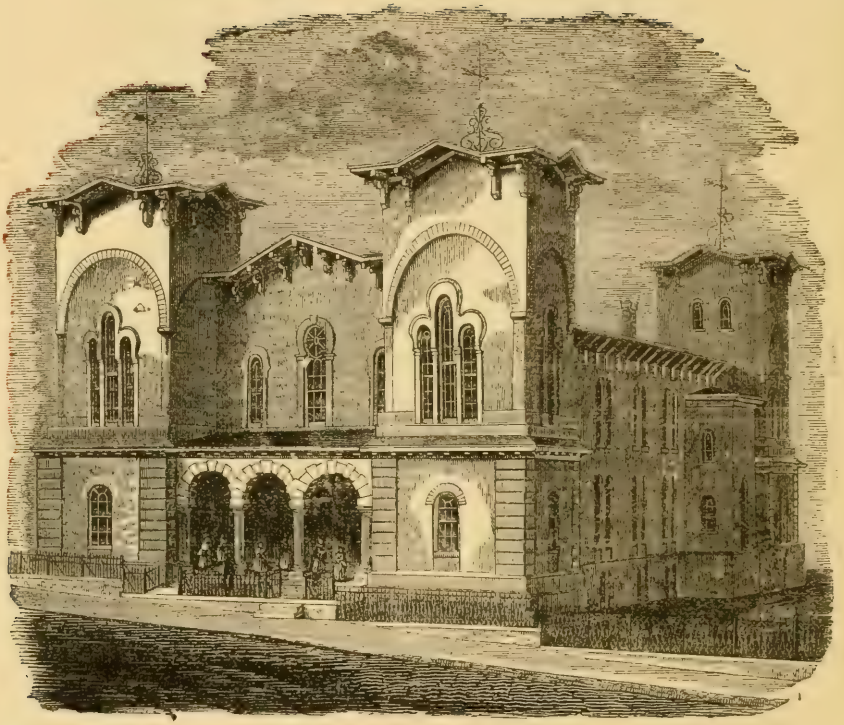
K AND L—Mental Philosophy, 3; Algebra, 2; History, 2; English Literature, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Arithmetic, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2; Astronomy, 2.

H AND I—Natural Philosophy, 2; English Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 1; History, 2; Geometry, 3; Mensuration, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 1; Arithmetic, 2.

E AND G—Rhetoric, 1; Literature, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 2; Natural Philosophy, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2 Composition, 2; History, 2; Physiology, 2.

A, B, C AND D—Physiology, 2; History, 3; Grammar, 2; Composition, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Algebra, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Elocution, 1.

K AND L	Fourth Year	Classes.
H AND I	Third "	"
E AND G	Second "	"
A, B, C AND D	First "	"



Western Female High School.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Western Female High School

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

For the Year 1882.

Committee on the Female High Schools.

JOHN P. POE.

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON.

HENRY B. ROEMER.

WILLIAM M. IVES.

BENJAMIN PRICE.

GEORGE H. BUDEKE.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio.*

HENRY A. WISE, SUPT.

Faculty of the Western Female High School.

ANDREW S. KERR, PRINCIPAL,
Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic.

PAMELA A. HARTMAN,
English Literature, Rhetoric, Grammar, Composition.

SARA S. RICE,
Rhetoric, Grammar, Elocution, Composition.

JANE S. WILLIAMS,
Algebra, Composition.

EMMA COWMAN,
Physiology, Rhetoric, History, Composition.

HENRIETTA C. ADAMS,
History, Literature, Composition.

LOUISA C. SAUMENIG,
Geometry, Algebra, History, Physiology.

ISABELLA HAMPSON,
Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition.

ANNA P. TUDOR,
Arithmetic, Composition.

LAURA D. BRIAN,
Grammar, History, Algebra, Composition.

ELIZA J. DAVIS,
Drawing.

CHARLES L. COPINGER,
French.

WM. A. TARBUTTON,
Music.

GRADUATES.

Adams, Lizzie,
Armiger, Jennie,
Burbank, Olivia,
Dare, Carrie V.,
Dennis, Susie E.,
Diggs, Minnie E.,
Doerksen, Katie F.,
Doyle, Ellen L.,
Eigelberner, Anna M.,
Farring, Annie E.,
Farquhar, Sadie M.,
Fauntleroy, Roberta L.,
Fisher, Cora L.,
Franklin, Meta G.,
Gassaway, Sallie C.,
Gees, A. Josephine,
Griewisch, Louisa,
Harzberg, Rosa,
Heath, Nellie B.,
Heidelberger, Sadie,
Hennick, Sallie E.,
Hill, Minnie D.,
Holstein, Vinnie,
Hubbard, Mary V.,
Isaacs, Ada D.,
Johnston, Lola E.,
Kahler, Lulu,
Kahn, Tillie,
Kermode, Maggie C.,
Magruder, Minnie L.,
McMackin, Minnie W.,
Minnick, Lizzie,
Nichols, Mary,
Reindollar, Blanche,
Rippelmeyer, Marie,
Rodenhi, Mary,
Rusk, Mary H.,
Sachs, Rebecca,
Saulsbury, Sophie C.,
Schoeney, Carrie,
Sherlock, Marie C.,
Stevens, Marie M.,
Stuart, Annie R.,
Stratton, Florence A.,
Strauss, Sadie,
Summers, Marian G.,
Szold, Rachel,
Tabb, Mazie M.,
Warfield, Estelle,
Winter, Coriel W.,
Yerby, Adela.

Recipients of Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss LIZZIE MINNICK,
" A. JOSEPHINE GEES,
Miss BLANCHE REINDOLLAR,
" KATIE F. DOERKSEN,
Miss RACHEL SZOLD.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss SUSIE E. DENNIS,
" SADIE M. FARQUHAR,
" LULU KAHLER,
" CORA L. FISHER,
" LOLA E. JOHNSTON,
Miss MARIE C. SHERLOCK,
" MARIE RIPPELMEYER.
" ANNA M. EIGELBERNER,
" FLORENCE A. STRATTON,
" JENNIE ARMIGER.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures

—AT—

PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Miss SALLIE C. GASSAWAY,
" CARRIE V. DARE,
" SALLIE E. HENNICK,
" ADA D. ISAACS,
" ROSA HARZBERG,
Miss VINNIE HOLLSTEIN,
" MARY V. HUBBARD,
" MAGGIE C. KERMODE,
" CARRIE SCHOENEY,
" SADIE STRAUSS.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Western Female High School

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1882.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with rule and usage, I herewith submit my report of the Western Female High School for the year ending December 31st, 1882.

At the annual examination in June, and the subsequent special examinations in the months of September and October, there were in all three hundred and twenty-four candidates for admission, twelve being from private schools.

Of the whole number examined, three hundred and five were declared entitled to admission, but twenty-four failed to enter.

The number of pupils in the school, including the class of graduates, was, by the summer report, four hundred and forty-three.

The roll, as made up after organization in the fall, was as follows:

Returned after the summer vacation	322
Entered from the Grammar and English-German Schools	270
Entered from Private Schools	7
Transferred from Eastern Female High School	4
Total	603

The whole number of different pupils in school during the year was 780. The number now on roll is 580. The average attendance for the year 91.3 per cent.

The custom of speedily inquiring after absentees was necessarily relaxed during the last part of the year, on account of the prevalence of sickness of an infectious character.

It would have been very much better for all concerned, if some of those admitted had spent another year of instruction in the grammar schools. The grammar schools do not exist for the high schools, but the high schools are established as the necessary complement of the grammar schools. Careful attention should, therefore, always be given that the high schools are not made the means of draining and impoverishing the grammar schools by the promotion of pupils unable, by reason of youthfulness or want of mental development to prosecute successfully a higher course of study. In such cases where failure, of necessity ensues, the pupil deserves pity and not reproach, bu the obloquy generally rests upon the school.

Our system has been driving both teachers and scholars at too rapid a rate; we must either change or meet disaster. Superficial observers will doubtless look for similar or even better numerical results from the grammar schools in the future, but such demands will, under adequate tests of examination, result in the exhaustion of the vital energy of the teachers of the grammar schools and gradually lead to the mental and physical degeneracy of the pupils.

The schedule of studies is the same as used during the previous two years; its results have been generally satisfactory. Apprehending that the course of studies in the high schools must be limited, and that much that may be called useful in itself or excellent as a mental discipline, must necessarily be excluded, attention was particularly directed in the formation of this schedule to the following points:

First. That it contain only a sufficient amount of history, literature, biography and physics, to insure general culture, with a judicious combination of studies to exercise the critical and reasoning faculties.

Secondly. That no abrupt breach be made between the grammar and high schools. To secure this, the studies of the former are thoroughly and comprehensively reviewed.

Thirdly. That no more subjects be introduced than can be mastered in the time assigned.

Lastly. That these subjects be such as shall give the most useful information, and at the same time be productive of the best mental discipline.

Our effort has been to do well rather than to do much. Our schedule is doubtless capable of many improvements, yet we are gratified by the consciousness that most of the graduates leave the school with well formed habits of observation and reflection, and a love for the acquisition of knowledge and the pursuit of truth.

The wants of the school, viz: United States histories for the fourth year class; reading books for the department of elocution; a library of books of reference; philosophical apparatus for the department of natural science, and additional class-room accommodations, were enumerated in my preceding reports, and the supply of them earnestly urged.

The last two wants are of very long standing, having been commented upon by my predecessor during a number of consecutive years. They are all again mentioned, with the wish that they may receive your early and generous consideration.

We have been barely able to accommodate the pupils this year, and an increase in their number, which is likely to take place, will make the election of another teacher and the provision of new class-rooms an absolute necessity.

It is with sincere regret that I mention the absence from school duty of our venerable and valuable associate, Prof. Wm. A. Tarbutton, who has been confined to his home by personal sickness almost since the opening in September. His place has been filled by Miss Mollie Gees, whose discipline of her classes and management of the department of music have been very satisfactory.

The Commencement exercises, held in the Academy of Music on the night of June 30th, were of a very interesting character. The large hall was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. Fifty-one graduates received their diplomas from the Mayor, Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte. The eloquent address by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris abounded with good humor and good sense.

The deportment of the pupils has been very commendable. The instances are extremely rare when the rules of discipline have to be called into exercise.

My thanks are due to my associates for their cheerful and energetic co-operation, and also to the members of the High School committee for their uniform courtesy and their steady interest in the welfare of the school.

ANDREW S. KERR, *Principal.*

SUMMARY

Of Examinations for Admission, 1882.

GRAMMAR, ENGLISH-GERMAN AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Admitted.
Grammar No. 1	55	55
" " 4	18	18
" " 6	42	35
" " 8	22	19
" " 9	12	12
" " 10	11	10
" " 12	17	17
" " 15	41	41
" " 18	16	16
" " 19	22	22
" " 21	38	35
English-German No. 1	4	4
" " 2	8	8
" " 5	6	6
Private Schools	12	7
Total	324	305

CLASS RECITATIONS.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

M Class—Mental Philosophy, 3; Astronomy, 2; Algebra, 2; Arithmetic, 2; English Literature, 2; History, 2; Composition, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 1.

L and K Classes—Arithmetic, 2; Algebra, 1; Geometry, 4; Natural Philosophy, 2; Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; History, 2; Composition, 1; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 2.

I, H and G Classes—Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 2; Natural Philosophy, 2; Physiology, 2; History, 2; Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 1; Composition, 2; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 2.

F, E, D, C, B, A Classes—History, 3; Physiology, 2; Grammar, 2; Composition, 2; Algebra, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 4.

M.....Fourth Year.
L and K.....Third "
I, H and G.....Second "
F, E, D, C, B, A.....First "

COURSE OF STUDY

IN THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar,
Elocution,
History,
French,
Physiology,
Vocal Music,
Arithmetic,
Algebra,
Composition,
Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

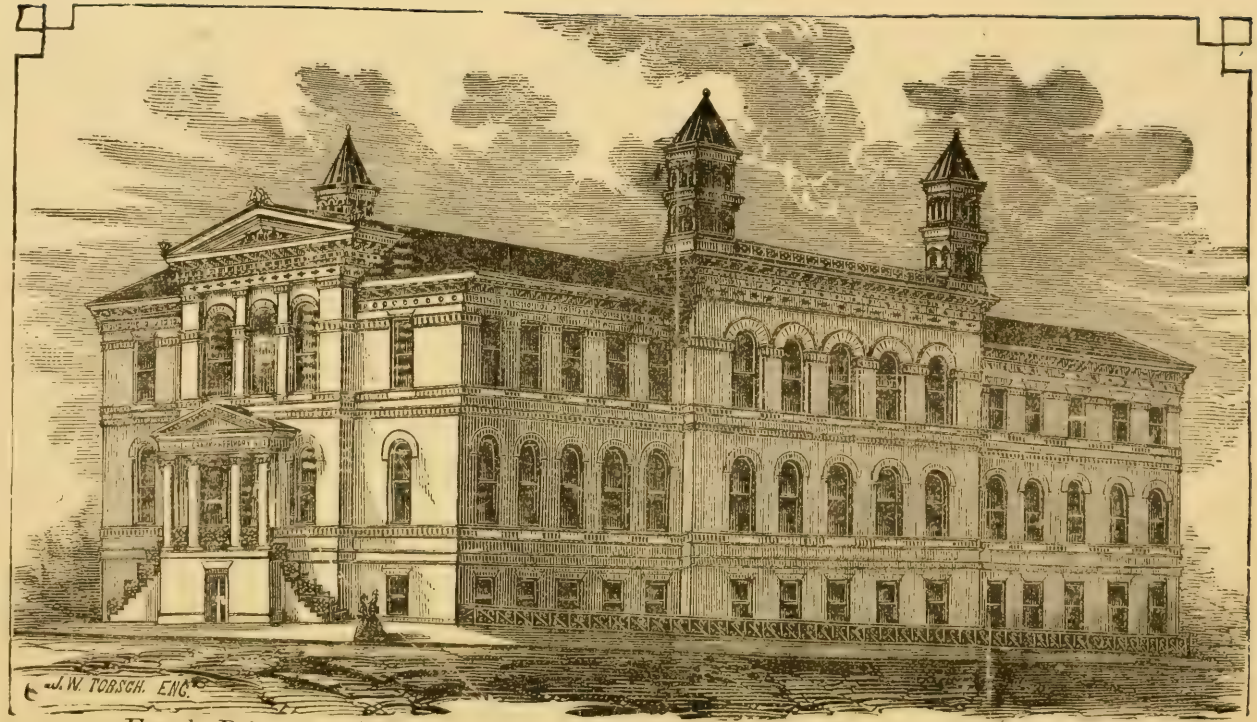
English Literature,
History,
Rhetoric,
Elocution,
Arithmetic,
Algebra,
Natural Philosophy,
Physiology,
Drawing,
Vocal Music,
Composition,
French.

THIRD YEAR.

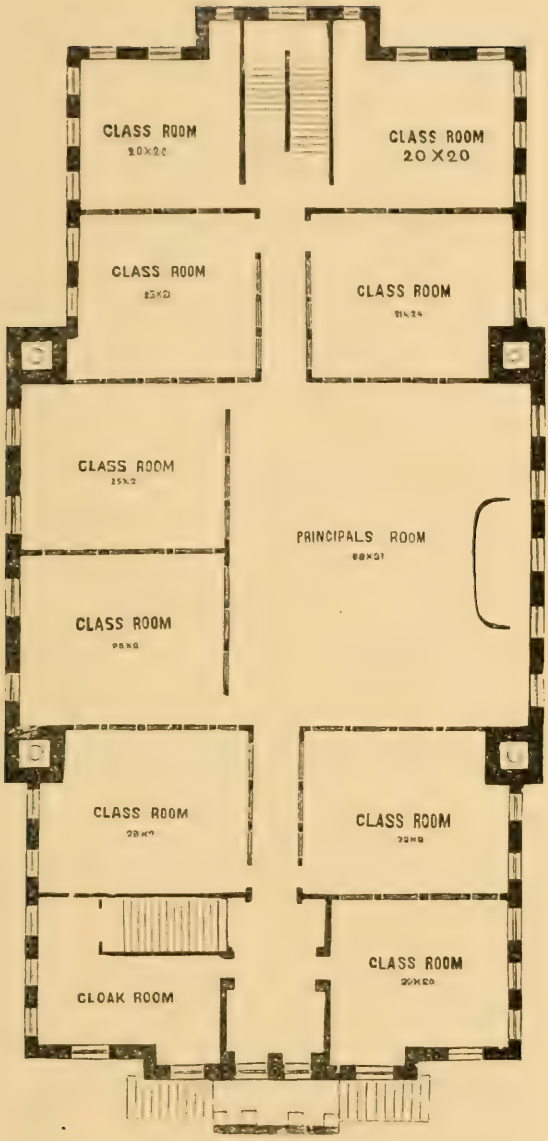
English Literature,
History,
Rhetoric,
Elocution,
French,
Algebra,
Geometry,
Natural Philosophy,
Composition,
Drawing,
Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR.

Grammar,
Arithmetic,
Mental Philosophy,
Book-Keeping,
Algebra,
Astronomy,
English Literature,
Composition,
Elocution,
French,
Drawing,
Vocal Music,
History of the United States.



Female Primary and Grammar School No. 1, S. W. Corner Fayette and Greene Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 1.

GRADES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

Adopted February, 1883.

SIXTH GRADE.

Alphabet from black-board or chart.

Spelling " " "

Reading " " of short sentences.

Counting to one hundred by ones, twos and threes.

Write numbers and call them at sight as far as 100.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Scale with simple songs.

DRAWING.—Elements and principles of small letters.

Talks about objects.

Systematic correction of common faults in the use of language to be commenced in this, and continued through all the grades.

FIFTH GRADE.

READING AND SPELLING.—First half of First Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* First Reader. Two reading lessons a day. Oral Spelling.

ARITHMETIC.—Numbers of three figures to be read at sight; also written on slates from dictation. Addition.—Columns of two figures, seven lines, embracing the figures one to six inclusive.

PENMANSHIP.—Thirteen small letters. Copy from the board words formed from them.

VOCAL MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade.

Talks about objects and the pictures in the Reader, the children being encouraged to express what they see in correct language.

FOURTH GRADE.

READING AND SPELLING.—Second half of First Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* First Reader. Two reading lessons a day. Oral drills in spelling the names of common objects.

ARITHMETIC.—Oral drills in rapid combination of numbers, especially addition. Read and write numbers containing four figures. Addition.—Columns of eight lines. Subtraction.—Minuend not to contain more than four figures.

PENMANSHIP.—Teach the Script Alphabet. Copy from the board words and short simple sentences.

VOCAL MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade.

Talks about objects and the pictures in the Reader, the children being encouraged to express what they see in correct language.

THIRD GRADE.

READING AND SPELLING.—First half of Second Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* Second Reader. Two reading lessons a day. Written and Oral Spelling. Practice the pupils, orally, on words in ordinary use.

ARITHMETIC.—Oral drills in rapid combination of numbers, especially Addition and Subtraction. Read and write numbers containing six figures. Addition.—Columns of ten lines. Subtraction, Multiplication by one figure. Multiplication table, 9x12, well taught. Very easy, practical examples.

PENMANSHIP.—Short sentences copied on single lines from board.

VOCAL MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade.

Talks about objects, the pictures in the Reader, and about the subject-matter of the reading lessons, the pupils being encouraged to express their thoughts in correct language.

SECOND GRADE.

READING AND SPELLING.—Second half of Second Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* Second Reader. Two reading lessons a day. Written and Oral Spelling. Practice the pupils in the use of familiar words in sentences.

ARITHMETIC.—Oral drills in rapid combination of numbers. Easy, practical examples, involving Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication, taken separately. Read and write numbers containing seven figures. Addition.—Columns of twelve lines. Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, by 1 to 12 inclusive. (Short Division form.) Multiplication table through 12x12.

PENMANSHIP—Teach the system P. D. and S., Primary Course, using whatever number of book you find necessary.

VOCAL MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade.

Talks about the pictures in the Reader, about objects, and about the subject-matter of the reading lessons. Faults in the use of language to be systematically corrected.

FIRST GRADE.

READING AND SPELLING.—First half of Third Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* Third Reader. Two reading lessons a day. Written and oral spelling. Practice the pupils in the use of familiar words in sentences.

ARITHMETIC.—Oral drills in rapid combination of numbers. Easy, practical examples involving the fundamental rules. Notation and Numeration of numbers containing ten figures. Addition.—Columns of fifteen

lines. Subtraction, Multiplication, Division. Divisor not to exceed five figures, and when it is twelve or less, use the Short Division form.

Geography.—Teach the natural divisions of land and water. Cardinal points of the compass. Names of the Hemispheres, Continents, Oceans and Grand Divisions. General idea of our own Country, State and City.

Penmanship.—Teach the system P. D. and S., Primary Course, using whatever number of book you find necessary.

Vocal Music.—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing.—As prescribed for the grade.

Talks about the pictures in the Reader, about objects, and about the subject-matter of the reading lessons. Faults in the use of language to be systematically corrected.

Grades for Grammar Schools,

Adopted March, 1883.

SIXTH GRADE.

SPELLING.—Use the Third Reader—first half. Observe directions for composition.

READING.—*Newell's Third Reader. Read daily.* See that the pupils *understand* what they read, and practice them in reproducing the substance of the lesson in correct English. Endeavor to cultivate a pure English pronunciation, and to develop the faculty of expression. Illustrate the use and meaning of words by sentences. Observe the directions for composition.

ARITHMETIC.—Commence at Article 131, and go to Article 151, omitting Case IV. Teach the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple, as far as is necessary to enable the pupils to understand Case I, and Case VI. Teach practical examples involving the rules which have been taught, and the tables of time, United States Money, and English Money. Use these tables occasionally in practical examples.

DEFINITIONS.—As far as Written Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—As far as Written Arithmetic. *Examination.*

GEOGRAPHY.—*Cornell's Primary.* Lessons 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Teach the first lessons, and the descriptive geography as a reading lesson. Devote one of the drawing lessons, each week, to map-drawing. Draw the map of North America from memory.

GRAMMAR.—Teach the following parts of speech: noun and adjective. Teach also, person, gender, and number. Make the sentence the basis of instruction in language. In parsing, pupils will only be required to recognize nouns and adjectives, and to tell the person, number, and gender of nouns. Observe the directions for composition.

PENMANSHIP.—The Principal will select a suitable number. *Teach carefully.*

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade. One lesson a week in map-drawing.

MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

COMPOSITION.—Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Letter-writing. The lessons at the beginning of the grammar, "the cautions," the exercises in false syntax, the rules of syntax, the analysis of sentences, punctuation and orthography, should be taught *practically* in connection with composition. Reading, spelling, grammar, and penmanship, are all involved in teaching this subject successfully. Composition will be carefully marked at examinations, in regard to penmanship, grammatical accuracy, neatness, punctuation, and spelling—especially the spelling of words in ordinary use, and such words as *there*, *their*, *here*, *hear*, etc. At the examination of this grade, a few simple words will be given as the basis of an exercise in sentence making. Every recitation should to some extent be made a lesson in language. One lesson a week.

FIFTH GRADE.

SPELLING—To page 15, inclusive. Observe the directions for composition.

READING—*Newell's Third Reader. Read daily.* See that the pupils *understand* what they read, and teach them to reproduce the substance of the lesson in correct English. Endeavor to cultivate a pure English pronunciation, and to develop the faculty of expression. Illustrate the use and meaning of words by sentences. Observe the directions for composition.

ARITHMETIC—Commence at Article 151 and go to Article 158. Review the preceding grades, and exercise the pupils in solving practical exam-

ples. Teach the tables of Avoirdupois Weight, Dry Measure, Troy Weight, and the solution of simple practical questions in the Reduction of Denominate Numbers in Avoirdupois Weight. No examples in Denominate Numbers given at the examinations.

DEFINITIONS—As far as Written Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—As far as Written Arithmetic. *Examination.*

GEOGRAPHY—*Cornell's Primary.* Lessons 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 Review the *most general* questions of the preceding grade. Teach the descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Devote one of the drawing lessons, each week, to map-drawing. Draw the map of South America from memory.

GRAMMAR—Teach the following parts of speech: noun, adjective, article, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction and preposition. Teach the declension of nouns, the subject of a verb, and the distinction between the transitive and intransitive verb. Review the preceding grade. Only the simplest parsing required, strictly within the limits assigned. Use the sentence as the basis of instruction in language. Observe the directions for composition.

PENMANSHIP—The Principal will select a suitable number. *Teach carefully.*

DRAWING—As prescribed for the grade. One lesson a week in map-drawing.

MUSIC—As prescribed for the grade.

COMPOSITION—Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Letter writing. The lessons at the beginning of the grammar, "the cautions," the exercises in false syntax, the rules of syntax, the analysis of sentences, punctuation and orthography, should be taught *practically* in connection with composition. Reading, spelling, grammar and penmanship are all involved in teaching this subject successfully. Composition will be carefully marked at examinations, in regard to penmanship, grammatical accuracy, neatness, punctuation and spelling—especially the spelling of words in ordinary use, and such words as *there*,

their, *here*, *hear*, etc. Every recitation should be made to some extent a lesson in language. One lesson a week.

FOURTH GRADE.

SPELLING.—To page 30, inclusive. Observe directions for composition.

READING.—*Newell's Fourth Reader. Read daily.* See that the pupils *understand* what they read, and practice them in reproducing, in simple, correct English, the substance of the lesson. Endeavor to cultivate a pure English pronunciation, and to develop the faculty of expression. Illustrate the use and meaning of words by sentences. Observe the directions for composition.

ARITHMETIC.—Commence at Article 158 and finish Common Fractions. Teach factoring and cancellation with Case V in multiplication. Review the preceding grades and solve practical examples. Teach the tables of Long Measure, Liquid Measure, Beer Measure, and the solution of simple examples in the Reduction of Denominate Numbers. No examples in Denominate Numbers given at the examinations.

DEFINITIONS.—As far as Written Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—As far as Written Arithmetic. *Examination.*

GEOGRAPHY.—*Cornell's Primary.* Lessons 94, 95, 100, 105, 106, 110, also, 93, 98, 99, 103, 104, omitting the rivers and cities in the last five lessons, except the *most important*. Bound the Eastern, Middle and Southern States. Review the *most important* questions of the preceding grades. Devote one of the drawing lessons, each week, to map-drawing. Draw maps of the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States from memory. Teach the descriptive geography as a reading lesson.

GRAMMAR.—*Harvey's Elementary.* Teach the parts of speech, transitive and intransitive verbs, the object of a transitive verb or preposition, the declension of nouns, the conjugation of verbs, in the indicative mode, active voice, and the formation of the plural by the general rule. Make the sentence the basis of instruction in language Only simple parsing required, strictly within the limits assigned. From page 24 to page 74, Classes of participles, pages 41 and 42, adjective elements, pages 43 and 44,

adverbial elements, pages 55 and 56, classes of sentences, pages 63 and 64, the absolute case, page 74, and the fine print may be omitted. Review the preceding grades. Observe the directions for composition.

PENMANSHIP.—The Principal will select a suitable number. *Teach carefully.*

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade. One lesson a week in map-drawing.

MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

COMPOSITION.—Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Letter writing. The lessons at the beginning of the grammar, "the cautions" the exercises in false syntax, the rules of syntax, the analysis of sentences, punctuation, and orthography, should be taught *practically* in connection with composition. Reading, spelling, grammar, and penmanship, are all involved in teaching this subject successfully. Composition will be carefully marked at examinations, in regard to penmanship, grammatical accuracy, neatness, punctuation and spelling—especially the spelling of words in ordinary use, and such words as *there*, *their*, *here*, *hear*, etc. Every recitation should be made to some extent a lesson in language. One lesson a week.

THIRD GRADE.

SPELLING.—To page 45, inclusive. Observe the directions for composition.

READING.—*Newell's Fourth Reader. Read daily.* See that the pupils *understand* what they read, and practice them in reproducing, in simple, correct English, the substance of the lesson. Endeavor to cultivate a pure English pronunciation, and to develop the faculty of expression. Illustrate the meaning and use of words by sentences. Observe the directions for composition.

ARITHMETIC.—From page 102 to Chapter XIII, omitting Circulating Decimals. Review the preceding grades. Exercise the pupils in solving practical examples. Teach the tables of Avoirdupois Weight, Square Measure, Cubic Measure, and the solution of simple examples in the

Reduction of Denominate Numbers. No examples in denominate numbers given at the examinations.

DEFINITIONS.—As far as Written Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—As far as Written Arithmetic. *Examination.*

GEOGRAPHY.—*Cornell's Intermediate.* Questions on pages 6 and 22. Lessons 14, 20, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 47. Bound the States and Territories. Teach the mathematical and descriptive geography as a reading lesson. Devote one of the drawing lessons, each week, to map-drawing. Draw the map of the United States from memory.

GRAMMAR.—*Harvey's Elementary.* Review the preceding grades. From page 74 to page 112. Omit notes in fine print. Exercises in false Syntax not required as an examination subject. No questions or parsing involving the use of the subjunctive mode required. Make the sentence the basis of instruction in language. Only simple parsing, strictly within the limits assigned, will be required. Observe the directions for composition.

PENMANSHIP.—The Principal will select a suitable number. *Teach carefully.*

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade. One lesson a week in map-drawing.

MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

COMPOSITION.—Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Letter-writing. The lessons at the beginning of the grammar, "the cautions," the exercises in false syntax, the rules of syntax, the analysis of sentences, punctuation, and orthography, should be taught *practically* in connection with composition. Reading, spelling, grammar and penmanship are all involved in teaching this subject successfully. Composition will be carefully marked at examinations, in regard to penmanship, grammatical accuracy, neatness, punctuation, and spelling —especially the spelling of words in ordinary use, and such words as *there, their, here, hear*, etc. Every recitation should be made to some extent a lesson in language. One lesson a week.

SECOND GRADE.

SPELLING.—To page 60, inclusive. Observe the directions for composition.

READING.—*Newell's Fifth Reader* and *Dulany's History of Maryland.* Read selections from the Reader three times a week, and selections from the History twice a week. See that the pupils *understand* what they read. Endeavor to cultivate a pure English pronunciation, and to develop the faculty of expression. Practice the pupils in reproducing the substance of the lesson in correct English. Illustrate the use and meaning of words by sentences. Observe the directions for composition.

ARITHMETIC.—From Chapter XIII to Article 307, omitting Longitude and Time. Review the preceding grades, and vary the exercises with practical examples involving the rules which have been taught.

DEFINITIONS.—As far as Written Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—As far as Written Arithmetic. *Examination.*

GEOGRAPHY.—*Cornell's Intermediate.* Lessons 67, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82. Review the *most general* questions of the third grade. Teach the mathematical and descriptive geography as a reading lesson. Devote one of the drawing lessons, each week, to map-drawing. Draw the map of Europe from memory.

GRAMMAR.—*Harvey's Elementary.* From the Noun, page 25, to the Rules of Syntax. Prepare large and small print. Lists of prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs, need not be committed to memory. The analysis of sentences, pages 128-135, and the exercises in false syntax, not required as examination subjects. Make the sentence the basis of instruction in language. Observe directions for composition.

ALGEBRA.—To page 46, section 80.

ALGEBRA DEFINITIONS.—To page 46, section 80.

PENMANSHIP.—The Principal will select a suitable number. *Teach carefully.*

DRAWING.—As prescribed for the grade. One lesson a week in map-drawing.

MUSIC.—As prescribed for the grade.

COMPOSITION.—Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Letter-writing. Business letters. The lessons at the beginning of the Grammar, "the cautions," the exercises in false syntax, the rules of syntax, the analysis of sentences, punctuation and orthography, should be taught *practically* in connection with composition. Reading, spelling, grammar and penmanship, are all involved in teaching this subject successfully. Composition will be carefully marked at examinations, in regard to penmanship, grammatical accuracy, neatness, punctuation and spelling—especially the spelling of words in ordinary use, and such words as *there*, *their*, *here*, *hear*, etc. Every recitation should be made to some extent a lesson in language. One lesson a week.

FIRST GRADE.

SPELLING.—To page 75, inclusive. Observe the directions for composition.

READING.—*Sixth Reader* twice, *U. S. History* once, and the *History of Maryland* twice a week. See that the pupils *understand* what they read, and practice them in reproducing the substance of the lesson in correct English. Endeavor to cultivate a pure English pronunciation, and to develop the faculty of expression. Illustrate the meaning and use of words by sentences. Observe directions for composition.

ARITHMETIC.—Teach the entire book. Questions for the examination will be selected from the preceding grades, and the following: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Discount, Bank Discount, Commission, Insurance, Simple and Compound Proportion, Analysis, and Square Root with applications. Give to the other subjects as much time as can be allowed to them in proportion to their importance.

DEFINITIONS —As far as Written Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—As far as Written Arithmetic. *Examination.*

GEOGRAPHY.—*Cornell's Intermediate.* Lessons 83, 92, 93, 100, 109, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the Map of Maryland with questions. Review the most general questions of the 3d and 2d grades. Teach the descriptive geography as a reading lesson. Devote one of the

drawing lessons, each week, to map-drawing. Draw from memory maps of Maryland and the British Isles.

GRAMMAR.—*Harvey's Elementary.* From page 22 to page 146. Pay particular attention to the structure of the language, to composition, and to exercises in false syntax.

ALGEBRA—To page 134.

ALGEBRA DEFINITIONS—To page 134.

PENMANSHIP—Select suitable number. *Teach carefully.*

DRAWING—As prescribed for the grade. One lesson a week in map-drawing.

MUSIC—As prescribed for the grade.

COMPOSITION—Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Letter-writing. Business-letters. The lessons at the beginning of the grammar, "the cautions," the exercises in false syntax, the rules of syntax, the analysis of sentences, punctuation, and orthography, should be taught *practically* in connection with composition. Reading, spelling, grammar and penmanship, are all involved in teaching this subject successfully. Composition will be carefully marked at examinations, in regard to penmanship, grammatical accuracy, neatness, punctuation and spelling—especially the spelling of words in ordinary use, and such words as *here*, *hear*, *there*, *their*, etc. Every recitation should be made to some extent a lesson in language. One lesson a week

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N. B.—SIZE OF CLASSES: No class shall consist of more than sixty pupils of one grade.

Grades for Female Grammar Schools.

The 6th, 5th, 4th and 3d grades, are the same as the Male Grammar Schools; and the 2d and 1st the same, with the following exceptions:

In the second grade omit Algebra. In Arithmetic, review the preceding grades, and teach from Reduction, page 129, to Article 304, page 182.

In the first grade omit Algebra. In Arithmetic review the preceding grades, teach sections 305, 306, and the following subjects: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Bank Discount, Proportion and Analysis.

Grades in German for Public Schools

ADOPTED MARCH, 1883.

SIXTH PRIMARY GRADE.

READING AND ORAL SPELLING.—Klemm's I Kreis, pages 1–10.

TRANSLATION.—Oral translation of short sentences from German into English.

WRITING.—The letters occurring in the reading.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Objects in the school room.

ARITHMETIC.—Count and numerate up to 50.

Children should be prevented, as much as possible, from using German words without knowing the corresponding English terms.

FIFTH PRIMARY GRADE.

READING AND ORAL SPELLING.—Klemm's I Kreis, pages 10–29.

TRANSLATION.—Oral translation of short sentences from German into English.

WRITING.—All the letters.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Parts of the human body, dress.

ARITHMETIC.—Numerate with three figures.

FOURTH PRIMARY GRADE.

READING AND ORAL SPELLING.—Klemm's I Kreis, pages 29–51. Memorize Schneemann, page 30, and numbers 1, 2 and 3, page 36.

TRANSLATION.—Oral translation of easy sentences from the Reader.

WRITING.—Copy the reading lessons.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Familiar animals.

ARITHMETIC.—Numerate with 5 figures.

THIRD PRIMARY GRADE.

READING AND WRITTEN SPELLING OF EASY WORDS.—Klemm's I Kreis, page 51, lesson IV to the end of the book. Memorize Nos. 6, 8, 11, 14, 19, and 22, pages 62–68.

TRANSLATION.—Oral translation of sentences from the Reader.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Objects seen at home.

WRITING.—Write very short sentences from dictation.

ARITHMETIC.—Numerate with 6 figures.

SECOND PRIMARY GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's II Kreis, pages 1–39, inclusive. Memorize short pieces of poetry from these pages.

SPELLING AND WRITING.—Klemm's II Kreis, page 1–19, inclusive. Dictate short sentences.

TRANSLATION.—English exercises in Klemm's II Kreis, pages 1–14, and Nos. 1, 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the reading lessons.

GRAMMAR.—Children should be taught the correct use of the different numbers and genders of the German Articles by illustrations, without learning definitions or rules.

FIRST PRIMARY GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's II Kreis, pages 39–80 inclusive.

WRITING AND SPELLING.—Words of not more than three syllables. Klemm's II Kreis, pages 40–60, inclusive. Dictate short sentences from the Reader.

TRANSLATION.—English exercises in Klemm's II Kreis, pages 40–50, and Numbers 68, 75, 85, 88, 92, of the reading lessons.

GRAMMAR.—Teach the correct plural of words by illustrations, without grammatical rules or explanations.

PENMANSHIP.—First half of No. 2.

SIXTH GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's III Kreis, pages 1–53, inclusive.

SPELLING.—Words of not more than three syllables. Klemm's III Kreis, pages 1–26, inclusive. Dictate short sentences from the Reader.

TRANSLATION.—English exercises in Klemm's III Kreis, pages 1–20, inclusive, and Numbers 6, 12, 16, 21, 31, of the reading lessons.

GRAMMAR.—Children should be taught to recognize nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

PENMANSHIP.—No. 2 concluded.

FIFTH GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's III Kreis, pages 54–109, inclusive.

SPELLING.—Klemm's III Kreis, pages 54–80, inclusive. Dictate sentences from the Reader.

TRANSLATION.—English exercises, Klemm's III Kreis, pages 23–34, inclusive. Numbers 70, 72, 82 and 86 of the reading lessons.

GRAMMAR.—Subject and direct object of verbs, nominative and accusative case of articles and nouns.

PENMANSHIP.—First half of No. 3.

FOURTH GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's IV Kreis, pages 1–74, inclusive.

SPELLING.—Dictate sentences from the Reader.

TRANSLATION.—Exercises, Klemm's IV Kreis, pages 1–21, inclusive, Numbers 23 and 52 of the reading lessons.

GRAMMAR.—The five declensions of articles and nouns.

PENMANSHIP.—No. 3 concluded.

RUDIMENTS OF COMPOSITION.

THIRD GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's IV Kreis, pages 75 to 144, inclusive.

SPELLING.—Dictate sentences from the Reader.

TRANSLATION.—Exercises, Klemm's IV Kreis, pages 21–46, inclusive. Numbers 76–111 of the reading lessons.

GRAMMAR.—Declension of adjectives and personal pronouns. Comparison of adjectives.

PENMANSHIP.—First half of No. 4.

COMPOSITION.

SECOND GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's V Kreis, pages 1–33, inclusive.

SPELLING.—Dictate sentences from the Reader.

TRANSLATION.—Exercises, Klemm's V Kreis, pages 111–129 inclusive.

GRAMMAR.—Use of the relative and interrogative pronouns. Complete conjugation of auxiliaries and regular verbs.

PENMANSHIP.—No. 4 concluded.

COMPOSITION.

FIRST GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Klemm's V Kreis, pages 34–109, inclusive.

SPELLING.—Dictate sentences from Readers.

TRANSLATION.—Exercises, Klemm's V Kries, pages 130–159, inclusive.

GRAMMAR.—Finish verbs, prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions.

PENMANSHIP—No. 5.

COMPOSITION.

STATUTES

RELATING TO THE

Public Schools of Baltimore City.

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1. The Mayor and City Council of the City of Baltimore shall have full power and authority to establish in said city a system of free public schools, under such ordinances, rules and regulations, as they may deem fit and proper to enact and prescribe; they may delegate supervisory powers and control to a Board of School Commissioners; may prescribe rules for building school houses, and locating, establishing and closing schools, and may in general do every act that may be necessary or proper in the premises.

2. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore City, or by whatever name the body may be known, that has supervisory powers and control over the public schools of Baltimore city, shall have power to examine, appoint and remove teachers, prescribe the qualifications, fix the salaries, subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council, and select text-books for the schools of said city; provided, such text-books shall contain nothing of a sectarian or partisan character. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of

said city shall annually make a report to the State Board of Education, of the condition of the schools under their charge, to include a statement of expenditures, the number of children taught, and such other statistical information as may be necessary to exhibit the operation of the schools.

3. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have power and authority to make all ordinances for the protection of the school houses and property, and to punish any person who may disturb the sessions of said public schools.

4. And the said Mayor and City Council are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect upon the assessable property in said city, as other taxes are levied and collected, such amount of taxes as may be necessary to defray all the expenses incurred for educational purposes by said Mayor and City Council.

5. The Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, shall pay to the Mayor and City Council the proportion of the free school fund to which said city is entitled.

ORPHANS' COURT.

6. The Orphans' Court of said city shall order and direct the funds arising from intestates' estates that may be administered upon in said court, and which remain undistributed for want of legal representatives of the intestates to claim the same, to be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

7. The court shall not make such order until they shall be satisfied that the intestates left no legal representatives living at the time of his or her death, and they shall cause the administrator of such intestates to give notice, by advertisement to be inserted for such periods of time and in newspapers published in such places as they may deem necessary, that upon default of the appearance of any legal representative of the intestate, by a certain day to be fixed by the court, and named in said advertisement, the estate of said intestate will be paid to the Commissioners of Public Schools.

8. They shall, upon passing an order directing such payment, require from the treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, or any other officer who may be appointed by the said Board of Commissioners, or the Mayor and City Council of said city, to receive such funds, a receipt and release to the administrator for the same.

9. The release shall contain an obligation that the said funds shall, by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, be applied to the use and support of the public schools of the city of Baltimore, and shall be recorded and preserved in said court as other records are.

10. If the estate of an intestate shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools under this law, and any legal representatives of the intestate of no remoter degrees among collaterals than brothers' or sisters' children shall at any time appear and prove him, her, or themselves, to be such legal representatives,

the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools who received such estate, or their successors, if the same shall be in their hands or shall have been applied to the use of the public schools, shall restore the same to such legal representative or representatives out of the school fund under their direction.

11. Nothing contained in this law shall be construed to interfere with or affect the rights vested in the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

ORDINANCES

RELATING TO THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. There shall be appointed by the two branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, at the times and in the manner prescribed in sections 2 and 3 hereof, twenty persons, to be called Commissioners of Public Schools, one Commissioner to be selected from each of the several wards of the city; and said Commissioners shall continue in office for the terms as prescribed in sections 2 and 3 hereof; provided, that if any Commissioner shall remove from the ward from which he was appointed before the expiration of his term of office, then his place in the Board shall be declared vacant, and the Board may declare vacant the place of any Commissioner who shall absent himself from three successive stated meetings of the Board, without showing satisfactory cause for his non-attendance, after having been duly notified of the same.

2. The Commissioners of Public Schools, who shall be appointed in the month of February, 1877, shall be

appointed for one, two, three and four years, which several terms of service shall be determined by lot at their first meeting and immediately after their organization by the election of a President and Secretary, as provided by sec. 5 hereof; the members severally appointed for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards shall draw lots for their term of service, which terms shall be one, two, three and four years respectively, as fixed by the lot then drawn; and the several members for each succeeding four wards, the wards being taken in numerical order, shall determine their terms of service in the same manner as aforesaid.

3. In the month of February, in each succeeding year, the First and Second Branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, shall elect School Commissioners in place of those only whose term of office shall at that time expire; and the commissioners elected, as prescribed by this section, shall continue in office for four years.

4. The First and Second Branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, shall have power to expel a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, either for persistent neglect of duty or for conduct unbecoming a School Commissioner. Should any vacancy occur in the Board by removal, resignation, death or otherwise, the unexpired term shall be filled in the same manner as provided by the preceding sections hereof.

5. Said Commissioners shall meet within ten days after their election, and at their first meeting they

shall proceed to the election of president from their own Board, to be chosen by a majority of the whole body; also, a person to act as secretary, who shall serve for one year, unless sooner removed by the Board, and who shall have charge of the rooms, books, papers and documents of the Board, and shall perform such clerical duties as may be required of him by its members or committees; the Board shall assign the duties to be performed by him, and shall fix his salary, subject to the approval of the two Branches of the City Council. If a vacancy should occur in the office of secretary, from any cause whatever, it shall be the duty of the Board to elect a person to fill said vacancy as soon as it can conveniently be done; and in all cases a majority of the Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6. Whenever a vacancy or vacancies shall occur in the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools during the session of the City Council, it shall be the duty of the President of the Board to inform the Mayor of such vacancy or vacancies, who shall communicate the same to the First and Second Branches of the City Council, who shall proceed in convention, according to their respective rules, to fill said vacancy or vacancies. If a vacancy or vacancies shall occur during the recess of the City Council, by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Board to fill the same as soon as may be convenient; the person or persons so elected to serve until the next session of the City Council.

7. There shall be appointed by the Board a suitable person to be the Superintendent of Public Instruction

for the city of Baltimore, who shall be a resident of the city of Baltimore, of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, and who shall serve for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the Board. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to devote his time and attention entirely to the general supervision of the Public Schools of the city, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of School Commissioners may establish. It shall especially be the duty of the Superintendent to visit every school under the charge of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools as often as once in each quarterly session, or four times during the academic year; to examine into its respective studies, and to inquire into all matters relating to the government of the schools, such as its curriculum of studies, discipline and course of instruction pursued therein, the text-books that are used, the condition of the school houses, and to make a monthly report of the matters thus specified to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

8. There shall be appointed by the said Board a suitable person to be the Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, who shall be a resident of the city of Baltimore, of skill and experience in the art of teaching, and whose term of office shall be concurrent with that of the Superintendent.

9. It shall be the duty of such Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools to aid the Superintendent in the supervision of the public schools of the city; he shall visit the Primary Schools as often as his duties

will permit, and make a report of such visits to the Superintendent; he shall assist in the examination of the quarterly reports of teachers, in the preparation of the questions for the semi-annual examination of the classes of the Primary and Grammar Schools; and be subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools may establish.

10. In order to advance the interests of the schools committed to his charge, the Superintendent, in conjunction with a committee of three members of the school board, shall, in the forms prescribed by the board, examine into and ascertain the qualifications of applicants for the situation of teachers, and re-examine, if necessary, any of the teachers employed in the schools under the charge of the board; and in order further to promote the cause of sound education, and to elevate the character and qualifications of the teachers, the Superintendent shall, by all the means in his power, counsel and advise with the teachers in relation to the duties, the proper classification of studies, the best methods of imparting instruction, and, in general, as to the proper discipline and management of the schools under their charge.

11. The salary of the Superintendent shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, subject to the approval of the two Branches of the City Council; and he shall make annually a report in writing to the Mayor and City Council of all the matters of interest or importance in connection with the schools; and shall also, when requested, furnish to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Schools of the city, a written statement, showing the number of schools in the city, the number of pupils under instruction and the teachers employed therein, with such additional information in respect to the matter above specified as may be deemed advisable and necessary.

12. The salary of the Assistant Superintendent shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council.

13. The Register is authorized to receive, through the secretary of the board, all moneys from the teachers, and all other funds due the school board, and pay out of the funds standing in the treasury of the city to the credit of the public schools, any orders that are provided for in the levy for school purposes, after having been examined by the committee on accounts and passed by the board, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

14. The said Board of Commissioners of Public Schools shall have charge of the public schools in operation in the city of Baltimore, and of all such as may be in operation during their continuance in office; and it shall be their duty to employ teachers and determine their salaries; to prescribe the courses of study and the books to be used; to make all such by-laws for their own government, and all such rules and regulations for the management of the schools as they may deem expedient, and to modify and repeal the same at

their pleasure; provided, that such by-laws, rules and regulations so made or modified, be not inconsistent with the laws of the State, or the ordinances of the city. And it shall further be the duty of said board, at such time as other city officers are required to report, to report to the Mayor and City Council a statement of its transactions, with an account of their receipts and expenditures during the year last passed, and their resources for the year then commenced.

15. The Commissioners of Public Schools shall have charge of all the buildings used for school purposes, and they are hereby authorized to make all necessary repairs in the school houses of the city; provided, the same shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

16. The said board is authorized and directed to rent out, except for political purposes, for such compensation as to them may seem just and reasonable, the main halls in the Eastern and Western Female High School buildings, for public purposes, at such times and under such regulations as to them may appear right and proper; provided, the same shall not be rented so as to interfere with or interrupt the regular exercises of the schools.

17. The revenue derived therefrom, as provided in the preceding section, shall be accounted for by the said board and paid over by them to the Register, who is directed to place the same to the credit of the public school fund.

18. The said board shall not employ in building, repairing or improving, or in furnishing stationery or any other kind of supplies, any member of said board; nor shall any member of said board be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract whatever for the use of the public schools.

19. The salaries of the superintendent, assistant superintendent and secretary of the board, and of the teachers and all other persons permanently employed by the Commissioners of Public Schools, shall be paid monthly, on the last day of each month, by the City Register; and he is hereby authorized, in case of any deficiency in the collection of the school fund, or in anticipation of the levy for the same, to advance, from time to time, to said fund, such sums as shall be required for the payment of said salaries at the time when they shall be due.

20. There shall be no charge for tuition in any of the public schools, but it shall be the duty of the commissioners to furnish all necessary books and stationery for the several schools, and in general whatever fuel or other supplies the schools may require—the same to be paid for from the public school fund; and each pupil shall pay, in advance, one dollar per quarter for the books used by them, which shall go to the school fund; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the board from furnishing the use of books to the children of parents in indigent circumstances; provided, further, that pupils may furnish their own books, if they so prefer.

21. The public schools of Baltimore are designed exclusively for the education of those pupils whose parents, or in the case of orphans, whose guardians are citizens of Baltimore, or residents of Baltimore with a *bona fide* intention to become citizens.

22. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby directed, before admitting the children of non-resident parents or guardians into the public schools of the city of Baltimore, to charge such parents or guardians the following amounts, to wit: For admission to the Baltimore City College, per capita, twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter; for admission to the Female High Schools, per capita, eight dollars per quarter; for admission to Grammar Schools, per capita, four dollars per quarter; for admission to Primary Schools, per capita, three dollars per quarter; the said amount to be paid invariably in advance, and to be paid by the School Commissioners to the Register of the city for account of the school fund.

23. The Commissioners of Public Schools shall not admit any book or books into use in the public schools, or discontinue the use of the same after having been admitted, unless said admission or discontinuance be approved by a vote of a majority of the entire board in session assembled at a regular meeting of said board.

24. The said Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby authorized to receive all devises, bequests and donations which may be made for the benefit of said public schools, and all devises, bequests and donations received by said commissioners, by virtue either of this

section or of any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, shall be paid over by them to the Register of the city, who shall place the same to the credit of the school fund; and if any condition or conditions be prescribed in any such devise, bequest or donation, the same shall be applied under the direction of said commissioners, with the sanction of the Mayor and City Council, agreeably to the intention of the testator or donor; and if no condition be prescribed in any such devise, bequest or donation, it shall not be lawful for said commissioners to draw all or any part of the amount thereof out of the city treasury during the year in which it was received, unless the collections from the resources and levy of the school fund for said year should fall short of estimated expenditures forming the basis of said levy; or unless it shall have been already allowed in the estimated resources of the fund for said year, otherwise the same shall be included in the estimate of the ensuing year.

25. The Register of the city shall demand and receive, from time to time, from the Treasurer of Maryland, from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, from the Commissioners of Finance, and from the Collector of the city, all such sum or sums of money as may be in their hands for the support and benefit of the public schools of the city, and he shall place the same to the credit of the public school fund.

26. All assessments for paving or repaving in front of any of the public schools, or lots of ground attached thereto, and also all assessments of benefits for opening

or widening any street or streets, so far as the public schools may be interested, shall be paid by the Register out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

27. It shall not be lawful for said Board of Commissioners of Public Schools to exceed in their expenditures the amount annually appropriated therefor by the City Council; and it shall be their duty to apply the same exclusively to the several purposes, and as far as practicable, in the proportion specified in the statement of estimated expenses, on which said City Council shall have based the school fund levy for the year.

28. The Male Public High School of Baltimore shall be styled the Baltimore City College; and whenever any of the pupils of said school shall have satisfactorily completed the prescribed term and course of instruction, the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have power to confer on them testimonials, in form as follows, viz: This certificate is given to——— ———, a pupil of the Baltimore City College, in testimony that he has pursued and satisfactorily completed the studies of the——course of——years; and said testimonials shall be signed by the president of the board, by the Mayor of the city, with the seal of the city attached, by the committee on the Baltimore City College, and by the principal, vice principal and professors of said college.

29. Said Commissioners of Public Schools are authorized to cause said testimonials to be engraved on copper, or lithographed, with a suitable vignette, the expenses necessarily connected with the preparation of said testi-

monials to be paid from the school fund; provided, that no commissioner or teacher shall ever charge or receive any fee or compensation for so signing said testimonials.

30. Said Commissioners of Public Schools shall have power to confer testimonials on pupils of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools, in conformity with the requisitions and provisions of the preceding two sections.

31. Whenever any pupil shall leave any of the high schools without having completed the prescribed term and course of instruction, then, in such cases, said commissioners shall have power to confer such testimonials on said pupils as said commissioners may deem to be proper and appropriate to the occasion.

FLOATING SCHOOL.

32. The Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment they shall deem it expedient, to organize and put in operation a public school of such grade as to the said commissioners may seem advisable, on board of any ship or other vessel that may for the time being be used by the Board of Trade of Baltimore as a nautical school.

33. The school so organized and put in operation shall be subject (so far as they are applicable) to all the rules and regulations governing the other public schools of Baltimore; and the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have full power and authority, from time

to time, to adopt and enforce in and about and concerning the said school, all necessary and proper regulations calculated to insure the literary education of the pupils.

34. All that part of the studies of the aforesaid school to which the preceding two sections shall be deemed to apply, and with which the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have any connection, shall be the literary branches, such as shall be taught in the public schools of the city; and the basis of the relations of the Commissioners of Public Schools to the said school shall be taken to be defined by the following memorandum, made between a committee of the Board of Trade and the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:—"It was agreed, that in the establishment of the proposed school, the School Commissioners should furnish teachers, and the same course of instruction, so far as would be applicable, as are now employed in our schools—with desks, seats and all necessary books and stationery, and should devote themselves to the same care and supervision that they now give to the public schools; and on the part of the Board of Trade, and the citizens generally whose assistance it will invoke, it was proposed that the vessel to be used for the purpose of the school should be provided with the persons to take charge of the same, and all necessary rigging, tackle, &c.; also, whatever nautical apparatus might be required, and adequate teachers to instruct the boys in all that relates to seamanship."

35. The school herein provided for shall be designated and known as the Floating Public School of Balti-

more, and the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have authority to present to the deserving pupils of the same, any diploma or other suitable reward of merit that may to the said Commissioners appear just and proper.

36. The Board of Trade, if they deem it necessary, are hereby permitted, annually in the month of February, in each and every year, to select from their own body, two persons, to be known as Commissioners of the Floating School, who shall have authority to participate with the Commissioners of the Public Schools in the management of the nautical department of said Floating School.

37. Nothing herein contained, nor any act of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools in the premises, shall be taken or construed to divest the Mayor and City Council of the right to discontinue the said Floating Public School at their option.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

38. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the city of Baltimore to organize separate schools for colored children, and to establish as many schools for the education of the colored children of Baltimore city as may, in the judgment of said board, be necessary.

39. The schools to be established in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said board in its discretion.

40. All taxes paid by colored persons in the city of Baltimore for educational purposes, shall be placed to the credit of the schools for colored children in the accounts of the City Register.

LIBRARIES.

41. There shall be established at the Baltimore City College, and at each of the two Female High Schools, a library for their use, without charge, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

42. The selection of the books, which shall be only of an instructive and moral character, shall be made by the said commissioners, or a committee appointed by them for the purpose, and no book deemed by them to be injurious to the morals of the pupils, or of a sectarian character, whether obtained by purchase or donation, shall be admitted in said libraries; and all books purchased under any future ordinance or resolution of the City Council or otherwise, for this purpose, shall be subject to the restrictions herein contained.

PEABODY PRIZES.

43. The Commissioners of Public Schools of the city of Baltimore are hereby authorized to accept and receive the premiums given by the Trustees of the Peabody Institute to the Baltimore City College and the Female High Schools, as specified in Mr. Peabody's letter to the Trustees; and to have the same distributed

from time to time in such a manner as they shall deem most conducive to the benefit of the schools and the objects of the donor.*

*Mr. Peabody, in his first letter to his trustees, dated Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1857 as set forth in the Act of 1858, c. 209, incorporating the Peabody Institute), says: "I desire that the trustees, in order to encourage and reward merit, should adopt a regulation by which a number of the graduates of the public high schools of the city, not exceeding fifty of each sex in each year [who shall have obtained by their proficiency in their studies and their good behavior certificates of merit from the commissioners or superintending authorities of the schools to which they may be attached], may, by virtue of said certificates, be entitled as an honorary mark of distinction to free admission to the lectures [at Peabody Institute] for one term or season after obtaining the certificates. I also desire, that for the same purpose of encouraging merit, the trustees shall make suitable provision for an annual grant of twelve hundred dollars; of which five hundred shall be distributed every year in money prizes, graduated according to merit, of sums of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred for each prize, to be given to such graduates of the public Male High School now existing or which may hereafter be established, as shall in each year, upon examination and certificate of the school commissioners or other persons having the chief superintendence of the same, be adjudged most worthy from their fidelity to their studies, their attainments, their moral deportment, their personal habits of cleanliness, and propriety of manners; the sum of two hundred dollars to be appropriated to the purchase, in every year, of gold medals of two degrees, of which ten shall be of the value of ten dollars each, and twenty o the value of five dollars each, to be annually distributed to the most meritorious of the graduating classes of the public Female High Schools; these prizes to be adjudged for the same merit, and under the like regulations as the prizes to be given to the graduates of the Male High School; the remaining five hundred dollars to be in like manner distributed in money prizes, as provided above for the graduates of the Male High School in the same amounts respectively, to the yearly graduates in the School of Design attached to the Mechanics' Institute of this city. To render this annual distribution of prizes effective to the end I have in view, I desire that the trustees shall digest, propose and adopt all such rules and provisions, and procure such correspondent regulations on the part of the public institutions referred to, as they may deem necessary to accomplish the object."

STATUTE RELATING TO VACCINATION.

[City Code, 1879, Article 23.]

SECTION 26. No teacher in any school shall receive into such school, any person as a pupil, until such person shall produce the certificate of some regular practicing physician, that such applicant for admission into the school has been duly vaccinated. Any teacher so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense, and no Public School Trustee or Commissioner shall grant a permit to any child to enter any public school, without such certificate, under the same penalty.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

[Approved February 21, 1880.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That it shall be the duty of all physicians who may be in attendance in any family whose child or children may be attending any of the public schools of this city, which family may have a case or cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, or any other contagious disease, to give a certificate of the same to the parents or parent of the child or children so diseased as soon as the disease is developed; and it shall be the duty of the parents or parent, as soon as the physician certifies that contagious disease exists in his, her or their house, to notify the principal of the school attended by his, her or their children, within twenty-four hours, and for a failure of parent or physician to comply with the provisions of this section, shall

be fined ten dollars for every offense, said fine to be collected as other fines are collected.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if there be no physician attending in cases of disease mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the parents or parent to report the disease to the principal of the school attended by his, her or their child or children, within twenty-four hours from the time the disease is known to be contagious; and any parent who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be fined ten dollars for every offense, said fine to be collected as other fines are collected.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any parent or physician shall notify any public school teacher of the city that scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, or any other contagious disease, exists in any family whose child or children are attending any of the public schools of this city, then it shall be the duty of the principal of the school to exclude the child or children of said family from the school until the attending physician certifies that all danger from contagion has passed; the principal of any public school who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be fined ten dollars for every offense, said fine to be collected as other fines are collected.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any teacher or teachers reside, board or lodge in any house where a child or children in such house is suffering with scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox,

chicken-pox, whooping-cough, or any other contagious disease, of which fact the said teacher has been cognizant, then it shall be the duty of said teacher to certify to the same to a member of the school board, and such teacher shall not perform his or her duties in any public school in this city until a physician attending such case or cases of contagious disease shall certify that all danger from contagion has passed; and for a failure of any teacher to so notify the school board or so absent him or herself from his or her duties until all danger shall have passed, as certified by the attending physician, such teacher shall be fined ten dollars for every such offense, said fine to be collected as all other fines are collected.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted and ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

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